

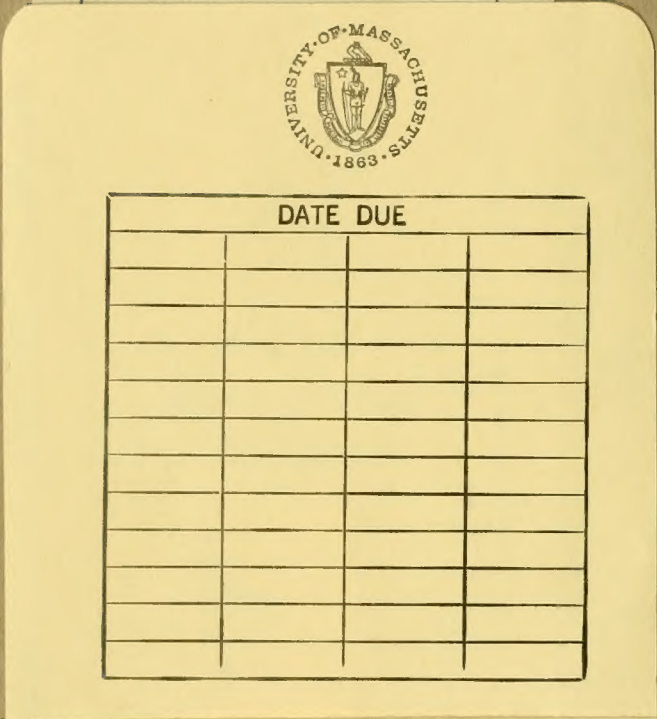
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OF THE
CONNECTICUT VALLEY
MASSACHUSETTS
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

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HISTORY

—OF—

THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY

IN MASSACHUSETTS,

—WITH—

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

—OF—

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

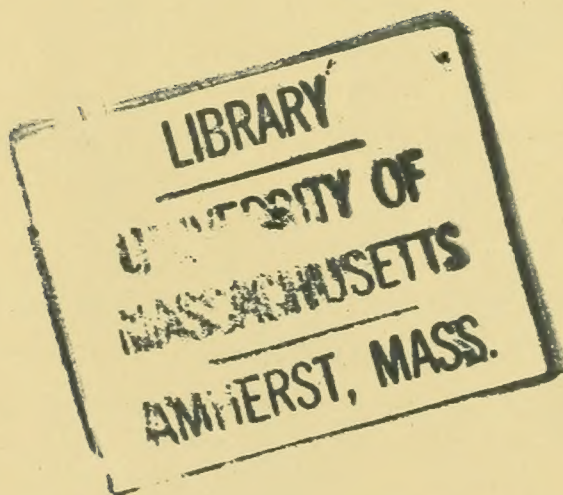
VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA:
LOUIS H. EVERTS.

—1879.—

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PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

THE History of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, which has been in course of preparation during the past twelve months, is at length completed, and placed in the hands of the people.

The compilation of a work covering such a large extent of territory, and treating of events transpiring through the lapse of two hundred and forty-three years, as can be readily understood, is a labor of extraordinary magnitude, involving a heavy outlay, and requiring a vast amount of research, the exercise of impartial judgment, and the most critical discrimination.

The subjects treated cover a wide range,—from the adventurous life of the pioneer of 1636, through every branch of human experience, industry, and knowledge, to the wonderful physical and intellectual development of the present day.

Materials for the work have been abundant. Several of the towns in the Valley possess excellent published histories, while the preserved files of newspapers and the various records constitute a mine of wealth which can scarcely be exhausted. The entire region abounds in rich treasures of local history, and such works as the excellent "History of Western Massachusetts," by Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland, the numberless volumes in public and private libraries, colonial records, family genealogies, and biographies of eminent men and women, are accessible at every turn.

The people of the Connecticut Valley are pre-eminently intelligent and widely alive to all which pertains to the history of their indomitable ancestors, and always ready to assist in the production of meritorious works which may, in any manner, shed additional light upon the past.

The aim of the publisher of the present work has been to make it as full and reliable a compendium of the history of this beautiful and interesting region as a lavish expenditure of money, time, and talent could produce; and it is believed that no similar work has ever been published in this country which could compare with it, either in magnitude, variety and interest of subjects treated, or in the number and beauty of its illustrations, which amount to not far from five hundred, all excellent specimens of the engraver's art.

The plan of illustrating local histories is one which the people themselves have inaugurated, and which has so enhanced the appearance of each successive volume, and so increased the general interest therein, that it has been permanently and successfully adopted by the publishers. The testimony of a most respectable majority of the citizens, wherever such publications have been introduced, and especially among those most prominent and best capable of judging, is ample proof that portraits of those who have been or are citizens of a county at the date of publication; who by their enterprise, integrity, and public spirit have materially aided its growth and prosperity, and whose lives have been worthy examples, may very properly appear upon the pages of such local history.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, remarked of the history of his own county, that the portraits therein of its deceased and living citizens greatly enhanced its value in his estimation. Dr. Holmes,

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

State Librarian of New York, considers the illustrated portion, including personal sketches of prominent citizens, a feature which will become more interesting with the lapse of time, and one which gives additional value to the work.

The illustrations of each town, like its written history, are distinct and complete in themselves, and are selected as fair representatives of its worthy citizens, independently of any comparison with those of any other city or town. The highest ideal is not always reached, but the endeavor has been to handle this department with due regard to the rules of propriety and consistency, the tastes and desires of the people of the Valley, and the true interests of the publisher and the community.

This explanation is rendered necessary by the fact that there have been those who criticised without thoroughly understanding the system adopted, and without giving the subject due consideration. Every effort has been put forth to render this work as complete in all departments as possible, and to bring it fully up to the expectations of those who have so liberally indorsed it, with the confident belief that they will appreciate the labor and patient research necessary in the production of a work which contains, among other items, a hundred thousand proper names, and at least one thousand biographies and personal sketches. Perfection is impossible, but the work is placed in the hands of its patrons with the hopeful assurance that its immense array of interesting facts will be invaluable to the student and historian, to the professional man and the mechanic, and to the farmer in the midst of his family.

The writers engaged upon the work have been almost invariably treated with the greatest courtesy, and have had every facility extended which the necessity of the case required, by county and town officials; by the clergy of all denominations, members of the bar, the medical profession, the press, the faculties of the various colleges, the principals of academies, seminaries, and schools, and by manufacturers and business men generally; to all of whom they acknowledge their sincere obligations. They would also gratefully remember the farming community, whose members have added in no small degree to the interest and value of the work.

To the following, among many hundreds of citizens, the publisher would acknowledge himself under special obligations: Judge Henry Morris, William Rice, D.D., and lady, Hon. William L. Smith, David P. Smith, M.D., C. C. Chaffee, M.D., Wm. G. Breck, M.D., P. Le B. Stickney, M.D., Gen. Horace Lee, Major Ingersoll, Paymaster United States Armory; Capt. J. K. Newell, Brewer Brothers, druggists, A. P. Stone, all of Springfield; Hon. E. H. Sawyer, Easthampton; J. R. Trumbull, Rev. Dr. Gordon Hall, O. O. Roberts, M.D., Hamilton J. Cate, M.D., and Sheriff Longley, of Northampton; Ex-Gov. Wm. B. Washburn, Jas. S. Grinnell, Jona. W. D. Osgood, M.D., A. C. Deane, M.D., Hon. David Aiken, Judge C. C. Conant, and Rev. J. F. Moors, of Greenfield; Dr. Roswell Field, of Gill; Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield; Dr. C. M. Duncan, of Shelburne; Dr. Parley Barton, of Orange; Jas. H. Waterman, M.D., and Henry Holland, of Westfield; Dr. H. S. Lucas, of Chester; and Dr. J. W. Rockwell, of Southwick.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July, 1879.

E R R A T A.

On page 65, where mention is made of a small fort erected in Blandford about 1744, it is spoken of as being in the *eastern* part of Hampden County; it should read *western*.

On page 855, Rev. A. D. Mayo is mentioned as settling in Springfield in 1874; it should be 1872.

Since the work went to press, Charles McClallan, whose portrait and biography appear between pages 980-81, has deceased, his death occurring on the 22d of June, 1879.

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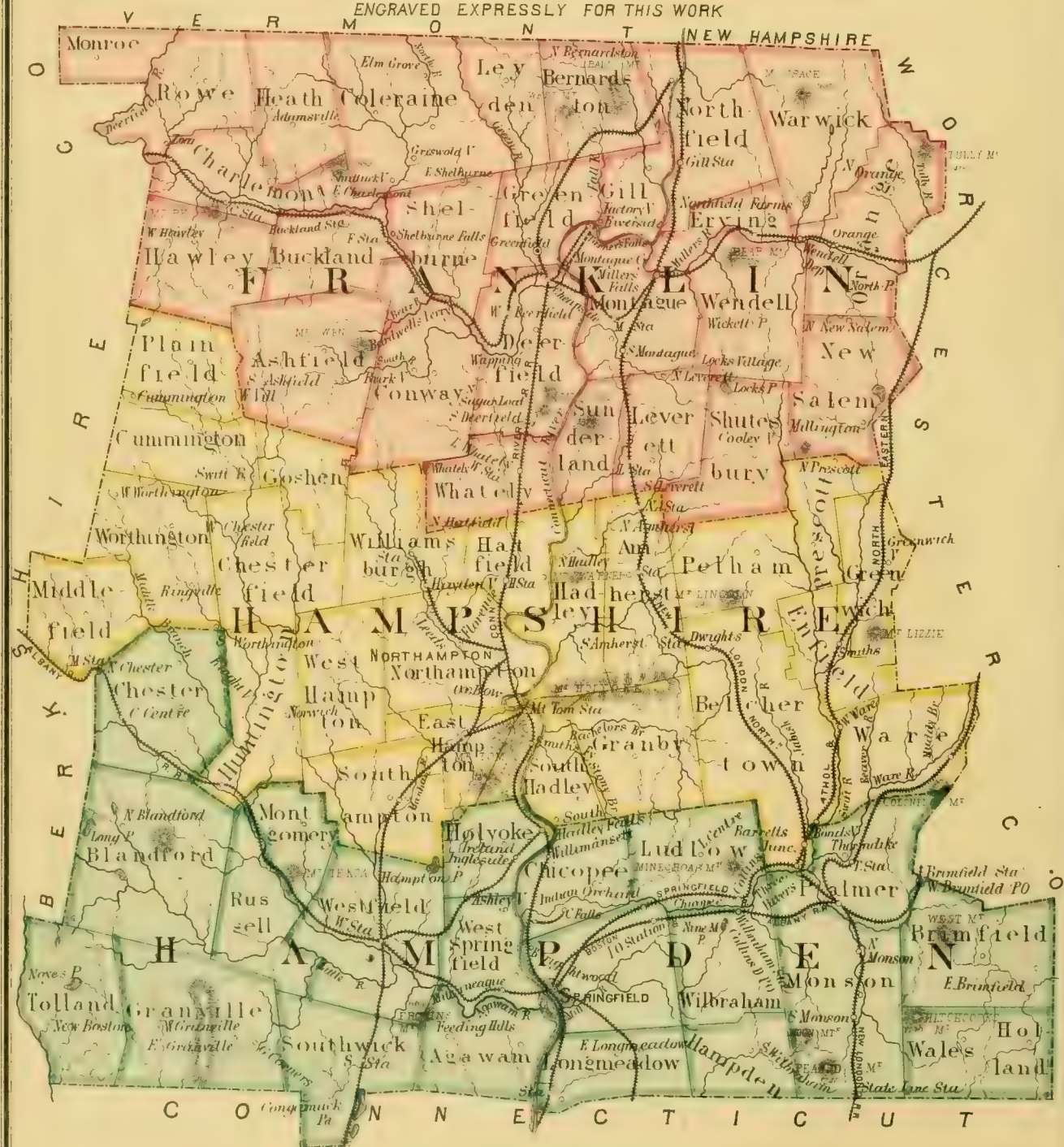
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EMBRACING THE COUNTIES OF FRANKLIN, HAMPSHIRE & HAMPDEN.

ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK



HISTORY

OF THE

CONNECTICUT VALLEY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BY NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

I.

SCOPE OF THE WORK.

AROUND the valley of the Connecticut* River, where, in its course from the mountains to the sea, the stream crosses the State of Massachusetts,† clusters an untold wealth of historic memories.

The long history of this valley—long for the New World—begins, strictly speaking, with the story of the building, by John Cable and his companion John Woodcock, in the summer of 1635, of a solitary hut on the old Indian *muck-cos-quit-taj*, meadow, or corn-planting ground, called *Ag-a-wam*, which lay along the southern bank of the *Ag-a-wam* River, a half-mile above its mouth, on the west side of the *Quon-eh-ti-cut*, nearly opposite what is now the city of Springfield. Or, in a wider sense, it may be said, the history of the Connecticut Valley, in Massachusetts, begins with the planting of Springfield itself, near *Us-quaiok*, on the east bank of the *Quon-eh-ti-cut* River, "over against" the Indian meadows *Ag-a-wam* and *Qua-na*, by William Pynchon and his little band of pioneer settlers, in the early spring of the year 1636, and begins anew, as it were, with the planting of each new settlement in the valley. It begins anew with the story of the early founding of the plantation of Northampton, in the year 1653, on the old Indian hunting-ground and meadows called *Non-o-tuck*;‡ with the planting of Hadley in the year 1661, on the site of the Indian hunting-ground called *Nol-wo-togg*;§ with the organization of the above-named pioneer towns of Springfield, Northampton, and Hadley, and certain contiguous territory, comprising half the State, as early as the year 1663, into the old county of Hampshire; with the first occupation of the Indian beaver-hunting country, called *Wo-ro-noak*, now Westfield, by the Connecticut fur-traders in 1640,|| and its permanent settlement by Springfield people in 1669; with the planting of Hatfield in 1670, of the laying out of Deerfield on the old Indian hunting-ground *Pa-comp-tuck* in 1672,¶ and of the reservation by commissioners for a town of Northfield at the Indian *Squak-heag* in 1669;** and so the history stretches on through all the intervening years, until the

story is told of the final division of the old, historic county of Hampshire into four counties, and of the planting of all the seventy and one towns of the three counties of which this work treats,—the last of which, the town of Hampden, in Hampden County, was organized in the year 1878, just two hundred and forty-two years after the planting of Springfield in 1636.

In pursuing the history of this valley through the changing scenes and the varying fortunes of its almost two centuries and a half of existence as the home of the white man and the abode of Christian civilization, we shall first see in our mind's eye the opening clearing upon the site of the city of Springfield, in the dawn of its birth-year, 1636, with the early traces of what was long its only street—now Main Street—laid out along the "town brook," and facing the long, narrow "home lots" of the settlers, which lots extended from the street to the river, while at the rude wharf is moored Governor Winthrop's little shallop of thirty tons burden, called the "Blessing of the Bay,"†† which of a truth might well be called the "May-flower" of Springfield, in which the first inhabitants, when they started with their wives and little ones on the old Indian trail, since known as the "Bay Path," for their far-off wilderness home, sent round by water their scanty store of household goods.

We shall see at the infant settlements of Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Westfield, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield, as they successively spring up in the depths of the virgin wilderness, the first half-dozen log huts in the centres of little clearings, hewn out of the before unbroken forests, bordered on either side by a hundred miles of pathless woods. We shall see at these rude pioneer homes the father, with his gun by his side, planting his corn among the blackened logs or in the little Indian meadow on the river's banks. We shall see the mother, surrounded by her infant children, plying her daily toil within the single room of the humble log dwelling, and often casting anxious glances into the shadowy woods, which her imagination peoples with hordes of wild beasts and wilder men, and with troops of witches, goblins, and other uncanny things. We shall see in the daily struggles for the daily bread, in the hardships and dangers, in the sombre religious life of those early pioneer homes, the origin and the growth of those homely and sturdy virtues upon which the prosperity of great States has since been so securely founded.

We shall follow the varying fortunes of these pioneers of the wilderness and their descendants,—the people of the Connecticut Valley,—through the weary years of the witchcraft delusion, into the clearer light of more auspicious times. We shall witness their sufferings, their fortitude, their bravery,

* From the Indian *Quon-eh-ti-cut*, "The Long River."—*Trumbull's Hist. Conn. Quinmituk*, "long tidal river;" *Quinmituk-ut*, country on either side of "long tidal river."—*Col. Conn. Hist. Society*, Vol. II., p. 8.

† From the Indian *Maistchus-sug*, "country this side of the mountain."—*Pownall's Top. Description of North Am.* *Mass-adela-sit*, "near the great mountain."—*Col. Conn. Hist. Society*, Vol. II., p. 20.

‡ *Mass. Col. Rec.*, Vol. III., p. 304.

§ *Mass. Col. Rec.*, Vol. IV., Part II., p. 13.

|| See *Mass. Col. Rec.*, Vol. I., p. 323.

¶ *Mass. Col. Rec.*, Vol. IV., Part II., p. 558.

** *Mass. Col. Rec.*, Vol. I., Part II., p. 436.

†† Built at Mystic and launched July 4, 1631, being the second bark built in the colony.—*Young's Chron. of Mass.*, p. 185.

their triumphs, in the *Pequot* and King Philip wars, and through the long and bloody French and Indian wars. We shall dwell with pride upon the noble part they took in the war for Independence, and bring the story to its close in recounting the wonderful development of the last fifty years,—a progress which has made the valley to-day almost a continuous city, stretching along both banks of its beautiful river across the entire State from north to south, inhabited by almost two hundred thousand people, counting their aggregate wealth by tens of millions, enriching all lands with the material products of their countless workshops, and enlightening the world by the precious fruits of their intellectual labors. And all this long story, from the date of the weak and weary years of the first feeble settlements in the valley, early in the seventeenth century, to the present era of its prosperity and power in the closing years of the nineteenth,—a period of more than two hundred and forty years,—is but the story of the struggles and the triumphs, the ceaseless endeavor and fruitful achievements, of a branch of that people which must be classed among the most remarkable the world ever produced,—the people of New England.

But this is not all. For a hundred years this valley and the mountain towns adjoining have been sending forth their full share of that mighty stream of New England emigrants over the Berkshire hills, across the valley of the Hudson, and over the Alleghanies into the ever-retreating West, carrying with them the daring enterprise, the nimble, inventive skill, the cheerful endurance, the love of liberty under law and order, the high, religious life, chastened by the traditions of suffering and sacrifice in early pioneer homes, the vivid appreciation of beauty and refinement everywhere characteristic of the New England people, until every State in the nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bears upon all its institutions the unmistakable impress of its high New England parentage.

Thus has this valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts for a hundred years been lavishly giving of her best citizens to people the fertile fields of the teeming West, yet the cup of her prosperity is still full to the brim and running over.

II.

THE NEW ENGLAND SPIRIT.

The early settlers who came across the ocean to subdue New England, of whom the first settlers of the Connecticut Valley formed a part, were weak in numbers and mostly poor in worldly goods, but they were rich in faith and strong in spirit; and the result has been that from the handful of feeble pilgrims a mighty nation has arisen, still deeply imbued with their rich faith and strong spirit, which nation now gives sustenance, liberty, and law to the world.

The avowed object of the Pilgrim and Puritan fathers in coming hither was "to advance their church, to build themselves in holiness, to convert the Indian, and to promote freedom."

That this was their object and aim there is abundant evidence. The company in its first general letter to Endicott and his council, under date of 17th April, 1629, says:

"And for the propagating of the Gospel is the thing we do profess above all to be our aim in settling this Plantation. We have been careful to make plentiful provision of godly ministers, by whose faithful preaching, godly conversation, and exemplary life we trust not only those of our own nation will be built up in the knowledge of God, but also the Indians may in God's appointed time be reduced to the obedience of the gospel of Christ."*

Again, in the preamble to the Articles of Confederation between the United Colonies, adopted 19th May, 1643, there is this language: "Whereas we all came into these parts with

one and the same end, namely, to advance the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the liberties of the gospel in purity with peace."

Having thus come to the solitudes of the New World with this high end and aim in view, and having themselves passed through the fiery ordeal of religious persecution at home, in their treatment of those of different faith, who early sought homes among them, the charge of inconsistency has often been laid at their door.

It has often been urged, and with much plausibility, that they who fled from religious intolerance in the Old World should have themselves practised religious toleration in the New. But those who use this argument forget the spirit of the age as well as the circumstances under which they lived, and the high ideal of the New England fathers.

The spirit of the age was distinguished by its intense religious fervor. The world to come, now of such dim and shadowy aspect to the bodily senses of modern men, although perhaps no less real to their eye of faith, was to the Puritan fathers, in the dim light of the imperious and awful theologic dogmas which guided their daily walk, a tangible, if not visible, reality. To their haunting visions of immortal joy or woe saddening their lives, must be added the contest with the grim wilderness, the hard, unrelenting circumstances of pioneer life. Each age has its own methods of battling for the right and asserting justice. Each age has its own ideas, too, of what is right and just, but conscience—the desire to do right and justly—has been active in all ages, perhaps more active in the age of the Puritans than now.

It should be remembered, also, that while religious intolerance is wrong when it is not necessary for the public safety, it becomes a virtue when needful in self-defence and where tolerance would be public ruin.

The early New England people, in order to protect their religious freedom, were obliged to exclude with a strong hand those in whose presence they could not live with security. They had fled from the powerful English hierarchy to the wild solitudes of America. Should they suffer it to follow them? Divisions in their councils, in their weak and defenceless condition, would be fatal to their peace, if not to their very existence. Should they suffer divisions to occur? In those days, too, religious toleration held no place among the Christian virtues. To differ from the established religion was rank heresy, and heresy was punished in most Christian countries as a heinous crime. It was the high ideal of the New England fathers to engraft upon the new State a new form of Christian worship, subject to the same restrictions as the old. But they sought more. Their aim was nothing less than the complete sanctification of the State. To make a pure and perfect State, founded in every respect upon the sublime teachings of Holy Writ in worship and morals, was what they attempted. To further this end, they rightly judged that to fashion and mould a State the individual members thereof must first be fashioned and moulded, and so they began at the foundation, and kept the strictest watch over every individual in the colony whether high or low.

Every one's conduct was at all times and on all occasions the subject of stricture and discipline, and every infraction of law or duty promptly and severely punished. In religious matters especially, no such thing as freedom of individual opinion existed. Heresy in every form must be nipped in the bud as a thing dangerous to both the State and the souls of men. No impure thing like witchcraft must be suffered to live for a moment. All who participated in the government in any form must be members of the visible church, and must square their every action by the Mosaic law of the Bible. There must be one common faith, one common church, one commonwealth. These facts, so often overlooked in considering their case, while they by no means justify their errors and excesses, explain their conduct. That they were zealots and

* Young's Chron. of Mass., p. 141.

committed excesses in the line of discipline and punishment is not to be wondered at when we consider their views of things. Judged from their standpoint they were in the right, or at least excusable. In the broader light of modern times they were outrageously in the wrong. Yet no unprejudiced one has ever for a moment doubted the unflinching honesty of purpose, the deep sense of responsibility, and the high moral aims of the New England fathers. Out of their very faults, or rather out of those heroic virtues, which they often carried into grievous faults, have developed the grandest results in modern history. The best things of the nation germinated in New England.

Local self-government guided by the spirit of law and order, appealing to the conscious dignity and innate self-respect of human nature, and which is the very foundation of our republican form of government, from which so many blessings flow, had its birth-place in the town-meetings,—the first feeble organizations of the early New England towns at Plymouth Rock, at Massachusetts Bay, and in the Valley of the Connecticut. And this is the more remarkable when we consider that it took place in the opening years of the seventeenth century, while the lordly Stuarts were on the English throne, haughty and unrelenting in the enforcement of the royal prerogative, and the Bourbon kings had yet in store almost two centuries of despotic sway in now republican France.

And in the New England Confederacy of 1643, for which they had no warrant in their charters, but which in its inception was a bold assumption of power on the part of the young colonies, we see the prototype and germ of our great republic.

And further still, the high culture, the refined and elegant life of the nation first took root in the rugged soil of New England. The wonder is that so fair and fragile a flower as culture should ever have flourished amid such rocky solitudes as the wild New England shores of two centuries and a half ago.

The very next thought of the Puritan fathers of New England, after making provision for the support of the gospel and organizing their government, was to establish institutions of learning.

As early as the 28th day of October, 1636, the general court provided for a college,* which two years after, on the 13th March, 1638-39, was named in honor of its first considerable benefactor, the Rev. John Harvard.†

"After God," says an old chronicler, "had carried us safe to New England, and we had builded our houses, provided necessities for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled civil government, one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning, and perpetuate it to posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust. And as we were thinking and consulting how to effect this great work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard, a godly gentleman and a lover of learning then living amongst us, to give the one-half of his estate, it being in all about £1700, towards the erecting of a college, and all his library."‡

But the pulpit of New England has after all been its highest educator. In every village and hamlet, in the centre of every hill town in the land, stood a humble church edifice, in which officiated a man of liberal education, and it may be said, almost without exception, of gentle manners and of much culture and refinement. Possessed of almost imperious power, the New England minister moulded the hearts, the minds, the manners of the people into his own image.

And the religious spirit, which was the controlling spirit of the New England people, is itself the most refining of all influences. Religion in its various forms, notwithstanding the

enormities committed in its name, is the crucial fire that relieves human life of its dross, and sends forth the pure gold of human conduct to enlighten, to vivify, and to bless the world.

With such surroundings the New England people moulded their own destiny. Under such influences they made themselves the Etrurians of the West.

The settlement of the Connecticut Valley followed close upon the settlement of the Bay. The settlers of the valley, as it were, on their way from their English homes tarried four or five years at the Bay to take a breathing spell before they encountered the dangers of the great wilderness in their final homes on the great river of New England.

It will readily be seen, that while the history of the valley is in many respects the history of a distinct and separate community, yet so bound up are its people in their relations to the people at the Bay and in the mother country, that no intelligible history of the valley can be given without some account at least of what and who the settlers were in their English homes, and without some account of what the settlers did at Plymouth and the Bay.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL DIVISIONS—COUNTIES—TOWNS.

I.

EXTENT OF TERRITORIES INCLUDED IN THIS WORK.

THE Connecticut Valley in the State of Massachusetts, of which this volume treats, extends along both sides of the Connecticut River, across the whole width of the State from north to south, and comprises the three counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, named in the order of their erection.

This territory is bounded on the north by the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by the county of Worcester, on the south by the State of Connecticut, and on the west by the county of Berkshire. It has an average length from north to south across the State of about forty-nine miles, and an average width from east to west between Worcester and Berkshire Counties of forty miles. It is centrally distant on an air-line from Boston about eighty miles, and about one hundred miles by the usual travelled route.

This territory is situated between latitude 42° and 42° 45' north, and between longitude 3° 52' and 4° 5' east from Washington, and longitude 72° 8' and 73° 4' west from Greenwich.

According to the last census, taken in the year 1875, the population of Hampshire County was 44,821; of Franklin County, 33,696; and of Hampden County, 94,304; the whole territory included in this history containing a population of 172,821.

II.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

The county of Hampshire was erected and organized by the Colonial General Court, at a session of the same held at Boston, on the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1662, by the following act, which is copied from the records of the court in the original orthography, and is as follows, to wit:

"At a General Court of Election, held at Boston, 7th day, 3d month, 2^d A.D. 1662.

"Forasmuch as the inhabitants of this jurisdiction are much increased, so that now they are planted farre into the country upon Connecticut River, who by

§ May. According to the Julian method of computing time, or what is familiarly known as Old Style, the civil year began on the 25th day of March, and March was called the first month and February the twelfth. To reconcile this method with the historical year, which began January 1, as now, in all dates before March 25, both years were given: thus January 2, 1662-63, meant January 2, 1662, of the civil year, and January 2, 1663, of the historical year. Of course on all dates between March 25 and December 31, both inclusive, the date of the year ran the same in both cases. This method was used in England and her colonies until the Old Style was changed to the New by act of Parliament in 1752.

* Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. I., p. 183.

† Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. I., p. 253.

‡ New England's First Fruits, p. 12.

reason of their remoteness cannot conveniently be annexed to any of the counties already settled, and that publick affairs may with more facility be transacted according to the lawes here established, it is ordered by this Court & authority thereof, that henceforth Springfield, Northampton, and Hadley shall be and are hereby constituted as a county, the bounds or limits on the south to be the south line of the patent; the extent of other bounds to be full thirty miles distant from any or either of the foresaid townes, & what townes or villages soever shall hereafter be erected within the foresaid precincts to be & belong to the said county; and further that the said county shall be called Hampshire, & shall have and enjoy the libertjes & privileges of any other county; & that Springfield shall be the shire towne there, & the Courts to be kept one time at Springfield & another time at Northampton; the like order to be observed for their shire meetings, that is to say one yeere at one towne and the next yeere at the other from time to time. And it is further ordered that all the inhabitants of that shire shall pay their publicke rates to the countrey in fatt cattle, or young cattle such as are fitt to be putt off that so no unnecessary damage be put on the countrey; & in case they make payment in corne then to be made at such prises as the lawe doe commonly passe amongst themselves, any other former or annuall orders referring to the prises of corne notwithstanding.*

Hampshire County an Original County of the State.—It will be seen from the foregoing record that when Hampshire County was erected and organized in the year 1662 it was not set off from or carved out of an older county of the colony but it was erected entirely out of virgin territory, never before placed under county organization. Hampshire County therefore became one of the original or mother counties of the State. That such is the fact will be readily seen by reference to the first division of the colony or the eastern part of it into counties in the year 1643. The following is a copy of the minutes of the General Court, from which it will be seen that in the first division of the State into counties, although the valley of the Connecticut had been settled for seven years, and Springfield had already been recognized as a town by the General Court, it was not included in either county then erected, and that its territory formed no part of any county until nineteen years afterward, when it was united with Northampton and Hadley to form Hampshire County.

"At a General Court of Election held at Boston, 10th day of the 3d month, A.D. 1643.

"The whole plantation within this jurisdiction is divided into four shires, to wit:†

"ESSEX.

Salem,
Linn,
Enon,
Ipswich,
Rowley,
Newberry,
Glocester,
Cochichawick,
(Andover.)

MIDDLESEX.

Charlstowne,
Cambridge,
Watertown,
Sudberry,
Concord,
Woborne,
Meadford,
Linn Village.

"SUFFOLK.

Boston,
Roxbury,
Dorchester,
Dedham,
Braintree,
Waymouth,
Hingham,
Nantasket.

NORFOLK.

Salsberry,
Hampton,
Haverill,
Excetter,
Dover,
Strawberry Banck."
(Portsmouth.)

Large Extent of Old Hampshire County.—It will be seen that when first erected, Hampshire County, although containing within its limits but three towns, Springfield, Northampton, and Hadley, yet in extent of territory it covered all the western half of that part of the State then belonging to the colony of Massachusetts Bay. It included the western tier of towns of what is now Worcester County, and the whole of what are now the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, and Berkshire.

First Division of the County—Towns in Worcester County set off.—The first division of the territory of Old Hampshire County was made by the Provincial General Court in the year A.D. 1730, and the fourth year of the reign of George II. Below is given the first section of the act, which shows the

territory affected by it. The act took effect on the 10th day of July, 1631.

"An act for erecting, granting, and making a county in the inland parts of this province, to be called the county of Worcester, and for establishing courts of justice within the same.

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the towns and places hereinafter named and expressed, that is to say, Worcester, Lancaster, Rutland, and Lunenburg, all in the county of Middlesex; Mendon, Woodstock, Oxford, Sutton, including Hasanamisco, Uxbridge, and the land lately granted to several petitioners of Medfield, all in the county of Suffolk, Brookfield in the county of Hampshire, and the south town laid out for the Narragansett soldiers, and all other lands lying within the said townships, with the inhabitants thereon, shall from and after the tenth day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, be and remain one entire and distinct county by the name of Worcester, of which Worcester to be the county or shire town, and the said county to have, use, and enjoy all such powers, privileges, and immunities as by law other counties within this province have and do enjoy."‡

Berkshire County Set Off.—The second division of Old Hampshire County was made by the provincial General Court in the year A.D. 1761, and the first year of the reign of George III.

The first section of the act given below shows what territorial changes were made by it. The act took effect on the 30th day of June, 1761.

"An Act for dividing the county of Hampshire, and for erecting and establishing a new county in the westerly part of the county of Hampshire, to be called the county of Berkshire, and for establishing courts of justice within the same.

"WHEREAS, The great extent of the county of Hampshire makes it convenient and necessary that there should be a new county erected and established in the westerly part thereof:

"SEC. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, that the towns and plantations hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Egremont, New Marlborough, Pontoosack, New Framingham, West Hoosack, Number One, Number Three, and Number Four, and all other lands included in the following limits, viz.: beginning at the western line of Granvill where it touches the Connecticut line, to run northerly as far as said west line of Granvill runs, thence easterly to the southwest corner of Blandford, and to run by the west line of the same town to the northeast corner thereof, from thence northerly in a direct line to the southeast corner of Number Four, and so running by the easterly line of said Number Four to the northeast corner thereof, and thence in a direct course to the southeast corner of Charlemont, and so northerly in the corner of the west line of the same town till it comes to the north bound of the province, and northerly on the line between this province and the province of New Hampshire, southerly on the Connecticut line, and on the west by the utmost limits of this province, shall from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, be and remain one entire and distinct county by the name of Berkshire, of which Sheffield for the present to be the county or shire town; and the said county to have, use, and enjoy all such powers, privileges, and immunities as by law other counties in this province have and do enjoy."§

Present Extent of Hampshire County.—After Berkshire County was set off no changes were made in Hampshire County until the years 1811 and 1812, when it was again divided for the third and fourth time, and Franklin and Hampden set off in those years respectively. Up to the year 1811, when Franklin County was set off, Hampshire had increased its number of towns in the territory still remaining to it to sixty-three. Of these, Franklin County took off twenty-four in 1811, and Hampden took eighteen towns in 1812, leaving twenty-one towns in Hampshire County remaining after the fourth and last division. To these two have since been added, and Hampshire now contains twenty-three towns, and is bounded as follows, to wit: north by Franklin County, east by Worcester County, south by Hampden County, and west by Berkshire.

The several towns now belonging to Hampshire County are, with the dates of their incorporation, respectively as follows, to wit:

AMHERST, incorporated Feb. 13, 1759.
BELCHERTOWN, " June 30, 1761.
CHESTERFIELD, " June 11, 1762.
CUMMINGTON, " June 23, 1779.
EASTHAMPTON, " June 17, 1785.

* Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. IV., Part II., p. 52.

† See Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. II., p. 38.

‡ See Ancient Charters and Colony and Provincial Laws of Mass. Bay, p. 484.

§ Ibid., p. 638.

ENFIELD,	incorporated Feb. 16, 1816.
GOSHEN,	" May 14, 1784.
GRANBY,	" June 11, 1768.
GREENWICH,	" April 20, 1754.
HADLEY,	" May 20, 1661.
HATFIELD,	" May 31, 1670.
HUNTINGTON,	" June 29, 1773.
MIDDLEFIELD,	" March 11, 1783.
NORTHAMPTON,	organized Oct. 18, 1654.
PELHAM,	incorporated Jan. 15, 1742.
PLAINFIELD,	" March 16, 1785.
PRESCOTT,	" Jan. 28, 1822.
SOUTH HADLEY,	" April 12, 1753.
SOUTHAMPTON,	" Jan. 5, 1753.
WARE,	" Nov. 25, 1761.
WESTHAMPTON,	" Sept. 29, 1778.
WILLIAMSBURGH,	" April 24, 1771.
WORTHINGTON,	" June 30, 1761.

III.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The county of Franklin was set off from Hampshire by an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on the 24th day of June, A.D. 1811, the first section of which, indicating the territorial changes involved in the division, is given below, and is as follows, to wit:

"An Act to divide the county of Hampshire and constitute the northerly part thereof into a county by the name of the county of Franklin.

"BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same:

"That the county of Hampshire shall be divided by a line beginning on the westerly line of the county of Worcester, at the west corner of the town of Petersham, in said county of Worcester; thence southerly, following the east line of the town of New Salem, to the southeast corner of said New Salem; thence westerly on the southerly lines of the towns of New Salem and Shutesbury to the southwest corner of the town of Shutesbury; thence northerly on the line of Shutesbury to the southerly line of the town of Leverett; thence westerly on the southerly lines of the towns of Leverett and Sunderland, to Connecticut River; then beginning on the west bank of said river at the southeasterly corner of the town of Whately; then westerly and northerly upon the line of said Whately to the southerly line of the town of Conway; thence westerly and northerly upon the line of said Conway to the southeasterly corner of the town of Ashfield; thence westerly and northerly upon the line of the said Ashfield to the southeasterly corner of the town of Hawley; thence westerly upon the line of said Hawley to the easterly line of the county of Berkshire.

"And the bounds of the county, by this Act created, on the east shall be the line heretofore established between the counties of Hampshire and Worcester, and on the west by the line between the counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, and on the north by the north line of the Commonwealth.

"Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all and every part and parcel of the late county of Hampshire included within the lines before described shall be and the same is hereby formed and created into an entire and distinct county by the name of Franklin, of which Greenfield shall be the shire or county town. And the inhabitants of the said county of Franklin shall hold, possess, use, exercise, and enjoy all the powers, rights, and immunities which by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth the inhabitants of any county within the same do hold, possess, use, exercise, enjoy, and are entitled to."⁶

Franklin County is bounded north by the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by the county of Worcester, on the south by the county of Hampshire, and on the west by the county of Berkshire. When first erected Franklin County contained but twenty-four towns. Two towns have since been added, and the county of Franklin now contains twenty-six towns as named below, with the respective dates of their incorporation.

ASHFIELD,	incorporated June 21, 1765.
BERNARDSTOWN,	" March 6, 1762.
BUCKLAND,	" April 14, 1779.
CHARLEMONT,	" June 21, 1765.
COLERAINE,	" June 30, 1761.
CONWAY,	" June 16, 1767.
DEERFIELD,	" May 24, 1682.
ERVING,	" April 17, 1838.
GILL,	" Sept. 28, 1793.

* Laws of Massachusetts.

GREENFIELD,	incorporated June 9, 1753.
HAWLEY,	" Feb. 7, 1792.
HEATH,	" Feb. 14, 1785.
LEVERETT,	" May, 1774.
LEYDEN,	" Feb. 22, 1809.
MONROE,	" Feb. 21, 1822.
MONTAGUE,	" Dec. 22, 1753.
NEW SALEM,	" June 15, 1753.
NORTHFIELD,	" Feb. 22, 1713.
ORANGE,	" Feb. 24, 1810.
ROWE,	" Feb. 9, 1785.
SHELBURNE,	" June 21, 1768.
SHUTESBURY,	" June 30, 1761.
SUNDERLAND,	" Nov. 12, 1714.
WARWICK,	" Feb. 17, 1763.
WENDELL,	" May 8, 1781.
WHATELY,	" April 24, 1771.

IV.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

A few months after the county of Franklin was set off from Hampshire County the last-named county was again divided for the fourth and last time, and the county of Hampden erected on its southern border. Hampden County was erected and organized on the 20th day of February, A.D. 1812, by an act passed by the General Court, the first section of which is given below, showing the territorial changes made therein:

"An Act for dividing the county of Hampshire, and erecting and forming the southerly part thereof into a separate county, by the name of Hampden.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general court assembled, and by authority of the same, That the county of Hampshire be and is hereby divided; and the following towns, in the southerly part thereof, be and hereby are erected and formed into a county by the name of Hampden, that is to say, Springfield, Longmeadow, Wilbraham, Monson, Holland, Brimfield, South Brimfield, Palmer, Ludlow, West Springfield, Westfield, Montgomery, Russell, Blandford, Granville, Southwick, Tolland, and Chester, of which Springfield shall be the shire town; and that all that part of said county of Hampshire included within the boundaries of the towns before mentioned shall be deemed and taken to compose the said county of Hampden. And the inhabitants of the said county of Hampden shall have, use, exercise, and enjoy all such powers, rights, privileges, and immunities as by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth other counties within the same have, use, exercise, and enjoy."

Hampden County is bounded north by the county of Hampshire, east by the county of Worcester, south by the State of Connecticut, and west by the county of Berkshire. At the date of its organization Hampden County contained but eighteen towns. Four towns have since been erected, and it now contains twenty-two towns as named below, with the dates of incorporation respectively:

AGAWAM,	incorporated May 17, 1855.
BLANFORD,	" April 10, 1741.
BRIMFIELD,	" July 14, 1731.
CHESTER,	" Oct. 31, 1765.
CHICOPEE,	" April 29, 1848.
GRANVILLE,	" Jan. 25, 1754.
HAMPDEN,	" March 28, 1878. -
HOLLAND,	" July 5, 1785.
Holyoke,†	" March 14, 1850.
LONGMEADOW,	" Oct. 17, 1783.
LUDLOW,	" Feb. 28, 1774.
MONSON,	" April 25, 1760.
MONTGOMERY,	" Nov. 28, 1780.
PALMER,	" Jan. 30, 1752.
RUSSELL,	" Feb. 25, 1792.
SOUTHWICK,	" Nov. 17, 1770.
Springfield,†	organized May 14, 1636.
TOLLAND,	incorporated June 14, 1810.
WALES,	" Sept. 18, 1762.
WESTFIELD,	" May 16, 1669.
WEST SPRINGFIELD,	incorporated Feb. 23, 1774.
WILBRAHAM,	" Jan. 15, 1763.

† City.

‡ City.

V.

OTHER COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

For convenient reference in connection with the above, a list of the remaining counties of the State, as now divided, is given below, with the date of the organization of each:

BARNSTABLE,	organized	June 2, 1685.
BRISTOL,	"	June 2, 1685.
DUKES,*	"	Nov. 1, 1683.
ESSEX,	"	May 10, 1643.
MIDDLESEX,	"	May 10, 1643.
NANTUCKET,	"	June 20, 1695.
NORFOLK,†	"	March 26, 1793.
PLYMOUTH,	"	June 2, 1685.
SUFFOLK,	"	May 10, 1643.

CHAPTER III.

TOPOGRAPHY.

I.

MOUNTAINS.

THE distinguishing topographical characteristics of the remarkably interesting region of which this work treats are a wide valley stretching entirely across the State from north to south, through the centre of which winds a broad and beautiful stream which has been aptly called the "Nile of New England," the valley terminating on either side at the foot of mountain ranges, while a third mountain range uplifts its rugged and deeply-serrated cliffs along the central parts of the valley. Such are the main features, the grand outlines of the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts. As seen from the top of one of its central peaks or from the towering hills on either side, or even from the arsenal tower at Springfield, no fairer scene anywhere greets the human vision than this valley, —rock-ribbed on either hand and centrally mountain-crowned.

The valley of the Connecticut River in New England seems to be a deep downward fold of the ranges of the great Appalachian mountain system of the Atlantic slope of the continent. This mountain system extends the whole length of the Atlantic slope of the continent from Nova Scotia on the north to Florida on the south.

Through New England and Eastern New York the separate ranges of this great mountain system seem to all trend nearly due north and south obliquely to the general direction of the whole system. Thus we have in Eastern New York and extreme Western Massachusetts the Taconic range bordering the valley of the Hudson and blending its peaks with the Green Mountains on the east. In New England are the Green Mountain range, continued by the Berkshire hills bordering the Connecticut Valley on the west, and the White Mountain range, extending far southward through the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, toward Long Island Sound, bordering the valley of the Connecticut River on the east.

The Connecticut Valley, however, differs from its sister valley of the Hudson in its greater width, although resembling it in length and in its general direction north and south.

The average width of the Connecticut Valley through the State of Massachusetts is about twenty miles. Towards the south it widens into broad plains, but grows narrow towards the north. It terminates abruptly on either hand in somewhat precipitous mountain sides, while through its centre rises

another mountain range singular in its formation and greatly diversifying the scenery of the charming valley. This other range is the Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Mount Toby, and Sugar-Loaf ranges of Red Sandstone and Trapean rocks.

This last-named range extends northerly from the south line of the State along the west side of the river, about equidistant between Springfield and Westfield, into the high precipitous sides of Mount Tom, crosses the Connecticut below Northampton, bends easterly, and ends in the rugged, jagged peaks of Mount Holyoke. Farther to the north this central range appears again in the knobs of two Sugar-Loaf Mountains and the conical summit of Mount Toby, and extends into the high, precipitous ridges near Greenfield.

MOUNTAIN BORDERS OF THE VALLEY.

The two ranges of highlands which border the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts are in reality vast swells of land stretching across the State, each with a width of forty or fifty miles, and of an average elevation of a thousand feet above tide-water. These broad swells of highlands form a base from which rise many mountains, sometimes in chains, and at others in isolated groups of peaks rising to an altitude several thousand feet higher than their base, and which fill up both the eastern and western towns of the three valley counties with the wild and rugged grandeur of their mountain masses. These two mountain belts, however, differ somewhat in their structure and form of outline.

THE WESTERN BELT.

The western belt, bearing the general name of the Green Mountains, is made up of two mountain chains, more or less continuous, between which the valley of the Housatonic runs through the central and southern part, while between the northern part runs the valley of the Hoosac. The western range of this belt is the Taconic range. The eastern range of this belt, extending between the Housatonic Valley and the valley of the Connecticut, which is properly the extension of the Green Mountain range into Massachusetts, and which is commonly called the "Berkshire Hills," is an extremely rugged elevation, averaging in height from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet. This range is deeply furrowed by the transverse valleys of the Agawam or Westfield River on the south, and the Deerfield River on the north. Stretching over these rugged hills lie the western hill towns of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Counties. Between Westfield and Pittsfield the Boston and Albany Railroad bed attains an elevation of fourteen hundred and seventy-five feet in crossing this range. On the northern border of the State, the Hoosac Tunnel road-bed runs under this range at a depth of eighteen hundred feet below the surface of the mountain.

EASTERN BELT.

The broad belt of highland bordering the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts on the east seems to have no continuous mountain range, like the great western belt, but is a broad, undulating swell of highlands, rising on an average about a thousand feet. Over this belt stretch the eastern mountain or hill towns of the river counties.

Of the central range, in the valley, Mount Tom is twelve hundred and fourteen and Mount Holyoke eleven hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea.

Of the western belt, Mount Graylock, in the northwestern part of the State, in Berkshire County, rises to the height of three thousand five hundred and five feet above tide.

Of the eastern belt *Wa-tat-ick* is eighteen hundred, and *Wachu-se-tt* over two thousand feet above tide-water.

The two great belts run near to each other in the northern part of the State, until above Greenfield their masses almost interlock, while to the south they separate into a broad valley.

* Dukes County was organized by the Duke of York as one of the counties of the province of New York, but was finally allotted to Massachusetts.

† The original county of Norfolk, organized May 10, 1643, contained some of the northern towns of what is now Essex County and a part of what is now the State of New Hampshire adjoining. It is known as Old Norfolk to historians.

II.

WATERS.

The principal running waters of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts are the Connecticut River, the Agawam or Westfield River, the Chicopee River, Miller's River, the Mill River of Springfield, the Mill River of Northampton, the Green River, the Deerfield River, and numerous smaller streams.

THE CONNECTICUT River, the great river of New England,—the old Indian *Quon-eh-ti-cut*, meaning in their tongue the "long tidal river,"*—rises on one of the high ridges of the great Appalachian mountain chain, which serves as the division line—the water-shed—between the United States and Canada, at the extreme southern limit of the State of New Hampshire, and running southerly down the mountain slope, between the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, enters the State of Massachusetts in the charming valley above described, and winding through it then crosses the State of Connecticut and empties into Long Island Sound.

Its length is four hundred miles. Through its whole course it separates two broad belts of highland, while a series of terraces breaks the level of its bed. In the first quarter of its course down the mountain slope, between its source and the mouth of the *Pa-sam-sic* River, opposite the White Mountains, its descent is twelve hundred feet. At this point its bed is four hundred feet above the sea. In eighty miles farther to Bellows Falls, Vermont, it descends one hundred feet. From thence to Deerfield it sinks one hundred and sixty feet; from Deerfield to Springfield it falls one hundred feet more, leaving its bed at Springfield but forty feet above the level of the sea. Its average width between Mount Tom and the north line of the State is about eight hundred feet.

Its average breadth between Mount Tom and the Connecticut line is not far from twelve hundred feet, and with a depth of water below Holyoke sufficient to float vessels of considerable tonnage. At Holyoke costly and extensive hydraulic works have been constructed, producing, it is claimed, the greatest artificial water-power in the world. Its channel is remarkably clear of islands in its course through the State, and presents a broad and majestic appearance, sweeping in magnificent curves between its lofty banks, greatly resembling in this respect the lower Mississippi.

In certain localities, as at Holyoke, its waters flow directly over the red sandstone of the valley, but for the greater part of the distance through the county the bed of the river is composed of alluvial deposits,—sand, gravel, and boulders.

In seasons of annual floods it overspreads its banks, and covers the lowest bottom lands sometimes for miles. This annual overflow produces the same result as in the case of the Nile in Egypt, acting as a thorough fertilizer by reason of the rich silt which it holds in solution. In some places the meadow lands are protected from floods by dykes or levees, similar in construction to those of the lower Mississippi, though generally of smaller dimensions.

THE AGAWAM, or Westfield River, as it is often called, rises in the eastern part of Berkshire County, among the Green Mountains, and flows in a southeastern course a distance of about fifty miles, to the Connecticut. Its eastern and largest branch unites with the middle and western branches in the town of Huntingdon. The two last-named branches enter the town of Chester from the northwest, and flow diagonally through it to the junction in Huntingdon. From thence the main stream flows through or between the towns of Montgomery, Russell, Westfield, West Springfield, and Agawam, and unites with the Connecticut by several mouths nearly opposite the city of Springfield. The Little River, which heads in Blandford, Granville, and Tolland, unites with it a short distance below the village of Westfield. Its other principal

affluents are Mill Brook, in Westfield, and Great Brook, which heads in Southwick, and discharges into the main stream near the east line of Westfield.

The Agawam is a rapid stream, and affords with its numerous branches an abundant supply of water-power, which is extensively utilized in numerous localities. It has a number of islands in its channel.

THE CHICOPEE† River is formed by the union of three considerable streams, the Swift, Ware, and Quaboag Rivers, in the western part of the town of Palmyra. The curious meanderings of these streams in the vicinity of their junction gave rise in early times to a local name—"The Elbows"—which is still to some extent in use.‡

SWIFT River rises for the most part in Petersham, Worcester County, and New Salem and Shutesbury, in Franklin County, and flows in a direction a little west of south through the eastern part of Hampshire County to its junction with Ware River on the town line of Palmer.

WARE River takes its rise in the northern-central portions of Worcester County, and flows in a direction nearly southwest to its junction with the Quaboag River.

THE QUABOAG River is formed by the union of numerous branches in the southwest part of Worcester County, and flows in a general direction a little south of west to the village of Three Rivers, where it unites with Ware River. It forms the southern and eastern boundary of the town of Palmer for a distance of about eight miles. From Three Rivers to its union with the Connecticut the stream bears the name of Chicopee River. It forms the boundary between the towns of Ludlow, Wilbraham, and Springfield, and for a short distance between the last-named town and Chicopee. It pursues a tortuous course through the latter town, and there are several important islands in its channel. Its principal affluents below Three Rivers are Broad Brook in Ludlow, Twelve-Mile Brook in Wilbraham, and Higher and Field Brooks in Chicopee. The Quaboag River receives the waters of a considerable stream (Elbow Brook) in Brimfield, and the Chicopee Brook unites with it from Monson. The Chicopee River and its numerous branches affords extensive power, which is employed in numerous places in driving machinery. The best water-power on the stream is in the town of Chicopee, where two thriving villages have grown up in recent years.

THE QUINNEBAUG River drains a small region in the extreme eastern end of the county, and the *Scantic* Brook, which discharges into the Connecticut in East Windsor, Conn., drains the southern portion of Wilbraham and the eastern part of Longmeadow.

In the western part of the county, FARMINGTON River drains the greater part of the towns of Tolland and Granville.

MILL River, of Springfield, rises in the central parts of the old town of Wilbraham, and flowing west through Springfield, discharges into the Connecticut in the southern suburbs of the city. It furnishes considerable power, which is utilized for various purposes in the city. The two branches unite in what is called Water Shops Pond.§ LONGMEADOW and PE-COWSIC Brooks, in the town of Longmeadow, flow into the Connecticut, the former in the southwest part of the town, and the latter a little north of the Springfield line. THREE-MILE Brook and STILL and PHILO Brooks are in Agawam.

THE DEERFIELD River takes its rise among the Green Mountains of Southern Vermont, entering Massachusetts in the extreme northwest corner of Franklin County, between the towns of Monroe and Rowe. After skirting for a while the easterly line of Berkshire County, where it touches the east

† Michel Sabattis, an Indian of the Adirondacks, says *Che-cau-pee* means the place of many springs.

‡ The land in this vicinity was long known as the "Elbow Tract."

§ This pond, which extends for nearly three miles, is produced by the dam erected by the United States Government to furnish power for what are known as the "Water Shops," which are a portion of the armory works.

* Trumbull's History of Connecticut.

end of the Hoosac Tunnel, it bends easterly, and running centrally throughout Franklin County, reaches the Connecticut River in the north end of the town of Deerfield. Along its course are many important water-powers, and its deep valley, winding among the mountains, leaves the Troy and Greenfield Railroad by easy grades from the Connecticut Valley to the mouth of the Hoosac Tunnel, through which the road-bed runs under the mountain for the distance of four and a half miles, and nearly two thousand feet beneath its summit, being one of the modern wonders of the world.

The MILL River of Northampton rises, one branch of it, in Goshen, Hampshire County; another in Southern Franklin County, and runs southeasterly through Williamsburgh and Northampton to the Connecticut. This stream is famous for recent disasters by flood, occasioned by the breaking away of reservoirs situated among the hills near its source, an account of which is given in succeeding chapters.

MILLER'S River is one of the larger streams which run into the Connecticut from the east. It rises in the northeastern part of Worcester County, enters Franklin in the town of Orange, runs westerly between Wendell and Erving, and then westerly and northerly between Erving and Montague to the Connecticut.

GREEN River rises near the Vermont line, and runs southerly between Leyden and Colerain and through Greenfield and a part of Deerfield to the Deerfield River.

OTHER STREAMS.—There are many ponds and numerous other streams of more or less importance watering the territory of the three counties of which this history treats, all of which are described in the histories of the several towns.*

Paucatock Brook rises in the northwestern part of Holyoke, and draining Wright's and Ashley's Ponds in the same town, flows south through West Springfield, and unites with the Agawam River in the southwest part of that town. A branch of the Monhan River takes its rise on the eastern flank of Mount Tom, runs several miles south, to near the centre of Holyoke in the western part, and then, making a détour, leaves the town near its northwest corner, and flowing along the base of the mountain, unites with another branch and flows into the Connecticut at the base of the mountain on the north.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGICAL OUTLINES.

I.

ERAS—AGES—PERIODS.

THE rocky groundwork of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, while it does not present as many fossils as some regions, yet so rich and varied is its structure that it possesses many curious features of surpassing interest to the geological student.† But it is not within the province or scope of this

* The following account of the fisheries in the valley is from the diary of the late Sewell White, of West Springfield:

"THE SALMON AND SHAD FISHERY IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER FIFTY YEARS AGO.

"Not a salmon has been caught in the Connecticut River for a good many years, and the shad-fishery has gradually declined ever since the canal dam was built at South Hadley.

"They collected in great schools at the foot of the rapids, and would not venture to go up the river until the water was settled so that they could see their way through the rumble-jumble of the boiling waters.

"Two thousand shad were once taken at one haul at the foot of the falls, at the place called Old Sluggard, and in one case twenty-five shad were taken at one dip by a scoop net. It is said that the shad took fright and went down over Williamanset in such a school as to cause the river to rise two inches."

† Acknowledgments are due to Prof. Wm. N. Rice, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., for valuable suggestions upon the geology of the Connecticut Valley.

work to enter minutely into the details of this interesting subject, and no more will be attempted here than to give its general outlines so far as the subject relates to the economic interests and historical associations of the valley.

And this outline will relate principally to the departments of *Historical* and *Physiographic* geology, leaving to the interested student the inviting fields of *Lithological* and *Dynamical* geology, of which the region is so rich in specimens and natural illustrations, to be studied in the field itself here spread out before him in superabundant richness or in the special works devoted to the science.

Geology has been defined as the science of the structure of the earth. It aims to show not only what the rocky structure of the earth is, but it also treats of the *origin* of its structure. It is therefore an historical science, and unfolds to us to some extent the mysteries of the world's creation. The earth itself, like the plant or animal it sustains on its surface, is a thing of growth, of development from the original chaos when "it was without form and void" into its present wonderfully complicated and varied structure. The different periods of this growth and development are more or less distinctly marked upon the earth's rocky structure by the various fossil forms of vegetable and animal life found therein. These fossil forms of organic nature seem to rise successively from the lowest forms of dawning life found in the oldest rocks up through all the wondrous scale of being to the present age of man, the crowning life of all. So every rock marks a period in the earth's growth, every group of rocks an age, and still larger groups, called geologic systems, mark great eras of geologic time.

The extremely interesting geologic features of the Connecticut Valley and its surroundings can be best explained by referring to the geologic eras and ages of the world based upon the progress of life and living things, as shown by successive rocky formations.

The subdivisions of geologic time are eras, ages, and periods.

The eras are five in number, marked in all by seven ages and each by various periods.

I.—ARCHÆAN ERA, including *Azoic* and *Eozoic* (*The Dawn of Life*).

1. The Laurentian Age—Upper and Lower.

II.—PALÆOZOIC ERA (Old Life).

2. The Silurian or Age of Mollusks.

3. The Devonian or Age of Fishes.

4. The Carboniferous or Age of Coal Plants.

III.—MESOZOIC ERA (Middle Life).

5. The Reptilian Age.

IV.—CENOZOIC ERA (Plant Life).

6. The Age of Mammals (*Tertiary*).

V.—PSYCHOZOIC ERA (Era of Mind).

7. The Age of Man (*Quaternary*).

The geologic formations found in the Connecticut Valley and its bordering mountain ranges present rocks which mark only a few periods of the ages indicated by the above table, but those represented present many features of peculiar interest to the scientific inquirer.

II.

ARCHÆAN ROCKS.

It seems to be the favorite theory of the New England geologists of the Hitchcock and Dana schools that all the older rocks of the region have been *metamorphosed*, that is to say, these rocks were originally sedimentary sandstones, lime-stones, and clays deposited in the ocean's bed, like the Silurian beds of central New York, and that by the action of heat and the presence of superincumbent strata they were changed into granite, gneiss, schists, slates, and other hard crystalline rocks. That during the change the most of the fossil remains of the primeval animals and plants they contained in their original structure were obliterated. Indeed, Mr. Dana claims

that even the oldest Laurentian rocks of Northern New York and Canada are all metamorphic in their nature. Yet, while this theory would seem to be the true one in regard to most of the New England strata, it is open to grave doubts as to the Laurentian. Rather does it seem that the old or Lower Laurentian rocks, and perhaps the Upper Laurentian, notwithstanding the high authority of Mr. Dana is to the contrary, are not metamorphic in their nature, but are original rocks, in which the materials which constitute their structure have stood through countless ages in changeless relation to each other since they first crystallized, as it were in each other's arms, in the slowly-cooling crust of the intensely-heated primeval earth.

Yet, whether these crystalline beds in Massachusetts are metamorphic, or are the result of successive upheavals of original rocks, in tracing out the developments of the continent from its Archæan beginnings in the old Laurentian, such has been the disturbance and upheaval of strata in the region bordering the valley of the Connecticut, that it has been so far a matter of extreme difficulty to correlate their various groups with those of known age in the State of New York, west of the Hudson River, which have given to geological science its American nomenclature.

It would seem, however, that the Azoic and Eozoic rocks were pretty well represented in various beds of granite, gneiss, syenite, mica schist, and other crystalline rocks found in the region. But all these formations belong to an age, it would seem, far younger than the Laurentian.

The Eozoic rocks are divided by geologists into three great series, constituting the lowest accessible portion of the earth's crust.

These three series of old crystalline rocks are the old or Lower Laurentian, the Upper Laurentian, sometimes called the Labradorian, and the Huronian. To some one, if not all, of these three divisions of the ancient rocks geologists now refer the gneissic rocks of the Hoosac Mountain range, the gneiss flanking on both sides the sandstones of the Connecticut Valley, and the mica schists associated with the granite about Amherst and Leverett.

GNEISS.—In the mountain towns of the eastern portions of the three counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, which border the beds of sand rock on the east, the prevailing and almost the only rock found is *Gneiss*, sometimes wrongly called granite. Gneiss, like granite, is composed of the three minerals,—feldspar, quartz, and mica; but the crystals of these minerals in granite are confusedly mixed together, while in gneiss they are arranged in a stratified form or in layers. This rock here is mostly light gray in color. An example of this gneiss is seen in what is commonly called the "Monson Granite," much used for building purposes.

West of the sandstone region of the valley the crystalline rocks underlying the western mountain towns of the counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden are much more diversified than those east of the valley. While on the east the prevailing rock is gneiss, on the west there are belts of talcose schist, mica schist, calciferous mica schist and granite, as well as gneiss.

CALCIFEROUS MICA SCHIST.—A wide belt of this rock underlies most of the western mountain towns of Franklin and Hampshire and the northern towns of Hampden County, the belt terminating in a point in Granville. Above Northampton this belt borders on the sandstones of the valley.

In this belt "numerous thin beds of dark siliceous limestones," says Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth, "are interstratified with the schists. These increase at the expense of the other beds in passing north, and in Canada they predominate, containing characteristic fossils of the Upper Silurian system, especially those belonging to the Niagara limestone of New York. . . . In Bernardstown there is a thick bed of limestone containing numerous fragments of the

stems of enormous crinoids. Similar ones occur in the upper Helderberg group of New York, belonging to the Devonian system." Soapstone is also found in Blandford, Chester, Rome, Granville, and other towns.

TALCOSE SCHIST.—West of the above-named belt of calciferous mica schist, a narrow belt of talcose schist stretches across the extreme western ends of the three valley counties and borders the easterly line of the gneiss belt of the Hoosac Tunnel range in eastern Berkshire County. In this there are bands of magnesian rocks,—either dolomite, serpentine, or soapstone. In Middleford, Hampshire Co., in the line of this belt, is found the most important soapstone quarry in the country.

In Chester there has lately been discovered and worked the rare mineral called emery. This bed of emery was discovered by Dr. H. L. Lucas, of Chester, in the year 1856, and has since been profitably worked.

GRANITE.—There are several beds of granite, of small extent, lying within the limits of the three counties, the most important of which is the formation extending from the corners of Ashfield and Goshen, southerly through parts of Goshen, Williamstown, Chesterfield, Northampton, Westhampton, Easthampton, and Southampton, and so on, bordering the sandstone on the west to the Connecticut line, between Granville and Southwick. In this granite bed, and between it and the mica schist, lead ore has been found in considerable quantities in several of the towns above named. In Northampton lead was known to exist as early as 1767, and bullets were cast of it during the Revolution.

TRAP OR BASALT.—In the midst of the sandstone beds of the valley a remarkable formation, possessing but little economic value, but of great interest to the student of geology, exists in a singular upheaval of the rock belonging to the Archæan age, known as trap, basalt, or greenstone. This formation consists of the Mounts Tom and Holyoke range. In some wonderful convulsion of nature the beds of valley sandstones, although supposed to have been of the remarkable thickness of many thousand feet, were suddenly rent asunder, and up through the fissures came in molten form these immense masses of trap rocks, which, cooling as they rose, hardened into abrupt mountain ranges. This trap range extends from the northern part of Massachusetts down through the valley of the Connecticut River in somewhat lengthy mountain ranges, or in isolated groups of hills to New Haven, where it ends in East and West Rock. This rock is intensely hard, and much dreaded by railroad men in making excavations.

Besides the minerals mentioned in the foregoing pages as occurring in and among the crystalline rocks, are several others, including ores of iron, oxide of manganese, etc., a description of which will be found in the histories of the towns in which they occur.

PALÆOZOIC ROCKS.

To the Palæozoic era, the era of old life, the rocks of which rest in their natural position upon and next above the old crystalline rocks, belong the stratified deposited rocks of the Silurian, or age of mollusks, the Devonian, or age of fishes, and the Carboniferous, or age of coal plants.

The rocks of this era are scarcely represented within the boundaries of the three river counties. Small isolated patches exist here and there.

MESOZOIC ROCKS.

In the valley of the Connecticut the Mesozoic era,—the era of middle life,—distinguished by the age of reptiles, finds its fitting representative in the vast beds of what is commonly called red sandstone, and known to science as *Triassic sandstone* and *conglomerate*. This rock is above all others the distinguishing feature of the ground-work of the Connecticut Valley. It is in great part of a dark-red color, and lies in stratified beds.

The upper beds seem to consist of fine sand hardened into rock, and often present the appearance of slates and shales. The lower beds consist mainly of coarse sand and gravel, often mixed with boulders, some of which are known to measure four feet in diameter. This difference in the structure of this rock has led some geologists to suppose that it consisted of two formations,—the Permian of the upper coal measures, belonging to the Palæozoic era, and the Triassic period of the Mesozoic era. But the better opinion now seems to be that it all belongs to the Triassic period.

On the Connecticut State line the bed of sand rock is nearly twenty miles in width. As it extends up the river it covers a space from four to eight miles in width until it narrows to about one mile on the north line of the State. This bed is computed to be of an average thickness of from three thousand to fourteen thousand feet. The strata of this rock, throughout its whole extent in the valley, have a dip or indication varying from fifty to thirty degrees,—always in an easterly direction,—the dip being the greatest on the western side throughout the valley. This dip of the sand rock strata does not seem to have been affected in the least by the trap irruption through its centre part. It is probable that this red sand rock once filled the valley nearly to a level with the summit of Mount Tom, more than a thousand feet of it having been ground up and carried away by glacial action and the war of the elements.

The question arises, How was this immense bed of sand rock formed? The obvious answer to this question is, the valley far back in the geologic ages was an estuary, or arm of the sea. Its bottom and shores were formed by the gneiss rocks on the east, and the mica schist on the west, while the two met together somewhere in the centre of its bottom, perhaps where the trap afterwards came up through. Into this comparatively quiet estuary the streams from the hills and mountains around washed the sand and gravel formed by the wearing away of the rocks by the action of the elements. The sand and gravel so washed into this estuary settled to the bottom, and in the course of long ages it became gradually hardened into rock and filled up the valley. After the valley was filled with the sand rock to such great depths, the whole continent must have arisen from the water into something like its present position. After the glacial denudation this valley must have again sunk below the sea-level, and have been again filled up with the beds of sand, clay, and gravel that are now found in it. Again rising from the waters, it became fit for the habitation of man.

FOOT-MARKS.

But the most interesting things about this bed of sand rock are the fossil foot-prints to be found between its strata. The ancient foot-marks occur in some thirty places in the valley of the Connecticut between the upper strata. They must have been made by the animals and birds of the period walking in the soft mud of the shallow bottom of the estuary while the tide was out and the water low. During low tide the mud dried rapidly in the then warmer than tropical atmosphere. On the coming in of the waters these tracks were at once filled with another layer of sand, and the impression made permanent as the rock itself.

These foot-prints being mostly those of birds, their existence has given rise to a new branch of natural history called *Ich-nology*, or the "science of tracks."

The "bird tracks" are the most interesting of all these fossil foot-prints. The largest bird that frequented the muddy shores of the primeval estuary of this valley had a foot eighteen inches long, and must have been five times the size of the ostrich of to-day. The smallest bird was like the snipe. Many strange animals now unknown to man left on these rocks their foot-prints. Among these were an order of reptilian birds or horpetoids. The largest foot-mark was made by a gigantic frog, called *Otozoum Moodii*. Its track is twenty inches long.

To President Edward Hitchcock, late of Amherst, is due the

first scientific description of these interesting remains. Dr. Hitchcock made the first geologic survey of the State of Massachusetts, and from 1832—the date of his first report—to 1865 he published numerous works upon the subject, all of which are of high scientific authority.

In speaking of these strange foot-prints on the red sandstone rocks of the valley of the Connecticut, President Hitchcock eloquently says, "Now I have seen in scientific vision an apterous bird some twelve or fifteen feet high—nay, large flocks of them—walking over the muddy surface, followed by many others of an analogous character, but of smaller size. Next comes a biped animal—a bird, perhaps—with a foot and heel nearly two feet long. Then a host of lesser bipeds formed on the same general type, and among them several quadrupeds with disproportioned feet, yet many of them stilted high, while others are crawling along the surface with spreading limbs. Next succeeds the huge *Polemarch*, leading along a tribe of lesser followers, with heels of great length and armed with spurs. But the greatest wonder of all comes in the shape of a biped batrachian with feet twenty inches long. We have heard of the *Labyrinthodon* of Europe—a frog as large as an ox—but his feet were only six or eight inches long, a mere pigmy compared with the *Otozoum* of New England. Behind him there trips along, on unequal feet, a group of small lizards and *Salamandridæ*, with trifid or quadrifid feet. Beyond, half seen amidst the darkness, there move along animals so strange that they can hardly be brought within the types of existing organization. Strange, indeed, is this menagerie of remote sandstone days; and the privilege of gazing upon it and bringing into view one lost form after another has been an ample recompense for my efforts though they should be rewarded by no other fruit."^{*}

CENOZOIC ERA.

The Cenozoic era, or era of recent times, is represented in the Connecticut Valley by the Tertiary age, or age of mammals, and the Quaternary age, or age of Man.

The geologic formations of this age are composed of two distinct subdivisions, the *Glacial* or *Drift*, and the *Recent* or *Terrace* formations, which overlie all the others in depths varying from a few inches to one hundred and fifty feet or more. The bottom layers lying directly upon the rock formations are composed largely of coarse boulders graduating into pebbles and sand, while the *Terraces* are mostly or wholly of finer sands or clay and marls, the last two sometimes beautifully arranged in thin layers, and often curiously convoluted and complex in their arrangements, as may be seen at the brick-works in the southern suburbs of the city of Springfield. The lower deposits are of Diluvian or Drift origin, while those on and near the surface are of Fluvial or Lacustrine formation. The Terrace formation is finely exhibited to the west and southwest of Holyoke, and on the east side of the river below Springfield.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

I.

THE INDIAN TITLE TO THE SOIL.

THE New World was the natural home of the Indian. He was the sole proprietor of its soil. His title was the clearest of all titles, the right derived from undisputed, immemorial possession. His tenure was that of absolute property in the soil, covered by no shadow of incumbrance. The white man was first an invader and trespasser, and then a purchaser. No white man's title to the soil to-day is worth a straw in the eyes of absolute law, unless it can be traced back to some Indian deed. It may be true that Sir Edmund Andros once

^{*} Quoted in Holland's Hist. West Mass., Vol. I., p. 348.

said that an Indian deed was worth no more than the "scratch of a bear's paw," but no sound jurist will consider Sir Edmund's dictum worth anything in the case.

On the 16th of February, 1629, Governor Cradock wrote in behalf of the Company as follows: "The earnest desire of our whole company is that you have a diligent and watchful eye over our own people, that they live unblamable and without reproof, and demean themselves justly and courteously towards the Indians."

When William Pynchon, the father of the settlements in the Connecticut Valley,—the founder of Roxbury and Springfield,—in the year 1636, first led his little band of pioneers along the old "Bay Path" through a hundred miles of howling woods to the garden-banks of the great river at *Ag-a-wam*, he found the fertile meadows of the stream owned by a few feeble, broken bands of Indians, each governed by its own petty sachem or sagamore.

From each of these petty tribes the early settlers of the valley took exceeding care to obtain deeds of the lands by them owned and occupied.

Thus, from "*Cut-to-was*, the right owner of *Ag-a-wam* and *Qua-na*," his mother *Kew-e-nask*, the *Tam-a-sham* or wife of *We-na-wis*, and *Ni-ar-com*, the wife of *Co-a*, the English bought the ancient site of Springfield, by deed bearing date the 15th day of July, in the year 1636,—a *fac-simile* of the record of which may be found farther on in this volume, in the history of Springfield. From *Chick-wal-log*, alias *Waw-hil-low*, *Hen-es-scha-lant*, *Nas-si-co-ha*, *Re-unks*, *Pa-quah-a-hat*, *As-sel-la-quom-pas*, and *A-wo-nunsk*, wife of *Wal-lut-ha*, all Indians and right owners of *Non-o-tuck*, they took a deed of Northampton, bearing date 24th September, 1653.*

From *Chick-wal-lopp*, *Um-pan-cha-la*, and *Wamp-shaw*, sachems of *Nol-wo-togg*, they took a deed† of Hatfield, dated July 10, 1660. From *Al-quot*, the Indian sachem of *Wo-rc-noak*, they took a deed‡ of Westfield, bearing date June 30, 1669.

From *Um-pan-cha-la*, alias *Woms-com*, sachem of *Nol-wo-togg*, they took a deed§ of Hatfield, dated July 10, 1660.

From *Al-quot*, the Indian sachem of *Wo-rc-noak*, they took a deed|| of Westfield, bearing date June 30, 1669.

From *We-qu-a-u-gan* and *Wa-wa-paw* they took the title of lands for the "use and behoof" of the town of Springfield, by deed|| bearing date in the year 1674, being parts of the present towns of West Springfield and Agawam, and *Nee-sa-hea-gan*, alias *Squam-scat*, and *Ke-pa-quomp*, alias *Squi-ma-mop*, also deeded part of West Springfield by deed¶ dated 20th June, 1666.

From *Mas-se-met*, *Pa-noot*, *Pam-mook*, *Ne-ne-pow-man*, his squaw, *Wom-pe-ly*, and *Nes-sa-cas-com*, Indians of *Squak-heag*, in the year 1671, they took a deed of ten thousand five hundred and sixty acres in Northfield; and again, on the 9th September, 1673, they took a deed from *Nal-lah-am-com-gon* or *Na-ta-nas*, *Mas-hep-e-tot*, and *Kis-quan-do Pam-pat-e-ke-mo*, "a squaw, which is *Mas-hep-e-tot's* daughter," of another part of Northfield. For an account of the *Pa-comp-tuck* Indian deeds of Deerfield see history of that town in this work.

II.

TWO FAMILIES OF NATIONS.

When the Europeans first landed on this continent the Indians who inhabited the Atlantic slope of the Alleghany range, the basin of the great lakes, and the valley of the St. Lawrence were divided into two great families of nations. These two families were soon known and distinguished by the

whites as the *Iroquois* and *Algonquin* families, so named by the French.

These two families differed radically, both in language and lineage, in the manner of building their wigwams, as well as in many of their manners and customs.

III.

THE IROQUOIS.

The *Iroquois* proper, the best types and leading people of this family, were the Five Nations of Central New York, called by themselves the *Ho-de-no-sau-nee*. To the south of the Five Nations, in the valley of the Susquehanna, were the *Andastes*, and to the westward of them, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, were the *Eries*. To the northward of Lake Erie lay the Neutral Nation, and near them the Tobacco Nation, while the *Hurons*, another tribe of the *Iroquois*, dwelt along the eastern shore of the lake that still bears their name. There was also a branch of the *Iroquois* family in the Carolinas,—the *Tuscaroras*,—who came north and united with the Five Nations in 1715, after which the confederacy was known as the Six Nations.**

On every side these few kindred bands of *Iroquois* were surrounded by the much more numerous tribes of the greater *Algonquin* family.

Among all the aboriginal inhabitants of the New World there were none so politic and intelligent, none so fierce and brave, none with so many germs of heroic virtues mingled with their savage vices, as the true *Iroquois*, the people of the Five Nations of Central New York. They were a terror to all the surrounding tribes, whether of their own or of *Algonquin* speech and lineage. In 1650 they overran the country of the *Hurons*; in 1651 they destroyed the Neutral Nation; in 1652 they exterminated the *Eries*; in 1663 they ravaged the country of the *Pa-comp-tucks* and *Squak-heags*, in the valley of the Connecticut; in 1672 they conquered the *Andastes* and reduced them to the most abject submission, calling them the women of their tribe in derision.

They followed the war-path, and their war-cry was heard westward to the Mississippi, southward to the great gulf, and eastward to the Massachusetts Bay. The New England nations mostly, as well as the river tribes along the Hudson, whose warriors trembled at the name of Mohawk, all paid them tribute. The *Montagnais*, on the far-off Saguenay, whom the French called the paupers of the wilderness, would start from their midnight sleep and run terror-stricken from their wigwams into the forest when but dreaming of the dreadful *Iroquois*. They were truly in their day the conquerors of the New World, and were justly styled "The Romans of the West." "My pen," wrote the Jesuit Father Ragueneau, in the year 1650, in his *Relations des Hurons*—"My pen has no ink black enough to paint the fury of the *Iroquois*."

The *Iroquois* dwelt in palisaded villages upon the fertile banks of the lakes and streams which watered their country. The houses of all the *Iroquois* families were built long and narrow. They were not more than twelve or fifteen feet in width, but often exceeded one hundred and fifty feet in length. Within they built their fires at intervals along the centre of the earth-floor, the smoke passing out through openings in the top, which likewise served to let in the light. In every house were many fires and many families,—every family having its own fire within the space allotted to it.

From this custom of having many fires and many families strung through a long and narrow house comes the signification of the Indian name the league of the Five Nations called themselves by. This Indian name was *Ho-de-no-sau-nee*, "The people of the Long House." They likened their confederacy of five nations or tribes, stretched along a narrow valley for more than two hundred miles through Central New

* Recorded in office of Register of Deeds at Springfield, Book A, B, p. 13.

† Recorded in Book of Deeds A, p. 11.

‡ Recorded in Book of Deeds, Book A, p. 6.

§ Recorded in Book of Deeds A B, p. 50.

|| Recorded in Book of Deeds A B, page 19.

¶ Recorded in Book of Deeds A B, page 21.

** See Colden's History of the Five Nations.

York, to one of their long wigwams containing many families. The *Mohawks* guarded the eastern door of this typical long house, while the *Senecas* kept watch at the western door. Between these doors of their country dwelt the *Oneidas*, the *Onondagas*, and the *Cayugas*, each nation around its own family fire, while the great central council-fire was always kept brightly burning in the land of the *Onondagas*.

The nation of the *Iroquois* to whom the Indians of the Connecticut Valley paid unwilling tribute was the *Mohawk*.

In the *Algonquin* speech of the Connecticut River Indians the *Mohawks* were called *Mau-gua-wogs* or *Ma-quas*, that is to say, "man-eaters."^{*}

The *Mohawk* country proper, called by themselves *Ga-ne-a-ga-o-no-ga*, all lay on and beyond the westerly bank of the Hudson, but by right of conquest they claimed all the territory lying between the Hudson and the sources of the easterly branches of the Connecticut.

By virtue of this claim all the Indians in the valley of the Connecticut paid annual tribute to the *Mohawks*.

Every year two old *Mohawk* chiefs would leave their castles on the *Mohawk* River, in their elm-bark canoes, and crossing the Hudson, ascend the *Has-sicke* (*Hoosac*) to its head, and carrying them over the mountain range, re-embark in the headwaters of the *Ag-a-wam* (*Westfield* River) and the *Deerfield* River, come down to the villages of the *Wo-ro-noaks*, the *Ag-a-wams*, the *Non-o-tucks*, the *Pa-comp-tucks*, the *Squak-heags*, in the valley, and to the *Nip-mucks* at the head of the *Chicopee*, and gather the wampum in which tribute was paid.

As will be seen further on in these pages, when all these river tribes joined King Philip in his attempt to exterminate the whites in New England the *Mohawks* sided with the English, and did material service against Philip.[†]

IV.

THE ALGONQUIN FAMILY.

Surrounding the few tribes of the *Iroquois* on every hand dwelt the much more numerous tribes of the *Algonquin* family, to which belonged all the New England tribes, as well as the New York Indians who dwelt east of the Hudson.

Northward of the *Iroquois* were the *Nipissings*, *La Petite Nation*, and *La Nation de l'Isle*, and other tribes in the valley of the *Ottawa* River. Along the valley of the *St. Lawrence* dwelt the *Algonquins* proper, the *Abenakis*, the *Montagnais*, and other roving bands below the mouth of the *Saguenay*.

The *Algonquins* and *Montagnais*, and the other wild rovers of the country of the *Saguenay*, who subsisted mostly by the chase, were often during the long Canadian winters, when game grew scarce, driven by hunger to subsist for many weeks together upon the buds and bark, and sometimes upon the young wood, of forest-trees. Hence their hereditary enemies, the more favored *Mohawks*, called them in mockery of their condition *Ad-i-ron-daks*, that is to say *tree-eaters*. This name, thus borne in derision, was given by Prof. Emmons to the principal mountain chain of Northern New York, and has since been applied to its whole wilderness region, now so famous as a summer resort.[‡]

The New England tribes of the *Algonquin* family dwelt mostly along the sea-coast, and on the banks of larger streams. In Maine the *Et-et-che-mins* dwelt farthest east at the mouth of the *St. Croix* River. The *Abenakis*, with their kindred tribe the *Taratines*, had their hunting-grounds in the valley of the *Penobscot*, and as far west as the river *Saco* and the *Piscataqua*. In the southeast corner of New Hampshire, and over the Massachusetts border, dwelt the *Pennacook* or *Pawtucket* tribe. The *Massachusetts* nation had their home along the bay of that name and the contiguous islands. It was a tradi-

tion of this tribe that they formerly dwelt farther to the southwest, near the Blue Mountains, and hence their name *Mass-ad-chu-sit*, "near the great mountains."[§]

The *Wampanoags* or *Pokanokets* dwelt along the easterly shore of *Narragansett* Bay, in Southeastern Rhode Island, and in the contiguous part of Massachusetts adjoining these, being near neighbors of the Plymouth Pilgrims. The *Nansets* along Cape Cod were a family of the *Wampanoags*, and paid them tribute. Next in line were the *Narragansetts*, and their sister tribe the *Nyantics*, along the westerly shore of *Narragansett* Bay, in Western Rhode Island. Between the *Narragansetts* and the river Thames in Southeastern Connecticut, then called the *Pequot* River, dwelt the *Pequot* nation; and between the *Pequots* and the east bank of the Connecticut River was the home of *Uncas* and his *Mahicans*.

On the west side of the Connecticut the territory of the *Mohawks* was supposed to begin; and in Western Massachusetts, and in what is now the State of Vermont, no Indian tribes had permanent homes. This large territory was a beaver-hunting country of the *Iroquois*.

Before the great distemper visited these New England Indian nations, just prior to the landing of the Plymouth Pilgrims, their numbers must have been from thirty to forty thousand souls. Of these Connecticut and Rhode Island probably contained one-half.

V.

THE INDIANS OF THE VALLEY.

The valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts was occupied by several tribes, or remnants of tribes, all of which seemed to owe some sort of fealty to the *Nipmucks* or *Nipnets* of Central Massachusetts, if not to the more powerful *Pequots*, *Wampanoags*, and *Narragansetts*.

AG-A-WAMS.—In the vicinity of what is now the city of Springfield dwelt the *Ag-a-wam* Indians. They claimed all the territory lying on both sides of the Connecticut, between the Enfield Falls below and the South Hadley Falls above. The principal village of the *Ag-a-wams* was situated on the *Pecowsic* Brook, which heads in the eastern part of Longmeadow and discharges into the Connecticut nearly on the town line between Springfield and Longmeadow; another on the bank of the *Ag-a-wam* River, and probably others in various parts of the county.

On a peculiarly-shaped bluff, about a mile and a half south of the centre of Springfield and some fifty rods southeasterly of the east end of the new bridge crossing to Agawam and on what is called "Long Hill," they had a strong palisaded work overlooking the valley and virtually impregnable to Indian attack. It was protected on all sides excepting a narrow neck, fifty yards in width, which connected it with the mainland by steep banks descending to two deep ravines on the north and south, and to the bottom-lands bordering the Connecticut on the west. Water was convenient immediately under the wall of the fortress on the south, and the whole area, occupying from one to two acres, was admirably adapted for defense against anything except artillery.

The meadows or corn-planting grounds of the *Ag-a-wams*, called by them *muck-cos-quit-taj*, were quite extensive. On the leaf of the book containing the record of the first Indian deed of what is now Springfield and vicinity is a memorandum in the following words, supposed to have been made by John Holyoke, in the year 1679, which contains an accurate description, doubtless, of the situation of the various corn-planting meadows of the *Ag-a-wams*:

"Memorandum: Agaam or Agawam. It is that meadow on the South of Agawam Riv^r wheer y^e English did first build a house, w^{ch} now we comonly cal y^e house meadow. that piece of ground is it w^{ch} y^e Indians do call Agawam, & y^r y^e English

^{*} Brief History by Increase Mather, p. 38.

[†] Conn. Col. Rec., Vol. II., p. 461, etc.

[‡] See Historical Sketches of Northern New York, by N. B. Sylvester, pp. 39, 40.

[§] See Collections of Conn. His. Soc., Vol. II., p. 8.

kept y^t residence who first came to settle and plant at Springfield now so called : & at y^t place it was (as is supposed) that this purchase was made of the Indians. Quana is the middle meadow adjoining to Agaw^m or house meadow. Masacksick is y^t y^t English call the Longmeadow below Springfield, on y^e East of Quinecticat River; Usquaioik is the Mil River wth the land adjoining; Nayasset is the lands of Three corner meadow & of the Plaine."

From the date of the first settlement, in the year 1636, the *Ag-a-wam* Indians lived on terms of peace and amity with their white neighbors until the year 1675, when they joined King Philip in his war of extermination. On the evening of the 4th day of October, 1675, they admitted into their fort three hundred hostile Indians, who assisted them on the morrow in the burning of Springfield. Upon the arrival of Maj. Treat with his men from Connecticut, and Maj. Pyncheon with the Springfield troops from Hadley, on the afternoon of the burning, *We-quo-gan*, the chief sachem of the *Ag-a-wams* and ring-leader in the affair, with all his people suddenly left their village, fort, and corn-planting ground, never to return.

WO-RO-NOAKS.—Ten or twelve miles up the Agawam River, in a direction nearly west from Springfield, on the site of what is now Westfield, dwelt the tribe of Indians called the *Wo-ro-noaks*, who were a part of the *Ag-a-wams*.

The *Wo-ro-noaks* were famous for the number of beaver-skins and other furs caught by them on the near mountains to the west of them, along both branches of the Agawam, now Westfield River, and in the marshes at their head-waters. So famous was their village for its furs that Governor Hopkins, of Hartford, as early as the year 1640, obtained a grant of land there, and that year or the next built trading-houses there. This grant was made to him by the Connecticut people, who supposed it to be within their jurisdiction. But the earliest surveys showed it to be within the boundaries of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the Connecticut settlement was abandoned.

NON-O-TUCKS.—Above the point in the Connecticut River where it breaks through between Mounts Tom and Holyoke its valley widens and the river takes an extremely tortuous course, winding around two or three peninsulas which are almost islands, on one of which is situated the village of Hadley. Between Northampton and Mount Tom is another of these bends in the river, which is called the Oxbow, in the middle of which lies an island.

The name *Noen-tuk*, *No-ah-tuk*, or, as it is now written, *Non-o-tuck*, means "in the middle of the river," in allusion to such peninsulas and islands.

The *Non-o-tucks* claimed all the country on both sides of the river, from the head of the South Hadley Falls to the south side of Mount *We-quomps*, now Sugar-Loaf Mountain.

They had several villages and forts on both sides of the river, and numerous corn-planting fields of from twelve to sixteen acres each. Their principal fort was on a high bank near the mouth of Half-Way Brook, between Northampton and Hadley. This fort was occupied until the night of the 24th August, when *Um-pan-cha-la*, chief sachem of the *Non-o-tucks*, left the land with all his tribe for some far-off Western home, no one knows whither. Another fort, containing about an acre inclosed, was occupied by another *Non-o-tuck* sachem, called *Quon-quont*. It stood on the east side of the river, in Hadley, on a ridge between East and West School Meadow.

PA-COMP-TUCKS.—In the fertile valley of Deerfield River, and on its adjoining hills, dwelt the *Pa-comp-tucks*, the most numerous, best known, warlike, and powerful tribe in the valley. They claimed all the country lying on the east side of the river, from Mount *We-quomps* to the north side of the meadow called *Nal-la-ham-com-gon*, now Bennett's Meadow, in Northfield, and indefinitely westward. Their principal fort was on what is now known as Fort Hill, which is about one-half mile northeast of the Deerfield meeting-house. Their

corn-planting fields were in the valley of the Deerfield River. Here they raised such quantities of corn that in the spring of the year 1638 they furnished fifty canoe-loads for the starving people of Connecticut, impoverished by the *Pequot* war of the year before.

In the year 1656, Uncas, with his *Mahicans*, made war upon the *Pa-comp-tucks*, but was defeated and driven back. The next year the *Pa-comp-tucks* invaded the country of Uncas and did his people considerable damage.

In the year 1663 the *Mohawks* made war upon the *Pa-comp-tucks*, and invaded their country. They attacked the fort on Fort Hill, and carried it after a severe contest, driving the *Pa-comp-tucks* before them with great slaughter. From this severe blow the *Pa-comp-tucks* never recovered. In the year 1669 the *Pa-comp-tucks*, *Non-o-tucks*, and *Squak-heags* united with the Massachusetts Indians and the *Narragansetts* in an expedition into the *Mohawk* country. *Chic-ka-taw-but*, the chief sachem of the Massachusetts tribe, was in command. The band numbered some seven hundred warriors. They penetrated the *Mohawk* country and laid siege to the nearest castle, called *Te-hon-de-lo-ga*, at the mouth of the Schoharie kill, afterwards the site of Fort Hunter. But failing in the attempt, the allied tribes retreated towards their own country. The *Mohawks* followed, and making a détour formed an ambuscade, into which the Eastern Indians fell and suffered fearful loss. After King Philip's war the *Pa-comp-tucks* went west, and settling on the east bank of the Hudson, at the mouth of the Hoosac River, became known as the *Schaghticoke* Indians. A part of the *Wampanoags* and *Narragansetts* fled with them.*

SQUAK-HEAGS.—On the northerly border of the State, at what is now Northfield, dwelt the fourth tribe of river Indians. Their country reached on both sides of the Connecticut northerly beyond the bounds of the State. The *Squak-heags* were allied by consanguinity to the *Pennacooks* of the New Hampshire sea-coast. They had numerous corn-planting fields, and also villages and forts. The famous fishing-ground which they called *Pas-quams-cut*, now Turner's Falls, was in the country of the *Squak-heags*. When the *Mohawks*, in the year 1663, invaded the *Pa-comp-tucks* they also overran the whole territory of the *Squak-heags*, captured all their forts, destroyed their villages, and drove them from their homes. From this blow as a tribe they never recovered.† In King Philip's war *Squakheag* was an important post to the hostile Indians. At its close the *Squak-heags* went east and north into Canada.

FORTS.—The Indians of the valley built their forts on high bluffs near springs of water, and usually on or not far from the bank of some river. The forts were circular in form, inclosing about one acre of ground, and constructed of palisades set close together in the ground, and some twelve or fifteen feet in height. Within they built rows of wigwams along both sides of well-defined streets.

WIGWAMS.—The Indians of the *Algonquin* family of nations built their wigwams small and circular, and for one or two families only, unlike the *Iroquois* nations, who built theirs long and narrow, each for the use of many families. The *Algonquin*-shaped wigwam of the valley tribes was made of poles set up around a circle, from ten to twelve feet across. The poles met together at the top, thus forming a conical frame-work, which was covered with bark mats or skins; in the centre was their fireplace, the smoke escaping through a hole in the top. In these wigwams men, women, children, and dogs crowded promiscuously together in distressing violation of all our rules of modern housekeeping.

CORN-PLANTING FIELDS.—The meadows of the Connecticut Valley were famous in Indian annals for their corn-fields. Every autumn, after the fall of the leaf, came the Indian summer, in which they set fire to the woods and fields, and thus

* See paper by John Fitch, in New York His. Mag., June, 1876.

† History of Northfield, by Temple and Sheldon.

burned over the whole country, both upland and meadow, once a year. This burning destroyed all the underbrush, and mostly all the timber on the uplands save that growing in swales and on wet lands. When the whites came they found much of the State of Massachusetts as bare of timber as the Western prairies. Their corn-fields on the meadows usually contained from fifteen to twenty acres of ground. One tool for planting was all they had. This was a hoe, made of the shoulder-blade of a deer or moose, or a clam-shell fastened into a wooden handle. For manure they covered over a fish in each hill of corn at planting-time. Their planting-time was about the 10th of May, or as soon as the butternut-leaves were as large as squirrels' ears. Some idea may be formed of the large extent of their planting-fields, when it is stated that the *Pa-comp-tucks* alone planted in the valley of the Deerfield River in the spring of 1676, the second year of Philip's war, about three hundred acres. Perhaps this was an exaggerated story, and that one hundred acres would have been nearer the truth. But Philip was killed in the summer following, and the *Pa-comp-tucks* abandoned their unharvested corn-field for the new home on the east bank of the Hudson, at the mouth of the Hoosac. They took what is now the "Tunnel Route" for the west. The women did all the corn-planting and raising, but the men alone planted and took care of the tobacco. It was too sacred a plant for women to handle or smoke, and no young brave was allowed to use it until he had made himself a name in the chase or on the war-path.

FOOD.—The Indians had fish and game, nuts, roots, berries, acorns, corn, squashes, a kind of bean now called *seiva-bean*, and a species of sunflower whose tuberous root was like the artichoke.

Fish were taken with lines or nets made of the sinews of the deer or of the fibres of the dog-bane. Their fish-hooks were made of the bones of fishes and birds.

They caught the moose, the deer, and the bear in the winter season by shooting with bows and arrows, by snaring or in pitfalls. In the summer they took a variety of birds.

They cooked their fish and flesh by roasting before the fire on the point of a long stick, or by boiling in stone or wooden vessels. They made water to boil, not by hanging over the fire, but by the immersion in it of heated stones. Their corn boiled alone they called *hominy*; when mixed with beans it was *succotash*. They made a cake of meal, pounded fine by a stone-pestle in a wooden mortar, which they called *nookhik*, corrupted by the English into "no cake."*

SOCIAL CONDITION.—Their government was entirely patriarchal. Each Indian was in his solitary cabin the head of his family. His wife was treated as a slave, and did all the drudgery. The only law that bound the Indian was the custom of his tribe. Subject to that only, he was as free as the air he breathed, following the bent of his own wild will. Over tribes were principal chiefs called *sachems*, and inferior ones called *sagamos*. The succession was always in the female line. Their war-chiefs were not necessarily sachems in time of peace. They won their distinction only by prowess on the war-path.

The language of the Indian, in the terms of modern comparative philology, was neither the *monosyllabic*, like the Chinese, nor *inflecting*, like that of the civilized Caucasian stock, but was *agglutinating*, like many of the northwestern Asiatic tribes, and those of southeastern Europe. They express ideas by stringing words together in one compound vocable. The *Algonquin* languages were not euphonious, like the *Iroquois* dialects, but were harsh, and full of consonants. Contrast the *Iroquois* names, *Ta-wa-sen-ta*, *Hi-a-wat-ha*, or *O-no-*

* What we now call johnny-cake, in the early days was known as *journey-cake*, from the facility with which it was carried while traveling. It is said that it was changed to *johnny-cake* in honor of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, the friend of Washington, who always addressed him familiarly as "Brother Jonathan." Hence that title of the typical Yankee to this day.

a-la-go-na, with the *Algonquin* names, *Squak-heag*, *Qua-boag*, or *Wampan-oag*.

RELIGION.—The Indian had but the crudest possible ideas, if any at all, of an abstract religion. He had no priests, no altars, no sacrifice. His medicine men were mere conjurers. Yet he was superstitious to the last degree, and spiritualized everything in nature. The mysterious realm about him he did not attempt to unravel, but bowed submissively before it with what crude ideas he had of religion and worship. The flight or cry of a bird, the humming of a bee, the crawling of an insect, the turning of a leaf, the whisper of a breeze, were to him mystic signals of good or evil import, by which he was guided in the most important relations of life.

In dreams the Indian placed the most implicit confidence. They seemed to him to be revelations from the spirit-world, guiding him to the places where his game lurked and to the haunts of his enemies. He invoked their aid on all occasions. They taught him how to cure the sick, and revealed to him his guardian spirit, as well as all the secrets of his good or evil destiny.

Although the Indian has been for three centuries in more or less contact with the civilized life of the white man, he is still the untamed child of nature. "He will not," says Parkman, "learn the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their very immutability; and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother."†

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY EXPLORERS—EARLY PATENTS OF NEW ENGLAND—THE CHARTER OF THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

I.

EARLY EXPLORERS.

As the early settlers of the Connecticut Valley were themselves among the comparatively early voyagers to the New World, and in coming here suffered the dangers of the deep incident to early navigation, it will be necessary, in order properly to understand their history, briefly to consider the voyagers who preceded them, as well as the results of their explorations and attempts at settlement.

If the glory of the discovery of the New World by Europeans belongs forever to Columbus, under Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, on the 12th day of October, 1492, it is no less certain that the honor of the first exploration of the continent of North America belongs to John Cabot and his son, Sebastian Cabot, under Henry VII. of England. If neither can justly claim that glory or this honor, but both must give way to the Scandinavian mariners,—the Northmen of the tenth century,—then it was upon the virgin soil of New England that the first white men landed, and within her borders that the first white settlement was attempted on the wild American shore.

Of this visit of the Danes to America in the tenth century there is considerable evidence, amounting almost to a demonstration of the theory; but there are still some missing links in the chain of testimony, which, until supplied, will forever place the matter, with the burial-place of Moses, the coming of the Etruscans to Italy, the building of the pyramids, and the story of the Western mound-builders, among the unsolved problems of history.

THE NORTHMEN.

The historical evidence upon the coming of the Danes to America as early as the tenth century consists principally in

† Conspiracy of Pontiac, Vol. I., p. 44.

extracts from the compositions of some eighteen writers, chiefly Icelandic, which have been published by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen.

If the accounts of these writers are not romance, but are veritable history, then about the year 986 one Biorne sailed from Iceland for Greenland in search of his father, who had preceded him thither. He was overtaken by fogs and lost his way. When the weather cleared, and he recovered his lost reckoning, to his surprise he discovered that, while he was sailing in the wrong direction, on his larboard-side lay a low woodland shore. Continuing the same course for nine days, he reached Greenland in a direction directly opposite to that with which the voyage had been begun.

It is evident, from the direction Biorne was sailing after having recovered his reckoning, that he saw on his larboard-side the "low and wooded land" of the eastern shore of North America. If the account of this voyage is trustworthy, Biorne was the discoverer of the New World.

For fourteen years the discovery of Biorne was talked about by the Danish navigators, when, in the year 1000, Lief Ericson, with a single ship and a crew of thirty men, went in search of the newly-found land. Lief found it and, landing, gave it the name of *Helluland*, signifying in Icelandic the land of slate. Re-embarking and sailing southerly along the coast, he came to a country "well wooded and level," which he called *Markland*, in allusion to its wood. Sailing in a southwesterly direction out of sight of land for two days more, he came to an island, along whose northern shore he passed westwardly, and reaching the mainland went on shore and built huts, in which he passed the winter. One of his men, a German, while wandering in the woods found an abundance of wild grapes, such as wine was made of in his own country, and from this circumstance Lief called the country *Vinland*.

It is supposed that the name *Helluland* was applied by Lief to the rocky shore of Labrador, long since famous for its beds of dark Laurentian rock, mistaken by him for slate. *Markland* may have been Nova Scotia, and it is highly probable that *Vinland* was the southeastern shore of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In the year 1003 Thorwald, and in the year 1005 Thorfinn, are said to have visited Vinland, and such visits are said to have been continued until the middle of the fourteenth century.

But whether the Northmen were or were not the first European explorers of the New World, it is certain that in the year 1497, but five years after Columbus made his first voyage, the Cabots—father and sons—discovered and explored the coast of North America in the region of New England, thus laying the foundation of the British claim to such vast American possessions.

John Cabot was a merchant of Venice, who settled at Bristol, invited by the peaceful commercial policy of Henry VII. On the 5th day of March, 1496, Henry granted to John Cabot and his three sons, Lewis, Sancius, and Sebastian,—the last of whom, Sebastian, was born in England, at Bristol, in 1477,—his royal letters-patent authorizing them to "sail to all parts, countries, and seas of the East and of the West, and of the North, under our banners and ensigns, with five ships of what burden or quantity soever they may be, to seek out, discover, and find whatsoever isles, countries, regions, or provinces of the heathen and infidels, whatsoever they may be, and in what part of the world soever they may be, which before this time have been unknown to all Christians."

The Cabots, by these letters-patent, were to occupy, subdue, possess, and govern such regions as they might discover for their own behoof, but in the name of England, the king to have one-fifth part of the profits of the enterprise. This was the first patent for discovery issued by the British crown.

In May, 1497, Cabot, with his son Sebastian, set out on his voyage. His fleet consisted of two, or perhaps five ships, with three hundred men on board. The expedition touched

at Iceland, and from thence sailed boldly into the unknown, mysterious west in search of gold and empire. They were the first in the search for the still undiscovered northwest passage to the "harbor of Cathay," on the eastern shore of Asia, all unconscious of the mighty continent which lay between them and the object of their desire. Unexpectedly soon they reached the shores of Newfoundland or Labrador. Cabot first sailed northwardly along the coast in search of the northwestern passage as far as the sixty-seventh degree of north latitude. Although in July, the cold became intense, and he reversed his course, and sailed south as far as the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude. Failing in his object he returned, taking to the king as trophies three American Indians. The Cabots probably saw nothing but the bays and headlands along the shores, but upon their discovery rests England's claim to her North American possessions.

The next year the king renewed his patent to John Cabot. But John Cabot presently died, and whether his son Sebastian made a second voyage to America is one of history's unsolved problems.

In the year 1500 the Portuguese admiral, Gaspar Cortereal, made a voyage to America, sailed along the coast some six or seven hundred miles, and returned with a number of Indian captives, giving glowing accounts of the country.

John Verazzano, a Florentine, sailing in the service of France, in the year 1524 made a voyage to America, which was followed by results as important to France as Cabot's voyage was to England. Verazzano, during this voyage, lay at anchor for fifteen days in what is now the harbor of Newport, and entered the Hudson River more than eighty years before the visit of the explorer whose name it bears. About the same time, in the year 1524 or 1525, Stephen Gomez was fitted out at the joint expense of the Emperor Charles V. and some merchants of Coruña and sent on a voyage in quest of the northwest passage. He first touched at Newfoundland, and then passing Cape Cod, sailed through Long Island Sound, and also entered the Hudson, which he named the *Rio de San Antonio*. In the year 1655, Jacques Cartier, the eminent mariner of St. Malo, in Brittany, on the 10th of August of that year, it being the festival of St. Lawrence, discovered the bay and river of that name, and laid the foundation of the French claim to Canada.

These discoveries opened a large field for industry and tempting sources of profit to European adventurers. As early as the year 1508, only three years behind Cortereal, fishing-vessels began to arrive at Newfoundland and along the coast from Brittany and Normandy, and by the year 1517, only twenty years after the voyage of the Cabots, no less than fifty ships, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, were engaged in these fisheries.

Henry VIII. paid little attention to American discovery. It was not until the year 1548, during the reign of Edward VI., that Parliament took the matter in hand, and passed laws protecting English fishermen on the American coast.

But it was not until during the last half of the reign of Elizabeth that a permanent settlement of the American continent was undertaken by Englishmen. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was the half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, and his fellow-soldier in the Protestant armies of France. He had been a member of Parliament, was well versed in geographical and commercial knowledge, and the well-known author of a "Discourse to prove a Passage by the Northwest to Cathaia and the East Indies."

With Raleigh, he cordially embraced the scheme of the colonization of North America. Mexico, the West Indies, and Peru were pouring immense wealth into Spain. How could London and Bristol behold unmoved the strange prosperity of Cadiz? The queen gave Sir Humphrey Gilbert a patent, conveying privileges on him similar to those granted by Henry VII. to John Cabot. He and his heirs were to be

proprietors of such countries, paying homage therefor to the crown of England, together with one-fifth part of all precious metals found. Sir Humphrey was given admiralty jurisdiction over neighboring seas as well as full power to govern on the land. After making his first attempt, which proved abortive, Gilbert finally set sail the second time, on the 11th of June, 1583, with two hundred and sixty men in five ships. He reached the coast of North America, on the fifty-first parallel, north latitude, July 30, and on the 3d of August entered the harbor of St. John, in Newfoundland. On the 5th of August he landed, and, pitching his tent on shore, called around him the commanders of the thirty-six fishing-vessels of different nations he had found there, and, with imposing ceremonies, took possession of the territory in the name of the British crown. His commission was read and interpreted, a turf and a twig were formally delivered to him in token of investiture and of allegiance to the crown, and proclamation made of his authority to govern the country for two hundred leagues on every side. He set up a pillar with the royal arms affixed thereto graven on lead, and made grants of land in severalty for erecting stands for curing fish.

But this attempt of Sir Humphrey Gilbert at settlement, the first made by Englishmen on American soil, heads also the long list of frustrated settlements whose sad details are more interesting to the historian than those of many a successful one. His search for gold was unavailing. His company was unused to hardships, and many sickened and died. One disaster followed another, and, utterly discouraged, Gilbert sailed for England. He took passage himself on the least seaworthy vessel, thus choosing the place of danger; and on the 9th of September his little ship, in a violent storm, went to the bottom, and every soul on board perished. The last words he was heard to utter by those who survived on other ships were, "We are as near heaven by sea as by land."

After Gilbert's death his patent was renewed to Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in 1584 and the following year, made his attempt to colonize Virginia, so named in honor of England's virgin queen.

EARLIEST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It was in the year 1602, nineteen years after the failure of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, that Bartholomew Gosnold, a mariner of the West of England, under the command and with the consent of Sir Walter Raleigh, at the cost among others of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, in a small ship called the "Concord," set sail for "the north part of Virginia" with a view to the establishment of a colony. Gosnold sailed from Falmouth on the 26th of March, and had with him a company of thirty-two persons, eight of whom were seamen, and twenty men to become planters. On the 14th of May he saw land in Massachusetts Bay, and soon after taking a large quantity of fish near a headland, he named it *Cape Cod*.

Gosnold, Brereton, and three others went on shore, being the first Englishmen who are known to have set foot on the soil of Massachusetts. Sailing southerly and westerly to the south of Nantucket, Gosnold, after landing at *No-man's-land*, to which he gave the name *Martha's Vineyard*, since transferred to the larger island, reached an island now called by the Indian name of *Cut-ty-hunk*, where he laid the foundation for a settlement. In three weeks after landing he had dug a cellar, prepared timber, and built a house fortified with palisades after the Indian fashion. A dispute arose between the planters and the sailors as to their provisions, and a party going out in search of shell-fish was attacked by hostile savages. Becoming discouraged, at the end of a month from landing on the island Gosnold abandoned his settlement and returned to England. But his enterprise, although a present failure, was fruitful in its consequences. Out of it slowly developed the final settlement of New England. Such glowing accounts were given by his men of the fruitfulness of the soil and the salu-

brity of the climate that other expeditions soon followed. The land was "overgrown," said they, "with wood and rubbish, viz.: oaks, ashes, beech, walnut, witch-hazel, sassafrage, and cedars, with divers others of unknown name. The rubbish is wild pease, young sassafrage, cherry-trees, vines, eglantine, gooseberry-bushes, hawthorn, honeysuckles, with others of like quality. The herbs and roots are strawberries, rasps, ground-nuts, alexander, surrin, tansy, etc., without count."

In the year 1603, Richard Hakluyt, the learned cosmographer, took an active interest in schemes for the further exploration of *North Virginia*, as New England was then called, which resulted in the voyage of Martin Pring of that year, and in 1605 Lord Southampton fitted out and sent George Waymouth.

In the mean time, between the years 1603 and 1606, the French, through the Sieur de Monts, came near taking possession of North Virginia. De Monts, with Pontgravé and De Poutrincourt for his lieutenants, and Samuel de Champlain for his pilot, in 1604 set sail for the principality of *Acadie*, of which he had a patent. Thinking the climate of that region too severe, the next season he embarked for the shores of Massachusetts, and was upon the coast nearly at the same time with Waymouth; but the Indians were hostile, and he did not stay. The next year his companions renewed the voyage, and De Poutrincourt sent a party on shore at Cape Cod to plant a cross in the name of the king of France. The Indians attacked his men, killed two and wounded others. His situation becoming dangerous he returned to Port Royal, leaving North Virginia to become New England, and not New France.

In pursuing this rapid sketch of the early navigators, we now come to many names more prominently identified with the early settlement of the country, conspicuous among which are Sir Fernando Gorges and Capt. John Smith, the one the founder of Virginia, and the other, in a certain sense, the father of Puritan New England.

In the year 1604, Sir Fernando Gorges was made governor of Plymouth. Waymouth, on his return from America in the year 1605, brought with him several Indian captives. Three of these he gave to Gorges. "This accident," writes Gorges, "was the means, under God, of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations." Gorges took the natives into his house and kept them three years. He taught them to speak in the English tongue, and listened with delight to their accounts of the "stately islands and safe harbors" of their native land, "what great rivers ran up into the land, what men of note were seated on them, what power they were of, how allied, what enemies they had, and the like."*

Sir John Popham, another name conspicuous in early New England history, was then lord chief-justice of the King's Bench, and Gorges, who had befriended him in former times, obtained his powerful influence at court for authority to renew operations in America. This movement of Gorges and Popham, in the west of England, was seconded by "certain noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and merchants" of London, who were desirous of renewing the attempt made by Raleigh in Virginia.

The result of this joint application was the incorporation of two companies, called in the patent the "First and Second Colony." Both companies were placed under the common supervision of a body called "THE COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA," to be appointed by the crown, and each company was to be governed on the spot by a council appointed in like manner.

The First or *London Company* had assigned to it South Virginia, being the territory extending from the thirty-fourth to the forty-first degree of north latitude, with a breadth of fifty miles inland. The Second or *Plymouth Company*, under the management of "sundry knights, gentlemen, and other adventurers, of the cities of Bristol and Exeter, and of the

* Mass. Hist. Coll., XXVI., 50, 51.

town of Plymouth, and of other places," was authorized to plant in North Virginia, between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth parallels. As their territory overlapped in part, neither company was to settle within one hundred miles of land previously occupied by the other. All the rights of British subjects were granted to the colonists and their descendants.

Under this last-named patent various abortive attempts at settlement were made by both companies—notably that of Gorges, of the Plymouth Company, to plant a colony at the mouth of the Kennebeck, in Maine, in the year 1607.

But it was not until the year 1614 that a new impetus was given to the settlement of America. In that year Capt. John Smith sailed from London for the American coast, in command of two ships, fitted out by some private adventurers.

The history of John Smith, the founder of Virginia, under the London Company, reads more like some mythical romance of prehistoric times than the sober account of events occurring in the seventeenth century, and in the very days of William Pynchon, the father of Springfield. The fascinating story belongs rather to the Old Dominion than to New England.

Suffice it to say that Smith visited the coast of *North Virginia* in the year 1614, drew a map of it "from point to point, isle to isle, harbor to harbor, with the soundings, sands, rocks, and landmarks," and he was the first to call it by the name of *New England*.

After his failure on the Kennebeck, in 1607, Gorges, in the interest of the Plymouth Company, sent out Richard Vines to New England in 1616-17, and Thomas Dermer in the early summer of 1620, who landed at Plymouth a few months before the Pilgrim Fathers came, and carried back to England the news of the terrible plague among the Indians, that had so nearly depopulated the country.

II.

GREAT PATENT OF NEW ENGLAND.

At length, on the 3d day of November, 1620, King James granted to the Plymouth Company a separate charter of their part of the patent under the control of the "Council of Virginia," and formed them into a separate corporate body, styled in the patent "The Council established in Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America."

Of the forty patentees named in this patent thirteen were peers, some of the highest rank, and most of the others were men of distinguished consequence.

The following extracts from this patent will be interesting to New England readers:

"We, therefore, of our special grace, mere motion, and certain knowledge, by the advice of the lords and others of our privy council, have, for us, our heirs, and successors, granted, ordained, and established that all that circuit, continent, precincts, and limits in America lying and being in breadth from forty degrees of northerly latitude from the equinoctial line to forty-eight degrees of the said northerly latitude, and in length by all the breadth aforesaid, throughout the main land, from sea to sea, with all the seas, rivers, islands, creeks, inlets, ports, and havens within the degrees, precincts, and limits of the said latitude and longitude, shall be the limits, and bounds, and precincts of the said second colony."

"And to the end that the said territories may forever hereafter be more particularly and certainly known and distinguished, our will and pleasure is that the same shall from henceforth be nominated, termed, and called by the name of *NEW ENGLAND* in America; and by that name of *New England* in America, the said circuit, precinct, limit, continent, islands, and places in America aforesaid, we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, name, call, erect, found, and establish, and by that name to have continuance forever."

As it is a matter of interest to the people of the present day to know who were the "principal knights and gentlemen and other persons of quality" who were the real projectors and founders of the New England colonies resident in England, some of whom came over to this side and many of whom were represented in the infant settlements by their near relatives and friends, we give below a list of the first patentees and proprietors with their titles as recited in the patent:

"Our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counselor, Lodowick, Duke of Lenox, lord steward of our household; George, Lord Marquis Buckingham, our high admiral of England; James, Marquis Hamilton; William, Earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of our household; Thomas, Earl of Arundel; and our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, William, Earl of Bath; and our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counselor, Henry, Earl of Southampton; and our right trusty and well-beloved cousins, William, Earl of Salisbury, and Robert, Earl of Warwick; and our right trusty and right well-beloved John, Viscount Hoddington; and our right trusty and well-beloved counselor, Edward, Lord Zouch, lord warden of our cinque ports; and our trusty and well-beloved Edmond, Lord Sheffield; Edward, Lord Gorges; and our well-beloved Sir Edward Seymour, Knight and Baronet; Sir Robert Mansel; Sir Edward Zouch, our knight marshal; Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Francis Popham, Sir John Brooks, Sir Thomas Gates, Sir Richard Hawkins, Sir Richard Edgecomb, Sir Allen Apsley, Sir Warwick Heale, Sir Richard Catchmay, Sir John Bourghcin, Sir Nathaniel Rich, Sir Edward Giles, Sir Giles Mompesson, Sir Thomas Worth, Knights; and our well-beloved Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter; Robert Heath, Esq., Recorder of our city of London; Henry Bourghcin, John Drake, Raleigh Gilbert, George Chudley, Thomas Hamon, and John Argall, Esquires to be . . . the first modern and present council, established at Plymouth in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America."

It will be seen that at the very date this patent of New England was granted a little ship—the "*Mayflower*"—was on the ocean with its precious freight,—the Pilgrim Fathers,—who were destined to be its first permanent settlers.

III.

THE CHARTER OF THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Following closely upon the patent of New England, and being the immediate title of settlers of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, came the colony charter.

The charter of the colony of Massachusetts was granted by King Charles I., in the third year of his reign, on the 4th day of March, 1628.

The charter made and constituted the persons below-named, among whom was *William Pynchon*, the founder of Springfield, "one body corporate and politick in fact and name, by the name of the *Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*," viz.: Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Younger, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Southcott, John Humfrey, John Endicott, Simon Whetcome, Isaac Johnson, Samuel Aldersey, John Ven, Matthew Cradock, George Harwood, Increase Nowell, Richard Puey, Richard Billingham, Nathaniel Wright, Samuel Vassall, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Goffe, Thomas Adams, John Browne, Samuel Browne, Thomas Hutchins, William Vassall, William Pinchion, and George Foxcroft.

This charter was brought over to New England in the year 1630, by John Winthrop, and the colony founded.

CHAPTER VII.

THE NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE—ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH PURITANS—THE PILGRIM FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND—THE PURITAN FATHERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

I.

THE NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE.

THE early settlers of the Valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts were almost without exception English Puritans. Of a truth almost all the inhabitants of the valley, up to the beginning of the present century, were descendants of English Puritans. "Civilized New England," says John Gorham Palfrey, "is the child of English Puritanism." The English emigration to New England began with the Pilgrim Fathers in the year 1620. It was not until 1630, ten years later, that they came in any considerable numbers. Ten years later still, in 1640, the English emigration to New England almost ceased. During the twenty years of this active movement about twenty thousand English people in all came to New England. These twenty thousand people thenceforth, for over a century and a half, multiplied on their own soil in remarkable seclusion from other communities who were their

neighbors in the New World. "Till the time of the Boston Port Bill, eighty-four years ago," says Palfrey, writing in 1858, "Massachusetts and Virginia, the two principal English colonies, had with each other scarcely more relations of acquaintance, business, mutual influence, or common action, than either of them had with Jamaica or Quebec."* Thus isolated and almost free from foreign influences, this remarkable people preserved its identity quite unimpaired. During all this long period of one hundred and fifty years it was making of itself a homogeneous race, and as such was forming a distinct character and working out its own problems in religion and government. It is true that some small settlements were composed of other elements, and there were from time to time small accessions to its numbers from abroad. Thus, in 1651, Cromwell, after the battles of Dunbar and Worcester, exiled some four or five hundred of his Scotch prisoners to Massachusetts Bay, few traces of whom are left. In the year 1685, after Louis XIV. had revoked the Edict of Nantes, about one hundred and fifty families of French Huguenots came to Massachusetts, and in 1719 about one hundred and twenty families of Scotch-Irish came over and settled in Londonderry, N. H., and elsewhere in New England. But these few strangers had no perceptible influence upon the sturdy New England character. In the solitudes of the old primeval wilderness this remarkable people worked out its own high destiny in suffering and in faith. The reader must bear in mind, however, the distinction that is made in New England history between the Pilgrim Fathers, of Plymouth, and the Puritan Fathers, of Massachusetts Bay. Although both are of English Puritan stock, yet they differ in this: the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, separated from the Church of England several years before they fled to Holland, from whence they came to America, while the Puritan Fathers, who mostly landed at the Massachusetts Bay, about the year 1630, did not separate from the English Church until after their arrival here. In fact, their first religious services after their arrival were in strict accordance with the Book of Common Prayer, save in such matters of non-conformance as had led to their coming here. With the Pilgrim Fathers no ministers came. Their religious services were conducted by laymen for several years after their arrival.

The ministers who came with the Puritan Fathers were without exception all regularly-ordained clergymen of the Church of England. It is true the most of them had been silenced in the mother-country for non-conformity, yet their full connection with the church had not been lawfully severed.

II.

ORIGIN OF THE PURITANS.

Christianity, it is probable, was first planted in Britain in the beginning of the second century by the early Christian fathers, if it was not even earlier by Saint Paul himself, as some say. It is known to have existed there in the fourth century, and that British bishops during that period attended the general councils of the church on more than one occasion. The Saxons invaded England about the middle of the fifth century, and not only drove out the ancient British people, but nearly exterminated the early British church.

From this early Christian church of Britain, the Protestant Church of England claims descent. The sway of the See of Rome over the Church of England began with the missionary efforts of St. Austin or Augustin in the year 596, when he was sent by Pope Gregory I. to convert the Anglo-Saxons. St. Augustin was made the first archbishop of Canterbury, but the few remaining British bishops refused to come under his rule.

It is claimed by the Church of England that the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century was but a revival of the ancient church of Britain freed from the sway of Rome.

Of a truth the Church of England, even from the days of the Saxon Heptarchy, all through the long centuries of Roman rule, was always more or less Protestant in spirit. At the time of the Reformation the Church of England protested against the rule of the Church of Rome. The Puritans protested against the sway of the Church of England in turn, and thus became, as they have aptly been called, the "Protestants of Protestants."

Almost from the conversion of the Saxons in England by St. Augustin, Saxon versions of the Bible were in use among the people, from which they obtained Scriptural knowledge, and in the Anglo-Saxon ritual of the Mass both the gospel and the epistle were read by the clergy from the steps of the altar, not in the Latin but in the Anglo-Saxon tongue.†

In the year 1076 even William the Conqueror came near to a quarrel with the Holy See, by forbidding his bishops to obey its citations to Rome, and ordering spiritual causes to be tried in the county courts.‡ In the reign of Henry I., which began in the year A.D. 1100, the larger portion of the English clergy had wives, with Henry's approval, in doubtful submission to the injunctions of the Holy See, and even in the fifteenth century there were married priests in England.§

In the year 1301 the barons of Edward I., in the dispute about the Scottish crown with the See of Rome, denied the latter's supremacy in unmistakable terms, and Edward's Statute of *Mortmain* was passed to protect the people against the heavy pecuniary exactions of the monks and priests.

And so we find from the earliest times up to the days of Wycliffe in the fourteenth century a succession of acts showing that no inconsiderable part of the English people were extremely jealous of what they called continental interference in their religious and civil affairs.

JOHN WYCLIFFE.

The father of English Puritanism was John Wycliffe. He was born in Yorkshire, near Richmond, about the year 1324, and died peacefully at the age of sixty years, in December, in the year 1384.

Wycliffe first came into notice while he was still an obscure young student at Oxford, when in the year 1351, King Edward's famous *Statute of Provisoes* asserted for the English church, in certain matters, independence of the See of Rome.

A tract published by Wycliffe on this occasion, in which he warmly espoused the English cause, not only brought him into notice, but made him famous. Ten years of study and controversy only served to widen his departure from the Orthodox, or Roman standard. His departure from the Orthodox faith was radical. His views, boldly published in England in the middle of the fourteenth century, differ in no important particular from those held upon the same subjects by the Pilgrim and Puritan fathers of New England, three hundred years later, in the beginning of the seventeenth, nor of their descendants now living, nearly three hundred years later still, at the close of the nineteenth, century.

Wycliffe asserted the entire sufficiency of the Bible as a rule of faith. He denied the supremacy of the Pope. He denied the dogma of the real presence in the eucharist, the validity of absolution and indulgences, as well as the merit of penance and monastic vows. He opposed ecclesiastical forms and ceremonies, and the observance of festival days. He protested against auricular confession, prayers to saints, the use of set forms of prayer, and denounced the canonical distinction between priests and bishops.||

His numerous writings, many of them in the English tongue, were extensively circulated and read with eagerness

† See Palfrey's *History of New England*, Vol. I., p. 100.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 101.

§ Palfrey, Vol. I., p. 102. Lyttleton, *Life of Henry III.*, pp. 42, 328. Wilkins, *Concilia III.*, p. 277.

|| Palfrey's *New England*, Vol. I., p. 104.

* Preface to Vol. I., *History of New England*, p. viii.

by all classes of people. There was a decided tendency of opinion in the realm toward change in religious matters, of which movement Wycliffe was the acknowledged leader. Among his supporters were persons no less exalted than the queen and the king's mother, widow of the Black Prince. The House of Commons threw out a bill to suppress his translation of the Bible by a large majority. Chaucer, the father of English literature, was the reformer's friend, and influenced, doubtless, the cultivated intelligence of England by dealing somewhat freely with the Church, the clergy, and the friars in the direction of reform. Yet Wycliffe did not produce all this. The spirit of reform was alive and active in the heart of the English nation. The people heard him gladly. With prophetic tongue he uttered the people's voice.

But the English Reformation, so auspiciously begun, in the days of Wycliffe, under Edward III., was yet destined to slumber for nearly two hundred years, until the great awakening in the religious thought of the first quarter of the sixteenth century, known in history as the Reformation, shook to their centre all the kingdoms of the world.

Under the Lancastrian kings the court took a different direction, in attempting to prop "the unsteady throne of an unlineal house," by calling to its aid the spiritual power of Rome. In the troublous times of the Wars of the Roses, questions of religion were mostly lost to view. It was not till the reign of the second Tudor, Henry VIII., that allegiance to Rome was sundered by act of Parliament, and the English sovereign declared to be the head of the English Church. Yet, under Henry VIII., all that the Church of England gained was this emancipation from the control of the See of Rome. Her doctrines were still mainly unchanged.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, as modified by the Reformation, and mainly as she is constituted to-day, assumed her form and shape in doctrine and observances through the measures instituted in her behalf during the reign of the boy-king, Edward VI., who ascended the throne in the year 1547.

In the year 1540, under his father's reign, the *Statute of the Six Articles* had condemned to death by burning, and to forfeiture of estate, whosoever should deny the real presence, and to imprisonment and confiscation for the first offense, and to death for the second, such as should "in word or writing speak against the celibacy of the clergy, the communion in one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, or auricular confession." * Under this law, and others no less severe, against the using or keeping of the Bible in Tyndal's translation, then just made, many suffered death at the stake, and many fled the realm. But an entirely new order of things was inaugurated under Edward VI. "The thunder of the Six Articles," says Palfrey, "was permitted to die away. Prisoners for heresy were set at liberty, and fugitives were allowed to return from the Continent. Church images were destroyed. Preaching, which had fallen much into disuse, was revived. The Bible, in English, was placed in every church." † During the young king's first year laws were passed directing the dispensation of both the elements, bread and wine, to the laity in the Lord's Supper, and repealing the statute of the *Six Articles*.

In April, 1552, uniformity of public worship was provided by requiring all ministers to use the liturgy which had been prepared under Bishop Cranmer, which is substantially that used by the Church of England to-day in her Book of Common Prayer. Incense, candles, and holy water were forbidden, and the high altar exchanged for the communion table.

But the use of ministerial robes and vestments, the rochet, the cape, the surplice, was still enjoined upon the clergy.

THE PURITANS.

It was the requirement last above named—that in regard to the use of vestments by the clergy, as provided for in the ritual of Edward VI.—that was destined soon to dismember the Protestant Church of England; and it was in the young king's reign that this question of clerical costume came forward into prominent importance.

Those who advocated uniformity in the use of sacred vestments claimed that they contributed largely to the seemliness, decency, and dignity of public worship; that unnecessary departures from the practice of the Church of Rome were inexpedient; and that to oppose the will of rulers in so small a matter indicated a factious temper rather than the possession of sound sense. On the other hand, it was alleged that in the popular mind clerical vestments were intimately associated with the "idolatry of Rome," and were part and parcel of the "mischievous machinery of the Mass," and that a "Christian minister owed it to the simplicity and godly sincerity which became his vocation" to abstain from their use.

The party in opposition to the use of the clerical habit soon became known as *Puritans*, and shortly afterward were called *Non-conformists*.

In the year 1550, the first overt act occurred in this dispute in the English Protestant Church over the use of vestments by the clergy, which resulted in the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers to Plymouth Rock. In that year (1550) John Hooper was appointed bishop of Gloucester. Belonging to the opposing or Puritan party, he took the resolution to decline the promotion rather than to submit to what he considered the dishonor of clothing himself in the Episcopal robes. The young king was inclined to relent, but Bishops Cranmer and Ridley insisted upon his compliance. He was so obstinate that they put him in jail. At length they persuaded him so far to yield his scruples as to consent to wear the habit of his order at his consecration, and once afterward in preaching at court. After this he put it on no more. His example was followed by a few bishops and numbers of the other clergy.

But the reign of the young king was short, and at its close the Princess Mary succeeded to the throne. During her short reign the old order of things in matters of religion was re-established. In November, 1554, Parliament at a single blow rescinded all the laws respecting religion which had been passed during the last reign. The unholy fires of religious persecution were soon lighted, and over three hundred persons were burned at the stake, among whom were five bishops. Numbers of the dissentients fled to the continent, taking refuge in Frankfort-on-the-Main and other places.

Upon the death of Queen Mary, Nov. 17, 1558, the Princess Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Boleyn, succeeded to the throne of England. Her long reign began with the restitution of the Protestant order. The laws concerning religion passed in the time of her brother, Edward VI., were re-enacted. This was soon followed by two important acts, the one called the *Act of Supremacy*, and the other the *Act of Uniformity*. The first required of all the clergy and official laymen an oath renouncing the authority of any foreign priest or prelate in matters both temporal and spiritual, and recognizing the supremacy of the sovereign of England "in all causes ecclesiastical and civil." The latter act forbade all ministers to conduct public worship otherwise than according to the rubric under the penalty of life-imprisonment for the third offense. But religious persecution did not cease with the death of Queen Mary. During the reign of Elizabeth, numbers of Roman Catholics were punished by imprisonment and forfeiture of estates, and two hundred of them put to death for their religion. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, numerous Protestant fugitives to the continent, driven into exile by the rigorous laws of Queen Mary, returned to England. During their absence in different continental cities they had kept up the controversy regarding vestments and

* Barnett, History of the Reformation.

† History of New England, Vol. I., p. 111.

other requirements of the rubric of Edward VI., begun during his reign, and on their return this controversy was transferred to England.

The party who followed in the lead of Bishop Hooper, and who were opposed to the use of vestments, had now come to be called *Puritans*. They not only opposed the use of the clerical habit, but also objected to the use of the sign of the cross in baptism, of the ring in marriage, and of the kneeling posture in the communion.

The queen and Parliament both sided with the advocates of the Prayer-Book, and in 1565 a royal proclamation was issued requiring uniformity in peremptory terms. Upon the issuing of this proclamation of conformity, thirty-seven out of ninety-eight London ministers were summoned for contumacy before the bishops, suspended, and deprived of their livings. This began the long contest in the English Church between the Churchmen and the Puritans, which resulted in the withdrawal of a part of the Puritans to New England in search of that religious liberty which was denied them at home, and in the complete triumph for a while, at least, of the Puritan cause in the mother-country, under Cromwell.

In the year 1583, upon the death of Archbishop Grindal, who was a man of moderate temper and principles, Archbishop Whitgift succeeded to the primacy of England. In the week of his consecration he issued instructions to his bishops to forbid and prevent preaching, catechising, and praying in any private family in the presence of persons not belonging to it, and to silence all preachers and catechists who had not received orders from episcopal hands, or who refused or neglected to read the whole service, or to wear the prescribed clerical habit, or to subscribe to the queen's supremacy, the Thirty-Nine Articles, and the Book of Common Prayer. This was aimed at the Puritan party, and during the first year two hundred and thirty-three ministers of the Church of England, of Puritan proclivities, were suspended in six counties of the province of Canterbury.

By the Act of Supremacy, passed in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, the sovereign had been authorized to appoint a "*Court of High Commission*," with power "to visit, reform, redress, order, correct, and amend all errors, heresies, schisms, abuses, contempts, offenses, and enormities whatsoever." This was the royal tribunal for the trial of ecclesiastical causes, and Archbishop Whitgift, in the year 1584, was ordered by Elizabeth to organize this court.

The Court of High Commission was formed by the appointment of forty-four commissioners, of whom twelve were bishops, and began at once to try persons accused of violating the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity.

And so the contest went on from year to year, with varying intensity, between the two parties of the Church of England, through the remaining years of Queen Elizabeth's reign and into the reign of her successor, until a part of the Puritan party, at least, sought refuge from further persecution in the wilds of America.

III.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

But years before the appointment of the Court of High Commission a new party in this religious controversy appeared upon the troubled scene, which was destined, in the persons of some of its humble followers, to play a prominent part in the world's history. This was the party of "Separatists," or "Brownists," as they were sometimes called, from the name of their first leader, one congregation of which, in the year 1620, were the Pilgrims of the "*Mayflower*."

As early as 1567 separate congregations had been formed, and in 1572 the "first-born of all presbyteries" was established at Wandsworth in Surrey.*

Robert Brown was the leader of the new sect which bore

his name in 1581. He not only preached against the ceremonies and discipline of the Established Church, but also advocated the democratic doctrine of the independency and the complete jurisdiction of every congregation in its own affairs,—in short, the *Congregational system*. But Robert Brown soon went back to the Establishment, and his followers, refusing to be called by his name, became known as Separatists or Independents.

In 1592 a congregation of Separatists was gathered at London by Francis Johnson. It was soon after broken up by the authorities, and the pastor, with a portion of his flock, escaped to Amsterdam, in Holland.

About the year 1594 the Church of the Pilgrims first met at Gainsborough and afterward at Scrooby, "to the north of the Trent, near the joining borders of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire." In 1594, Mr. William Brewster, so well known as the leader of the church at Plymouth, was appointed postmaster at Scrooby, and occupied as tenant the Scrooby manor-house. It was at his house that the first meetings were held, Scrooby was situated near the high-road from York to London, in the vicinity of the Hatfield Chase. It was a favorite resting-place for the Archbishops of York in their journeys to the metropolis, and was often resorted to for the enjoyment of field-sports. Archbishop Savage often resided there in the reign of Henry VII., and it was for some time the abode of Cardinal Wolsey in his disgrace. Yet Scrooby has most honor as the first home of the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers.

But the story of the flight of this church to Holland, and from thence back to England on its way to Plymouth Rock in the "*Mayflower*," need not be related here.

IV.

THE PURITAN FATHERS.

The reader should bear in mind the distinction between the Pilgrim Fathers and Puritan Fathers. It has been seen above that the Pilgrims of Plymouth who landed in 1620 separated from the Established Church of England, and first held their meetings in the Congregational form at the Scrooby manor-house in 1694; that they went to Holland as Separatists, and came to America as such. On the other hand, the Puritans, who came to Massachusetts Bay in the year 1630, were simply Non-conformists, and did not separate from the English Church until after their arrival here. Connected with the National Church, they submitted to her authority so far as they could, acknowledged her as their "mother" in all matters of doctrinal concern, and only differed from her as to the propriety of some of her observances. Had liberty been allowed them, they would doubtless have remained in England, and in the bosom of the mother-church. It has been seen in the last preceding chapter that the charter of the colony of Massachusetts was granted in the year 1628. In the same year John Endicott came over and settled in Salem. The next spring he was followed by Francis Higginson and his company, and in the year 1630 John Winthrop came over with the charter and founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay. William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, came over with Winthrop and the charter and settled at Roxbury.

True to the object of their coming, the first care of the Puritan Fathers after landing was to provide for their ministers, as will be seen by the record of the first General Court held in New England, which is as follows, viz.:

THE FIRST COURT of Assistants holden at Charlton, August 23, Anno Dom. 1630.

"Present—Mr. Jo: Winthrop, Goumr., Mr. Increase Nowell, Mr. Tho: Dudley, Deput. Goumr., Mr. Tho: Sharpe, Sr. Rich: Saltonstall, Kt., Mr. Will: Pinckhorn, Mr. Robt: Ludlowe, Mr. Sim: Bradstreete, Mr. Edward Rossiter.

"*Item*, it was poulded howe the ministers should be mayntayned. Mr. Wilson & Mr. Phillips only poulded.

"It was ordered that houses should be built for them with convenient speede, att the publique charge. Sr. Rich: Saltonstall undertooke to see it done att his plantacon for Mr. Phillips and Mr. Goumr., at the other plantacon for Mr. Wilson.

* Barry's Hist. of Mass., Vol. I., p. 46.

"It was pouldred what should be their present mayntenance.

"Ordered, that Mr. Phillips should have allowed him 3 hogsheds of meale, 1 hogsh of malte, 4 bushells of Indian corne, 1 bushell of outmeale, half an hundred of salte fische; for apparell and other pvisions XXI. or els to have XI. given him in money p. ann., to make his owne pvisions if hee chuse it the rather, the yeate to begin the first of September nexte.

"It, that Mr. Wilson should hereafter XXI. p. ann. till his wife come over; his yeate to begin the 10th of July last. All this to be att the common charge, those of Mattapan & Salem only exempted."*

CHAPTER VIII.

THE REMOVAL TO THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

IN the preceding chapter some account is given of who and what the early settlers of Massachusetts were, and what occasioned their coming to the New World. In this chapter will be given some account of the early emigration of a part of them to the fertile valley of the Connecticut, and the establishment of the principal towns in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.

The removal of William Pynchon and his few followers in the year 1636 from Roxbury at the bay across the virgin wilderness, one hundred miles to the fertile wild meadows of the Connecticut Valley, was not a separate undertaking, but formed a small part only of an important movement which resulted in not only the planting of Springfield, at the mouth of the Agawam, but also in the founding of the State of Connecticut. At the time of this removal from the bay to the river the people at the bay were in the midst of a serious religious controversy, occasioned by the promulgation of what they called the heretical views of Ann Hutchinson and Roger Williams, and religious considerations may have had something to do with the removal. That this may have been the case more particularly with Mr. Pynchon, he being a man of what were then considered liberal religious views, as the sequel will show, is more than probable. That Mr. Pynchon with the rest had some desire to settle outside the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts colony, and set up a separate government, the facts seem to warrant, for during the first two or three years after their arrival in the valley the settlement of Agawam (now Springfield) was deemed to be a part and parcel of the Connecticut colony, and as such sent delegates to Hartford to meet in General Court.

Mr. Pynchon had been engaged in the fur trade at the bay, and his selection of Agawam, at the mouth of the stream of that name, down which the Indians brought their furs in bark canoes from the great mountain beaver-hunting country of the *Mohicans* and from the *Wo-ro-noaks* at Westfield, was doubtless influenced by that consideration as well as others.

It was not until Mr. Pynchon had some serious difficulty with the Connecticut people, and the discovery was made that Springfield really lay within the Massachusetts jurisdiction, that she quite abruptly separated herself from the control of the Hartford colony, and her people renewed their governmental relations with the people at the Bay. And this change of allegiance by the Springfield people, from the Hartford authorities to the Bay, was not made without sharp controversy between the General Courts of the two colonies, and was followed by a bitter feud in regard to import duties, which is treated of in a succeeding chapter of this work.

FIRST VISIT OF THE QUON-EH-TA-CUT SAGAMORES AT THE BAY.

As early as the year 1631, the year after the founding of Boston by Winthrop, and five years before Pynchon and his band founded Springfield, three Indian sachems came to the Bay from the Connecticut River, for the purpose of inviting

the English to come and settle in the fertile meadows that border the stream.

In "Winthrop's History of New England," the following graphic account is given of this visit, which seems to have been the first time the attention of the settlers at the Bay was called to the subject of emigrating to the Connecticut River Valley, and doubtless led the way to their coming. Winthrop's account† is this:

"April 4, 1631, *Wah-gin-na-cut*, a sagamore on the River *Quon-eh-ta-cut*, which lies west of *Nar-a-gan-cet*, came to the governour at Boston with John Sagamore and Jack Straw (an Indian who had lived in England, and had served Sir Walter Raleigh, and was now turned Indian again), and divers of their sannops, and brought a letter to the governour from Mr. Endecott, to this effect: that the said *Wah-gin-na-cut* was very desirous to have some Englishmen to come plant in his country, and offered to find them corn, and give them yearly eighty skins of beaver, and that the country was very fruitful, etc., and wished that there might be two men sent with him to see the country. The governour entertained them at dinner, but would send none with him. He discovered after that the sagamore is a very treacherous man, and at war with the *Pe-koath* (a far greater sagamore). His country is not above five days' journey from us by land. The governor," continues Winthrop, "entertained them at dinner, but would send none with him."

FIRST WHITE VISITOR FROM THE BAY.

It was not until two years after the visit of the *Quon-eh-ta-cut* sachem *Wah-gin-na-cut* at the Bay, that it was returned by the whites. From Winthrop's Journal, under date of Sept. 4, 1633, it appears that John Oldham, then an inhabitant at the Bay, made an overland journey to the Connecticut River Valley, which visit is the first there appears any account of in history made by the New England people.

The account of Oldham's visit to the valley is in the following words:

"1633, 4th September.—About ten days before this time, a bark was set forth to Connecticut and those parts to trade.

"John Oldam, and three with him went overland to Connecticut to trade. The sachem used them kindly and gave them some beaver. They brought off the hemp, which grows there in abundance, and is much better than the English. He accounted it to be about one hundred and sixty miles. He brought some black lead, whereof the Indians told him there was a whole rock. He lodged at Indian towns all the way."‡

THE DUTCH ON THE CONNECTICUT.

The Dutch settlement on the Island of Manhattan, at the mouth of the Hudson River, where now stands the city of New York, has the honor of sending the pioneer white occupants to the valley of the Connecticut.

Henry Hudson, an English navigator, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, had explored the river which still bears his name as early as the year 1609, but no permanent settlements were made on its banks by the Dutch until five years later. In the year 1615 the Dutch began two settlements on the Hudson,—one on the island of Manhattan, and the other one hundred and forty miles up the river, where now stands the city of Albany.

Soon after these settlements on the Hudson, the Dutch made voyages to the mouth of the Connecticut, which they called the *Fresh River*, or the *Fresh Water River*, and drove a profitable trade with the Indians on its banks, claiming the stream and its fertile valley by the right of prior discovery. But the Dutch made no attempt to plant a colony on the Connecticut or to take actual possession of the territory adjoining its banks till the year 1633, about the time of Oldham's visit. During

* Col. Recds. of Mass., Vol. I., p. 73.

† See Winthrop's History of New England, Vol. I., p. 52.

‡ Winthrop's Hist. of New Eng., Vol. I., p. 178.

the summer of that year the Dutch sailed up the Connecticut, landing at the point where the city of Hartford now stands, and threw up a rude work, upon upon which they mounted two small cannon. But the Dutch, although the first white occupants of the valley of the Connecticut, were not its first permanent settlers.

THE PLYMOUTH MEN ON THE CONNECTICUT.

The Pilgrim Fathers, from a year or two after their settlement at Plymouth in 1620, doubtless from time to time made voyages of trade and discovery to the *Fresh River*, so called by the Dutch, but they made no attempt to colonize its banks until the year 1633.

In July of that year, having heard that the *Quon-eh-ta-cut* River afforded "a fine place both for plantation and trade," the plan was conceived by Winslow and Bradford to form a partnership with certain men at Boston with the view of building a fort and trading-house on its banks, and thus if possible anticipate the Dutch, who, it was said, had projected a similar scheme. The Massachusetts men having formed the opinion that the river was shallow, and that warlike Indians were to be found in great numbers inhabiting its banks, concluded to take no part in the enterprise. The men of Plymouth, not so easily discouraged, fitted out a vessel with the frame of a house and materials for its building, and sailed up the Connecticut in search of a suitable place to plant a colony. This was in October, and the Dutch had already preceded them. At what is now Hartford, where, as above stated, the Dutch had built a fort, they were challenged by the little garrison. After a parley and many threats on both sides the Dutch let them pass on up the stream without molestation. They went up to what is now Windsor, built, fortified, and provisioned their house. A part of the company remained to hold it, and the rest returned to Plymouth. The next summer the Dutch sent up a company of seventy men to dispossess them. But the Dutch wisely concluded not to attack the spirited little English garrison, and returned without accomplishing their object. It was the destiny of the English people and not the Dutch to settle the Connecticut Valley.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PEOPLE ON THE CONNECTICUT.

It has been seen in the last chapter that the people who came over with Winthrop in such numbers to the Massachusetts Bay in the year 1630, and the two or three following years, dispersed themselves into several plantations at and near Boston. Among these plantations were Dorchester, Watertown, Newtown (now Cambridge), and Roxbury. The people of these four towns were destined soon to take an important part in the settlement of the valley of the Connecticut River. Roxbury in particular is of interest to the readers of this history, as from it came Mr. William Pynchon and his little band,—the pioneers of Springfield and of the "Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts."

While William Pynchon was the leader of those from Roxbury, who settled in the Massachusetts part of the valley, those from Newtown and Dorchester, who settled in and founded what is now the State of Connecticut, were led by the ministers Thomas Hooker and Samuel Stone, and their parishioner, John Haynes, of Newtown, and Roger Ludlow, the principal lay-citizen of Dorchester.

The ministers Hooker and Stone had both been educated at that institution of Puritan proclivities—the Alma Mater of most of the early New England clergy—Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England. Mr. Stone before coming over had been a lecturer in Northamptonshire, and Mr. Hooker had been in the same employment at Chelmsford, in Essex, near the English home of Pynchon. Doubtless the friendship that must have existed between Hooker and Pynchon in their common English home led to their association in this new project. John Haynes was governor of Massachusetts Bay in 1635, of Con-

necticut in 1639 and other years, and Roger Ludlow was deputy-governor of Massachusetts in 1634, and deputy-governor of Connecticut in 1639 and other years.

It was at the first General Court, held at Boston in the year 1634, May 14, that the Newtown people, the first to move in the matter, presented their petition for leave "to look out either for enlargement or removal." This general proposition, doubtless not fully understood, was at once granted. At the next meeting of the General Court, held on the 4th of September following, the purpose was avowed to remove to Connecticut. This proposition to remove to Connecticut met with much opposition and to many days' warm debate in the General Court.

"The principal reasons for their removal," says Winthrop, "were, 1st. Their want of accommodation for their cattle, so as they were not able to maintain their ministers, nor could receive any more friends to help them: and here it was alleged by Mr. Hooker as a fundamental error that towns were set so near each to other. 2d. The fruitfulness and commodiousness of Connecticut, and the danger of having it possessed by others, Dutch or English. 3d. The strong bent of their spirits to remove thither.*"

"Against these," continued Mr. Winthrop, "it was said, 1st. That in point of conscience they ought not to depart from us, being knit to us in one body, and bound by oath to seek the welfare of this commonwealth. 2d. That in point of state and civil policy we ought not to give them leave to depart." In support of this last objection the following reasons were urged: "(1.) Being we were now weak and in danger to be assailed. (2.) The departure of Mr. Hooker would not only draw many from us, but also divert other friends who would come to us. (3.) We should expose them to evident peril both from the Dutch [who made claim to the same river and had already built a fort there] and from the Indians, and also from our own State at home, who would not indure they should sit down without a patent in any place which our king lays claim to."

The remaining objections urged were as follows, viz.: "3d. They might be accommodated at home by some enlargement which other towns offered. 4th. They might remove to Merrimack, or other place within our patent. 5th. The removal of a candlestick† is a great judgment."

When the matter came to be voted upon, the House of Deputies stood fifteen to ten in favor of granting the privilege of removal. Of the magistrates, all but Governor Dudley and two assistants voted in the negative. So the two houses disagreed, and leave was refused. But the next year—1635—John Haynes was made governor, the magistrates ceased to press their objections, and on the 6th of May, 1635, they consented to vote as follows:

"There is liberty granted to the inhabitants of Watertown to remove themselves to any place they shall think meet to make choice of, provided they still continue under this government."‡

In the mean time, without waiting for the decision of the General Court, during the summer of 1635 a party from Dorchester went to what is now Windsor, to the spot where the Plymouth colony had planted two years before, and another party from Watertown established themselves at the place now Weathersfield. It was also in the year 1635, as late as October, that another party of sixty persons—men, women, and children—set out overland, driving their cattle before them, to the infant settlements on the Connecticut. The winter set in early, and they had little time to prepare for it. In six weeks from the date of their departure twelve of the number struggled back to Boston, suffering untold hardships on the way.

* Winthrop's Hist. of New England, Vol. I., p. 140.

† This refers to the figure in Revelations i. 11-13, etc.

‡ Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. I., p. 146.



William Pynchon

It was in the same year—1635—that John Cable and his assistant, John Woodcock, built the first rude dwelling in the "House Meadow," at Agawam, which led the way to the planting of Springfield.

But the year 1636 witnessed the great emigration of the founders of the settlements in the valley of the Connecticut.

Early in that year William Pynchon, and six other heads of families from Roxbury, removed to Agawam, now Springfield; and Mr. Hooker with his whole flock, consisting of about one hundred persons, followed in June to near the little Dutch fort, at what is now Hartford. Later in the summer the church of Dorchester, under Mr. Warham, settled at Windsor; and the church at Watertown, under a new pastor, Mr. Henry Smith, found their way to the valley and settled Weathersfield.

The reader must bear in mind, however, that in the month of October, of the year before this important removal, John Winthrop the younger came the second time to New England, bearing a commission from Lord Say and Sele, Lord Broke, and others, proprietors of the patent, as governor of Connecticut for one year, and laid the foundation of Saybrook, at the mouth of the river.

The General Court at Boston of course knew this, and were also aware of the fact that the lower towns on the river were not within the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts, but as a matter of necessity a commission was granted to the emigrants for their government the first year, which was as follows, viz.:

"At the General Court, holden at Newe-Towne, March 3d, 1635-6.

"A COMMISSION granted to several persons to govern the People at Connecticut for the space of a yeare nexte coming, an exemplification whereof ensueth:

"WHEREAS, upon some reason and grounds, there are to remove from this or commonwealth and body of the Mattachusetts in America dyv^s of or loving friends, neighb^rs, freemen and members of Newe Towne, Dorchester, Watertown, and other places, whoe are resolved to transplant themselves and their estates unto the Ryver of Connecticut, there to reside and inhabite, and to that end dyv^s are there already, and dyv^s others shortly to goe, wee, in this present Court assembled, on the behalfe of or said memb^rs, and John Winthrop, Junr, Esqr, Govur, appointed by certaine noble personages and men of qualitie interested in the said ryvr, wch are yet in England, on their behalfe, have had a serious consideration thereon, and thinke it meete that where there are a people to sitt down and cohabite, there will followe, upon occasion, some cause of difference, as also dyvers misdemeanours, wch will require a speedy redresse; and in regard of the distance of place, this State and government cannot take notice of the same as to apply timely remedy, or to dispence equall justice to them and their affaires, as may be desired; and in regard the said noble personages and men of qualitie have something engaged themselves and their estates in the planting of the said ryver, and by vertue of a patent, doe require jurisdiction of the said place and people, and neither the mindes of the said personages (they being writ unto) are as yet known, nor any manner of gov'm't is yet agreed on, and there being a necessitie, as aforesaid, that some present gov'm't may be observed, wee therefore thinke meete and see order, that Roger Ludlow, Esqr, William Pinchon, Esqr, John Steele, William Swaine, Henry Smythe, William Phelps, William Westwood, and Andrew Ward, or the greater parte of them, shall have full power and authoritee to hear and determine in a judicial way, by witnesses upon oathe examine, wthin the said plantation, all those differences wch may arise betwene partie and partie, as also, upon misdemeanor, to inflict corporall punishment or imprisonment, to fine and levy the same if occasion see require, to make and decree such orders, for the present, that may be for the peaceful and quiert ordering the affaires of the said plantation, both in trading, planting, building, lotts, militarie discipline, defensive warr (if need see require), as shall best conduce to the publique good of the same, and that the said Roger Ludlow, Wm. Pinchon, John Steele, Wm. Swaine, Henry Smythe, Wm. Phelps, Wm. Westwood, Andrew Ward, or the greater parte of them, shall have power, under the great pr^{ty} of their hands, att a day or dayes by them appointed, upon convenient notice, to convent the said inhabitants of the said townes to any convenient place that theye shall thinke meete, in a legal and open manner, by way of Court, to proceed in executing the power and authoritee aforesaide, and in case of present nessesitie, two of them joyneing together, to inflict corporall punishment upon any offender if they see good and warrantable groundes see to doe; provided, alwayes, that this commission shall not extende any longer time than one whole yeare from the date thereof, and in the meane time it shall be lawfull for this Court to recall the said presents if they see cause, and if see be there may be a mutual and settled gov'm't condescended unto by and with the good liking and consent of the said noble personages, or their agent, the inhabitants, and this comonwealth; provided, also, that this may not be any prejudice to the interst of those noble personages in the s^d ryver and confines thereof within their severall lymitts."

The reader will see that this instrument constituted a new General Court similar to that at Boston, and the sequel shows that the colony of Connecticut was organized under it, and

General Court held by virtue of its provisions the first year, and that Mr. Pynchon, of Agawam, now Springfield, attended its sittings.

CHAPTER IX.

THE FOUNDING OF THE MOTHER TOWNS—THE PLANTING OF SPRINGFIELD IN 1636—WILLIAM PYNCHON AND HIS BOOKS—THE PLANTING OF WESTFIELD IN 1640—NORTHAMPTON IN 1654.

I.

THE PLANTING OF SPINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, the garden town of the old Bay State, is at once the mother settlement and the queen city of the Valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts. Its name was bestowed upon it by William Pynchon, its illustrious founder, in honor of his country-seat of that name, near Chelmsford, in Essex County, England. As the reader has seen in the preceding chapter, Springfield was settled in the year 1636, in connection with the movement to the valley of the Connecticut River of that year, which resulted in the founding of the State of Connecticut.

In this chapter it will only be attempted to give some account of the first planting of the mother towns in the valley, leaving the main incidents of the settlement and development to the several town histories, which will be found farther on in these pages.

THE JOURNEY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS.

As has also been seen in the last chapter, the inhabitants of the infant towns at the Bay, who had, for want of more room, determined to remove to the valley of the Connecticut, experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the consent of the General Court. At length, on the 6th day of May, 1635, that consent was reluctantly given to the people of several towns, and among others to Roxbury, in the following words, viz.:

"The inhabitants of Roxbury hath liberty granted them to remove themselves to any place they shall think meet, not to prejudice another plantation, provided they continue still under this government."

To carry out his undertaking, and to provide some shelter for the families of the new wilderness home, in the summer of 1635, Mr. Pynchon sent on two men to build a home at Agawam, the Indian name of the new settlement. These two men were named John Cable and John Woodcock. They built a small house on the Agawam meadow, on the west side of the Connecticut River, and south side of the Agawam River, about one-half mile above its mouth. This meadow has since borne the name of the "House Meadow." It now lies in the town of Agawam, and is beautifully situated in what was once a bend of the stream, afterward cut off by a change in its bed. Its surface was mostly some ten feet higher than the adjoining meadows, which were subject to overflow. The Indians, however, told them that it was likewise subject to overflow in extreme high water, and therefore, as a place of settlement, it was abandoned. The house, however, probably stood there for a year or more.

It was not until the spring of the next year, 1636, that everything was in readiness for the departure of the emigrants. But before we follow them to their new homes, along the old Indian trail leading west from Boston, afterwards known to the people of Springfield as the "Bay Path," and since celebrated in story and song, let us first take a survey of the situation in the early spring of that year, and attempt to form some notion of the magnitude and danger of their undertaking. From ocean to ocean, from sea to sea, from the frozen Northland to the flowing Gulf-Land, the whole vast continent was one unbroken solitude, covered with limitless forests filled with savage beasts, and still more savage men, and within it

all were only a few feeble white settlements at vast distances from each other. On the north Champlain was nursing his little colony of Quebec. On the west there was a small fur-trading Dutch colony at Fort Orange, now Albany, and another at Manhattan, now New York. Farther to the south, in small numbers, were the English on the James, and the Spaniards in Florida; but it was two years before the Swedes landed on the banks of the Delaware. But neither of these settlements, if it would, could afford them any aid or sympathy. But this was not the worst of it. As they journeyed through the State from east to west, the Bay Path on which they trod was flanked on their left with no less than four powerful Indian nations,—the *Wampanongs*, the *Narragansetts*, the *Pequots*, and the *Mohicans*, either of which could send a thousand warriors into the field. Along their route lay the villages of the *Nipmucks*, and in the valley of the river which was to be their future home dwelt four or five tribes more. Would the time ever come when all these tribes throughout New England should rise and rend them? Alas! too soon.

The very next year after their arrival in the valley the terrible struggle with the *Pequots* occurred. In this war the inhabitants of Springfield took no active part, yet towards it they contributed their full share of the expenses.*

Of the journey of William Pynchon and his little band of settlers in the early spring of 1636 over the old Indian trail which led from the Bay to Agawam on the Connecticut, and often called in the early records the "Bay Path," we have no authentic account. It must be left to the imagination, therefore, to picture the incidents of the journey.

Of their leave-takings and tearful farewells from old and long-tried friends; their daily march through the almost pathless forest for weeks together; their arrival at their new home in the old wilderness, welcomed only by its savage occupants; of their first ravishing view of the fertile meadows of the beautiful river, the largest in New England, there is no recorded word.

Their household goods were sent around by water, as will be seen by an extract from a letter written by Governor Winthrop to his son John at the time,† in the "Blessing of the Bay:"

"Sox,—Blessed be the Lord who hath preserved and prospered you hitherto.

"I received your letters by the 'Blessing,' which arrived here the 14th of this present, and is to return to you with Mr. Pynchon's goods so soon as she can be laden.

* * * * *

"I think the bark goeth away in the morning. Therefore I here end with salutations to all our friends with you.

"This 26th of the 2 Mo. (April), 1636.

"To my very loving son, Mr. Winthrop, Jun., Gov. of the new Plantation upon Connecticut."

Upon their arrival at the site chosen by Pynchon, finding the "House Meadow" unsuitable for their settlement, they pitched upon the spot which lies over against Agawam, on the east bank of the Connecticut, now the site of the city of Springfield.

Not far from the present line of the Boston and Albany Railroad a small stream of pure water ran down from the hills across the marshy ground, and striking the higher level of the sandy plain which borders the river's bank, separated into two parts, one running south and the other north, each emptying into the river a mile or more from the point of separation.

The part of this stream which turned toward the south they called the Town Brook. It ran along the easterly side of what is now Main Street, and emptied into Mill River just above the point where that stream enters the Connecticut.

Along this stream of pure water running southerly they laid out their first street, now known as Main Street, and be-

tween this street and the river extended the home lots of the settlers, of different widths.

On these home lots bordering the Main Street the settlers built their first rude log cabins opposite the town brook, and began their life in the wilderness.

To each settler a portion of the "Haseky Marish," which lay between the town brook and the hill to the eastward, was allotted, as well as parts of the meadow land and corn-planting ground lying on the opposite side of the river in *Agawam* and *Quana*.

The further interesting incidents of their history, with copies of the compact they entered into for the government of their plantation, and the Indian deed which they took, will be found farther on in these pages, in the history of the town and city of Springfield, to which the reader is referred.

II.

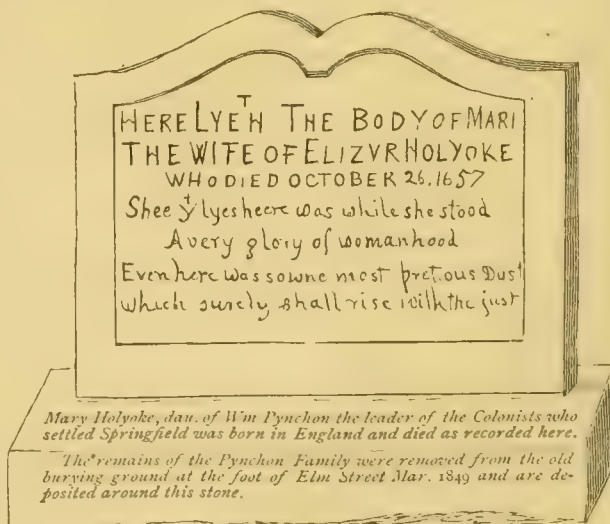
WILLIAM PYNCHON.

William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield and the pioneer settler of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, was no common man.

He was possessed of a considerable estate in England, and on its inception became interested in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was one of the assistants named in the charter, and came over with Winthrop when that instrument was brought from England to the Massachusetts Bay in the year 1630. He was one of the founders of Roxbury, near Boston, and remained there until his removal to the Connecticut Valley. His wife died soon after his arrival, leaving an only son and daughter, John and Mary, who accompanied him to the Connecticut River.

JOHN PYNCHON remained at Springfield, and became distinguished in history in after-years as the "Worshipful John Pynchon." John Pynchon, on the 30th day of October, 1645, married Amy, daughter of George Wyllys.‡

MARY PYNCHON, on the 20th day of November, 1640, was married to Elizur Holyoke, another name distinguished in the early annals of Springfield. A simple, upright slab of the Old Red Sandstone which underlies the valley of her home in the cemetery at Springfield tells the story of her death and good qualities in touching language, a copy of which is herewith given:



In the year 1638, two years after the planting of Springfield, William Pynchon became involved in difficulties with the Connecticut people at Hartford, under whose jurisdiction he had till then remained, on account of which, and also on account of the fact then discovered that Agawam, now Springfield, lay

* See Trumbull's Hist. of Conn.

† Winthrop's Hist. of N. E., Vol. I., p. 389.

‡ Hartford records give this date incorrectly as the 6th of November, 1646. See Mass. Hist. Coll., 4th series, Vol. VI., p. 375.

within the boundaries of the Massachusetts jurisdiction, he seceded from Connecticut, and became subject to the authorities at the Bay.

The controversy which arose on account of the separation is set forth somewhat at length in a succeeding chapter. In the mean time we must follow the fortunes of Wm. Pynchon until he leave the colony.

In the year 1637, being the autumn after the first arrival of the colonists at Agawam, came the Rev. George Moxon, the first minister at Springfield. Mr. Moxon was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, England, where he took the degree of A.B. in 1623. He came to Massachusetts in the year 1637, and first settled at Dorchester. He was made a freeman Sept. 7, 1637, and that very autumn followed his old friend to Agawam, on the Connecticut River.

The following records, transcribed from the early town books of Springfield, throw some light upon Mr. Moxon's coming, and the early establishment of religious services at the infant colony at Agawam :

I.

March 20, 1637.—It is ordered that in consideration of certain charges which the present inhabitants have been at for Mr. Moxon's house and fencing his lott, such as shall for future tyme come to inhabit in ye place shall bear a share in the like charges in proportion with ourselves.

II.

January 16, 1638.—It is ordered that the three rod of grownd y^e lyes betwixt John Woodcock's parcell and Goodman Gregory's lott, shall be appropriated, two rod of it to Goodman Gregory and one rod of it to Rich'd Everett, reserving 40 rods for a place for a meeting-house, which is to be allowed out of Goodman Gregory's lott.

III.

The 13th of January, 1638.—A voluntary vote agreed upon the day above said for ye raising of fourty pounds toward ye building of a house for Mr. Moxon.

John Searle.....	00	01	00	00
Thomas Horton.....	..	..	..	..
Thomas Mirack.....	00	01	00	00
John Leonard.....	00	12	00	00
Robert Ashley.....	00	01	00	00
John Woodcock.....	00	00	12	00
Richard Everitt.....	00	01	10	00
John Alline.....	00	01	00	00
John Burt.....	00	00	10	00
Henry Smith.....	00	05	00	00
Jehu Burr.....	00	07	00	00
Mr. William Pynchon.....	00	21	00	00
John Cable.....	00	01	12	00
	00	41	04	00

IV.

13th January, 1638.—For Mr. Moxon's maintenance till next Michaelmas.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. William Pynchon.....	24	06	08
Jehu Burr.....	08	03	04
Henry Smith.....	05	10	00
John Cable.....	02	00	00
	40	00	00
John Searle.....	01	00	00
Rich. Everett.....	01	00	00
John Alline.....	01	00	00
Thos. Horton.....	01	00	00
John Woodcock.....	01	00	00
Robt. Ashley.....	00	16	00
John Leonard.....	00	10	00
Thos. Mirack.....	01	05	00
	07	11	00

In 1653, Mr. Moxon returned to England with Mr. Pynchon, and died there Sept. 15, 1687.

MR. PYNCHON'S BOOKS.

In the year 1650, Mr. Pynchon published a book in England upon a controverted religious topic, which shortly after caused his removal from the colony. The title of this book was,

"THE MERITORIOUS PRICE OF OUR REDEMPTION, JUSTIFICATION, ETC., CLEERING IT FROM SOME COMMON ERRORS, AND PROVING,—

"Part I.—1. That Christ did not suffer for us those unutterable torments of God's wrath, that commonly are called Hell-torments, to redeem our soules from them. 2. That Christ did not bear our sins by God's imputation, and therefore he did not bear the curse of the Law for them.

"Part II.—3. That Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the Law (not by suffering the said curse for us, but) by a satisfactory price of atonement, viz., by praying or performing unto his Father that invaluable precious thing of which his Mediatorial sacrifice of atonement was the master-piece. 4. A sinner's righteousness or justification is explained, and cleared from some common errors.

"By William Pynchon, Gentleman, in New England.

"The Mediator saith thus to his father in Psal. 40: 8-10: 'I delight to do thy will, O my God; Yea, thy Law is within my heart;' viz., I delight to do thy will or Law as a Mediator.

"I have not hid thy righteousness within my heart; I have declared thy faithfulness and thy salvation;' namely: I have not hid thy righteousness or thy way of making sinners righteous, but have declared it by the performance of my Mediatorial sacrifice of atonement, as the procuring came of thy atonement, to the Great Congregation for their everlasting righteousness.

"London: Printed by T. M., for George Whittington and James Moxon, and are to be sold at the blue Anchor in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange, 1650. 158 pages."

The doctrines upon the Atonement advocated by Mr. Pynchon in this book were repugnant to the gloomy dogmas of the New England theologians of the time, and were considered to be heretical and dangerous.

The matter was promptly brought before the General Court at Boston, and action taken thereon, of which the following is a record :

"October 19, 1650.

"This Court havinge had the sighte of a booke lately printed under the name of William Pinchon, in New England, gent., and judginge it meete, doe therefore order, first, that a protest be drawne fully and clearly to satisfy all men that this Court is so farre from approvinge the same as that they doe utterly dislike it and detest it as erroneous and dangerous.

"2ndly, That it be sufficiently answered by one of the reverend elders.

"3dly, That the said William Pinchon be summoned before the next Generall Court, to answer for the same.

"4thly, That the said booke now broughte over be burnt by the executioner (or such other as shall be appointed thereto, provided that the party appointed be willinge), and that in the market-place in Boston on the morrow immediately after the Lecture. *Per Curia.*

"The declaration and protestation of the Generall Court of the Massachusetts in New England.

"The Generall Court, now sittinge at Boston, in New England, this sixteenth of October, 1650. There was broughte to or hands a booke written as was therein subscribed, by William Pinchon, Gent., in New England, entitled, 'The Meritorious Price of or Redemption, Justification, etc., clearinge it from common errors,' etc., which booke, brought over hither by a shippe a few days since, and containing many errors and heresies generally condemned by all orthodox writers that we have met with, wee have judged it meete and necessary for vindication of the truth, so far as in us lyes, as also, to keepe and preserve the people here committed to our care and trust in the true knowledge and fayth of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of our owne redemption by him, as likewise for the clearinge of ourselves to our Christian brethren and others in England (where this booke was printed and is dispersed), hereby to proteste our innocency as being neither parties nor privy to the writings, composing, and printinge, nor divulginge thereof; but that, on the contrary, we detest and abhorre many of the opinions and assertions therein as false, eronyous, and hereticall; yea and whatsoever is contayned in the said booke, which are contrary to the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, and the generall received doctrine of the orthodox churches extant since the time of the last and best reformation, and for proffe and evidence of our sincere and playne meaninge therein, we doe hereby condemne the said booke to be burned in the market-place, at Boston, by the common executioner, and doe purpose with all convenient speede to convent the said William Pinchon before authority, to find out whether the said William Pinchon will owne the said booke as his or not; which if he doth, we purpose (God willinge) to procede with him accordinge to his demerits, unless he retract the same, and give full satisfaction bothe here and by some seconde writtinge, to be printed and dispersed in England; all of which we thought needfull, for the reasons above aleged, to make knowne by this shorte protestation and declaration. Also we further propose, with what convenient speede we may, to appoint some fitt person to make a particular answer to all materiall and controversiall passages in the said booke, and to publish the same in print, that so the errors and falsities therein may be fully discovered, the truth cleared, and the minds of those that love and seeke after truth confirmed therein. *Per Curia.*

"It is agreed upon by the whole Court that Mr. Norton, one of the reverend elders of Ipswich, should be intreated to answer Mr. Pinchon's booke with all convenient speede.

"It's ordered, that the foregoing declaration concerninge the booke subscribed by the name of William Pinchon in New England, gent., should be signed by the secretary and sent into England to be printed there. *Per Curia.*

"It is ordered that Mr. William Pinchon shall be summoned to appeare before the next Generall Court of Election, on the first day of their sittinge, to give his answer for the booke printed and published under the name of William Pinchon, in New England, gent., entitled 'The Meritorious price of or Redemption, Justification, etc., and not to depart without leave from the Court. *Per Curia.*'"

In accordance with this order, the Rev. Mr. Norton was employed by the court to confer with Mr. Pynchon upon the subject, and prepare an answer to his book.

At a General Court held in Boston, on the 7th of May, 1651,

* Mass. Col. Records, Vol. III., page 216.

Mr. Pyncheon presented the following recantation, a copy of which we give from the records:

"ACCORDING to the court's advise I have conferred with the Revs. Mr. Cotton, Mr. Norrice, and Mr. Norton, about some points of the greatest consequence in my book, and I hope I have so explained my meaning to them as to take off the worst construction; and it hath pleased God to let me see that I have not spoken in my book so fully of the price and merit of Christ's sufferings as I should have done, for in my book I call them but trials of his obedience, yet intending thereby to amplify and exalt the mediatorial obedience of Christ, as the only meritorious price of man's redemption; but now at present I am much inclined to think that his sufferings were appointed by God for a further end, namely, as the due punishment of our sins by way of satisfaction to divine justice for man's redemption.*

"Your humble servant, in all dutiful respect,
"WILLIAM PYNCHON."

On the 23d of October, 1650, Roger Williams, writing to John Winthrop, Jr., among other things speaks of this book as follows:

"He tells me of a booke lately come over, in Mr. Pynchon's name, wherein is some derogation to the blood of Christ. The booke was therefore burnt in the market-place at Boston, and Mr. Pynchon to be cited to the court.

"If it is in hand, I may hope to see it. However, the Most High and only Wise will by this case discover what liberty conscience hath in this land."†

Mr. Pynchon gave bail for his further appearance at court, and the matter was further continued until the next meeting.

In the mean time, before the day of hearing came on, Mr. Pynchon had left his adopted country, a voluntary exile, never to return.

In the year 1653, and after Mr. Pynchon's arrival in England, Mr. Norton's answer was published in London. It was entitled "A DISCUSSION OF THAT GREAT POINT IN DIVINITY, THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST," etc.

Mr. Pynchon published a rejoinder to this book, of which the following is the title in full:

"THE MERITORIOUS PRICE OF MAN'S REDEMPTION;

"OR,

"CHRIST'S SATISFACTION DISCUSSED AND EXPLAINED.

"1. BY SHEWING how the sufferings and the sacrifice of Christ did satisfy God's Justice, pacify his Wrath, and procure his Reconciliation for Man's Redemption from Satan's Head plot.

"2. By vindicating the sufferings and the sacrifice of Christ from that most dangerous, Scriptureless Tenet, that is held forth by Mr. Norton, of New England, in his Book of Christ's suffering, affirming that he suffered the Essential Torments of Hell, and the second death, from God's immediate vindictive wrath.

"3. By showing that the Righteousness of God (so called in Rom. 3: 21, 22, 26; in Rom. 10: 3; in Cor. 5: 21; and in Phil. 3: 9) is to be understood of God the Father's performance of his covenant with Christ; namely, that upon Christ's performance of his Covenant (by combating with Satan, and at last by making his death a sacrifice) he would be reconciled to believing sinners, and not impute their sins to them. And therefore: 1. This Righteousness of God must needs be the formal cause of a sinner's justification. And 2. It must needs be a distinct sort of Righteousness from the Righteousness of Christ, contrary to Mr. Norton's Tenet. This is evidenced in Chap. 14, and elsewhere.

"6. By explaining God's Declaration of the Combat between the Devil and the seed of the Woman in Gen. 3: 15, from whence (as from the foundation principle) this present reply doth explain all the after-prophecies of Christ's Sufferings.

"7. By clearing several other Scriptures of the greatest note in these Controversies from Mr. Norton's corrupt Expositions, and by expounding them in their right sense; Both according to the Context, and according to sundry eminent Orthodox Writers.]

"BY WILLIAM PYNCHON, ESQ., LATE OF NEW ENGLAND. 1655."

Mr. Pynchon followed up the discussion in a book printed at London in 1662, called "The Covenant of Nature made with Adam Described, etc., and cleared from sundry great mis-

* Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. III., p. 229.

† Mass. Hist. Coll., 4th Series, Vol. VI., p. 285.

‡ The author is indebted to the kindness of the Librarian of Harvard University for the privilege of examining this rare volume.

takes." In this last-named volume, the address to the reader is dated "From my Study, Wraybury, Feb. 10, 1661."

Mr. Pynchon died at Wraybury on the Thames, in Buckinghamshire, some time during the month of October, 1662, aged seventy-two years.

OTHER BOOKS OF MR. PYNCHON.

Mr. Pynchon published other works than those above referred to, among which is one entitled

"THE TIME WHEN THE FIRST SABBATH WAS ORDAINED.

"1. *Negatively.* Not in the times of Adam's innocency, as many say it was.

"2. *Affirmatively.* It was ordained after the time of Adam's fall and re-creation.

* * * * *

"And herein it follows:

"1st. That as the Sabbath was ordained to be a typical sign, so it must be abolished as soon as Christ had performed his said propitiatory sacrifice.

"2d. As it was ordained to be the sanctified time for the exercise of the said blessed ordinance, so the next day of the week into which it was changed must continue without intermission until the end of the world.

"By William Pynchon, Esq., London. Printed by R. I., and are to be sold by T. N., at the three Lyons in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange. 1654."

In this work Mr. Pynchon's argument sounds strange enough to our modern ears, and to give the reader some idea of the methods of the speculative theology of that day, a statement of some of his propositions is given, and a single quotation from the last-named work is indulged in.

Mr. Pynchon argues that Adam and Eve fell from Paradise on the first day of their creation, which was the sixth of the creation as mentioned in Genesis.

That God made Adam out of the dust of the earth, and commanded the beasts of the field as well as the angels in heaven to become man's ministering servants. The beasts were brought before Adam, and, as no helper was found among them meet for him, Eve was formed, and the pair was placed in Paradise; that a part of the angels obeyed and ministered unto Adam and Eve, but that a large number of the angels, seeing that Adam was but formed of dust, disobeyed and refused to serve them. Upon this, the disobedient angels were cast out of heaven, and, uniting together, became Satan's head. Hearing the covenant between God and Adam as to the tree of knowledge of good and evil and the tree of life, the fallen angels resolved to accomplish the fall of man also. So, in the first few hours of man's innocency, Satan's head appeared in the serpent as an angel of light and tempted the woman Eve. We now quote at this point of the argument what Mr. Pynchon says: "Now, God, being a cunning and complete Workman, would not be outbidden by Satan's brags, and therefore he gave Satan leave to do his worst (as he did afterwards give him leave to do his worst to Christ); for he knew that if his workmanship should fail upon the trial, he could tell how to mend it, and how to make it better able to endure the trial for the time to come."

On page 35 is a fac-simile of one of the pages of Mr. Pynchon's Book of Records, kept at Springfield while acting as a magistrate in his infant settlement. It is interesting, not only as showing Mr. Pynchon's handwriting, but as being the first page of the records of his court. The first action recorded was between Cable and Woodcock about the building of the historic house on the "House Meadow," or Agawam, in the summer of 1635. In the second action recorded it will be seen that Mr. Pynchon was not only judge of the court, but the plaintiff in the suit in which Henry Smith, his son-in-law, was foreman of the jury.

III.

THE PLANTING OF WESTFIELD.

Although Northampton was the first permanent settlement made after Springfield in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, yet the first attempt at settlement was made, and the first buildings outside of Springfield were put up, at *Wo-ro-noak*, now Westfield.

This settlement at Woronoak was begun by Connecticut people as early as the year 1640, they supposing that the place lay within their jurisdiction.

In that year Governor Hopkins erected a trading-house at what is now Westfield, and had considerable interest in the plantation.* About this time Agawam, now Springfield, was leaving the jurisdiction of Connecticut for that of Massachusetts.

In the dispute which then arose regarding the boundary line, *Wo-ro-noak* was claimed by both jurisdictions. The matter was taken to the General Courts of the respective colonies; and at a General Court, held in Boston on the 4th of March, 1641, the following letter concerning *Wo-ro-noak* was addressed by the General Court at Boston to the General Court at Hartford, which will throw some light on the subject:

"From the General Court at Boston, 2d of the 4th month, 1641.

"Sir,—It is grievous to us to meete wth any occasion that might cause difference to arise betweene y^e people and us, standing in so near relation of friendship, neighborhood, and Christianity, especially; therefore of study is (when any such arise) to labor the removing of them upon the first appearance. Now so it is, that wee have been certified that you have given leave to some of yours, to set up a trading-house at Waronoch, which is known to bee within or patents lying as much or more to the north than Springfield. Wee heare also, that you have granted to Mr. Robt. Saltonstall a great quantity of land, not far beneath Springfield, which wee conceive also to belong to us. Wee desire you to consider of it, as that which we apprehend to bee an injury to us, and do us such right in redresse hereof as you would expect for us in a like case. Wee suppose wee shall not need to use other Arguments; wee know to whome wee wright. Wee have thought meete upon these occasions to intimate further unto you that wee intend (by God's help) to know the certainty of or limits, to the end that wee may neither intrench upon the right of any of or neighbors, nor suffer ourselves and or posterity to bee deprived of what rightly belongeth unto us, which wee hope will bee without offense to any; and upon this wee may have some ground of proceeding in or further treaty wth you about such things as may concerne the welfare of us all. These things wee leave to your consideration, and shall expect your answer.

"In the mean time wee rest."

The matter was finally referred to the Commissioners of the United Colonies, and on the 27th day of October, 1648, an order entered by the Commissioners awarding *Wo-ro-noak* to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and the Connecticut people seem to have abandoned their settlements, and *Wo-ro-noak* became a part of the town of Springfield.

In 1662 another movement was made to settle Westfield by certain gentlemen who appear to have belonged in Windsor and Dorchester. They petitioned the General Court for, and received, a tract of land six miles square, conditioned that

in case the petitioners should settle themselves, and a minister within three years, "the order for *Wo-ro-noak* henceforth to lye to Springfield should be void," otherwise the land should belong to Springfield until a plantation should be settled there.

This scheme seems to have entirely failed, only one man having acquired title by his residence of five years there. At length, on the 7th of February, 1664, at a town-meeting held at Springfield, Capt. Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke, and Messrs. Ely, Colton, and Cooley, were appointed a standing committee, "To have the sole power to order matters concerning *Wo-ro-noak*, both for admitting of inhabitants to grant lands, or for any other business that may concern that place, and conduce to its becoming a town of itself."

Under this arrangement a permanent settlement was made at *Wo-ro-noak*. In 1669 it was incorporated as a town, by the name of Westfield.†

IV.

THE PLANTING OF NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton sits at the foot of the towering central mountain chain of the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, filled with the lingering charm of more than two centuries of cultivated and refined life.

"Art's storied dwelling, learning's green retreat."

Her Indian name *Non-o-tuck*, or *Nan-o-tuk* as oftener written in old records, and sometimes *Not-wo-togg*, is of local significance descriptive of a feature of her near landscape. In the Indian tongue *Noen-tuk*, or *No-ah-tuk*, means "in the middle of the river," in allusion to the island situate between Northampton village and Mount Tom, surrounded by an old channel of the stream, and to the peninsula upon which Hadley is built.‡

After Springfield had become firmly established at the mouth of the Agawam, the first movement of her people in search of "fresh fields and pastures new" was not westward, but northward, and up the "Great River," as it was then called. The first record which we find looking towards a settlement at *Non-o-tuck* is the following:

"ATT A GENERAL COURT OF ELECTION, held at Boston the 18th of the 3d mo., Anno 1653. Mr. Samuel Cole, of Boston, having long since disbursed fifty pounds in the common stocke, as appeared by good testimony to the court, on his own request hath 400 acres of land granted him at *Nonotucke*, to be layd out by Captayne Willard."

In the mean time a petition had been filed in the General Court, by certain inhabitants of Springfield, asking the privi-

November 14 1639 A meeting to order some Towne affairs & to trye ransome of Jany

The Jury Henry Smyth Henry Gregory Jo Leonard Jo Sawle Samuella Hubbard Samuella Wright

The Albow John woodroffe complainant against Jo Dabbe in an action of the ransome for wages due to him for retent work he did to a carpenter that had built an agawam for for his plantation

The verdict The Jury find for the defendant; but withall they find it cometh that Jo Dabbe made to the plaintiffe to for him find for his work from & good But al for he 5 dayes in spinning the ransome from Dabbe not for him not due to be paid for the ransome not for him not due but in his spinning. It aimed at a better ransome and y^e did then move we agree that Jo Dabbe is engaged to v. plaintiffe for work done about the ransome; y^e we also judge that Jo woodroffe is fully satisfied in wages he hath had for his work of for the ground & of the carpenter all the ransome which for as Jo Dabbe had him self.

November 14 1639 William Byndon complainant against Jo Dabbe in an action of the ransome for not delivering back the ransome of the Court

The Jury Henry Smyth John Burr Henry Gregory Jo Sawle Samuella Hubbard Samuella Wright

The Jury find for the plaintiffe viz that he doth want it to make good 3 dayes like bonds at wages but yet deliver it with the ransome.

PAGE FROM WM. PYNCHON'S COURT RECORD.

* See Trumbull's Hist. of Conn., Vol. I., p. 147.

† Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. I., p. 323.

‡ Holland's Hist. of Western Mass., Vol. I., p. 65.

§ Col. of Conn. Hist. Society, Vol. II., p. 11.

lege of making a settlement at Non-o-tuck, on the Connecticut, which was in the following words:

"YOUR HIGHLY HONORED, the General Court of the Massachusetts. The humble petition of John Pynchon, Eleazur Holliock, and Samuel Chapin, Inhabitants of Springfield, sheweth, We hartly desire the continuance of your peace. And in exercise of your *subirch* in these parts, In order where unto we humbly tender or desire of that liberty may be granted to erect a plantation, About fifteen miles Above us, on this river of Connecticut, if it be the will of the Lord, the place being, as we think, very commodious,—*sideratis con Secundo sor*,—the containing Large quantities of excellent land and meadow, and tillable ground sufficient for two long plantations, and work, *weh*, if it should go on, might, as we conceive, prove greatly Advantagous to your Common Wealth,—to *weh* purpose there are divers mour Neighboring plantatur that have a desire to remove thither, with your approbation thereof, to the number of twenty-five families, at least, that Already appear, whereof many of them are of considerable quality for Estates and for the matter for a church, when it shall please God to find opportunity that way: it is the humble desire that by this Hon^d Corte some power may be established or some course appointed for the regulating, at their 1st proceedings, as concerning whome to admit and other occurrences that to the glory of God may be furthered, And your peace and happiness not retarded. And the Inducement to us in these desires is not Any similar respect of our owne, but that we, being Alone, may by this means may have som more neighborhood of your jurisdiction. thus, not doubting your acceptance of our desires, *w^d* thus entreat the Lord to sit among you in All your counsels, And remain your most humble servts.

"SPRINGFIELD, the 5th of ye 3d Mo. 1653.*

"JOHN PYNCHON,
"ELEZER HOLLIOCK,
"SAM'L CHAPIN."

This petition seems to have been favorably received by the General Court, and the prayer thereof granted in the following words:

"ATT A GENERAL COURT of Election held at Boston the 18 day May, 1653, IN ANSWER to the inhabitants of Springfield's petition and others thereabouts, this Court doth order, that Mr. John Pinchon, Mr. Holyoke, and some other of the petition^{rs} should be appoynted a committee to divide the land petitioned for into two plantations and that the petition^{rs} make choice of one of them, where they shall have liberty to plant themselves; provided, they shall not appropriate to any planter above one hundred acors of all sorts of land, whereof not above twenty acors to be meddow, till twenty inhabitants have planted there, whereof twelve to be freemen, or more, which said freemen shall have power to distribute the land and give out proportions of land to the severall inhabitants as in other townes of this jurisdiction, and that the land be divided according to estates or eminent qualifications, and that Samuel Chapin be joined with Mr. Pynchon and Mr. Holyoke for the dividing of the townes."†

In pursuance of this order the Commissioners appointed thereby performed the duty therein enjoined, and returned to the General Court the following report, to wit:

"Nov. 1, 1654.

"To the honored Generall Court of the Massachusetts. Wee whose names are underwritten, being appointed to divide the lands at Naotucke into two plantations, wee accordingly have granted to them that now first appeared to remove thither to plant themselves on the west side of the River Connecticut, as they desired, and have laid out their bounds, viz.: from the little meadowe above their plantation, which meadowe is called Capawonk or Mattaomett, doune to the head of the falls which are belowe them, reserving the land on the east side of the said river for another plantation when God, by his providence shall so dispose thereof, and still remaine†

"Your humble servants,

"JOHN PINCHON,
"ELIZER HOLYOKE,
"SAMUEL CHAPIN."

Upon the completion of these proceedings a settlement was made at Non-o-tuck, the particulars of which the reader will find related in the history of Northampton contained in the following pages.

It has been said by many, and among others by Mr. Sylvester Judd, the learned historian of Hadley, that there was no act of the General Court incorporating the town of Northampton. It would seem, however, that this is an error, as will be seen by the record below.

If the establishing of government at a place and the appointing of officers to administer the same thereat is not an

* To this record in the town-book at Northampton is the following attestation:

"That which is above written is a true copie, compared with the original exhibited in the C^t sitting in Boston in May, 1653.

"Synced and left on file.

"Attest: EDWARD ROBBINS."

† Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. III., p. 308.

‡ Mass. Col. Records, Vol. IV., part I., p. 213.

act of incorporation, what is it? The act of the General Court above referred to may be found in the Massachusetts Colonial Records, Vol. IV., Part I., page 227, and is as follows, to wit:

"May 23, 1655.

"In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Nonotucke, humbly desiring the establishment of government amongst them, their petition is graunted, and itt is ordered that William Houlton, Thomas Bascome, and Edward Elmer shall and hereby are impowered as the threemen to end all smole causes, according to lawe here, they repaying to Springfield, to Mr. Pinchon, Mr. Holyoke, &c., who are authorized to give them their oathes, as also the constable's oath to Robert Bartlett."

In a diary kept by Judge Samuel Sewall, while holding court in the Connecticut Valley, in the year 1689, will be found interesting allusions to the customs of the day as well as a flattering reference to Northampton. It is printed in a late volume of the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society:

"Aug. 15.—Second day. Set out for Springfield; lodged at Marlborow. Aug. 16. To Quaboag with a guard of 20 men, under Cornet Brown. Between Worcester and Quaboag we were greatly wet with rain, wet to the skin. Got thither before 'twas dark. A guard of 20, from Spgfield, met us there, & saluted us with their trumpets as we alighted.

* * * * *

"Aug. 20.—Went to the Long Meadow to bring the Maj.-Gen., going toward Hartford. Meet with Joe Noble; with him went to Westfield, and kept Sabbath with Mr. Taylor Aug. 21.

"Aug. 22.—Returned to Springfield, Mr. Taylor with me. Rained hard in the afternoon and night, and part of the morn, Aug. 23, By which means were not able to reach Quaboag; and it 'twas thought could not pass the Rivers. So went to Northampton,—a very Paradise. Lodged at the Ordinary, getting to town in the night. Aug. 24 very fair day. Mr. Cook & I went with Mr. Stoddard, & heard Mr. I. Chauncy preach his first lecture at Hadley. Made a very good sermon. Invited us to dinner. Went over to Hatfield. Lodged all night with Mr. Williams."

For a history of the planting and development of the towns of Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, Northfield, and all the others of the seventy and one towns included within the territory on which this work treats, the reader is referred to the separate histories of the several towns respectively, which will be found placed in their order farther on in this volume.

CHAPTER X.

THE PEQUOT WAR.

I.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

AMONG the earliest important events which interested the pioneer settlers of the valley of the Connecticut, was the destruction of the *Pequot* Indian nation by the whites in 1636-37. This war occurred so soon after the first settlers arrived at Springfield, and they were then so few in number, that they took but little if any part in it, but its results were of the utmost importance to them. The *Peguots* were the most powerful tribe living in the vicinity of the Connecticut Valley, and their destruction was a great relief to the infant settlements.

The situation of the settlements on the Connecticut River at the time was perilous in the extreme. In all the towns from Springfield to New Haven, in the year 1636, there were scarcely two hundred and fifty men capable of bearing arms. The savage tribes of the wilderness surrounding them, whose hunting-grounds reached from the Hudson River on the west to the Narragansett Bay on the east, could, if united, have fallen upon them with a force of four or five thousand warriors. The three most powerful nations were the *Peguots*, near by, the

Narragansetts, farther east, and the *Mohicans*, on the west. Their near neighbors, the *Pequots*, endeavored to unite their sister tribes in a war of extermination against the whites, not only of the Connecticut Valley, but of all New England; but failing to do this, the *Pequots* entered the contest alone. The result was the total destruction of them as a nation. They were all slain, or scattered as slaves to the English or to the surrounding savage tribes.

This decisive blow doubtless saved the colonies of New England from annihilation. It struck such terror into the surrounding nations that it was forty years before another generation of warriors, under King Philip, again threatened the destruction of the New England people.

The *Pequot* country was in the southeasterly part of what is now the State of Connecticut, bordering on Long Island Sound, and running northward between the river Pawcatuck, now the western boundary of Rhode Island, and the river then bearing their name, but now called the Thames. It will be seen that the western boundary of the *Pequot* country was not more than thirty miles distant from the nearest infant settlement on the Connecticut River.

The *Pequots* had overawed the *Narragansetts*, whose hunting-grounds lay to the east of theirs, but had not yet subjected them; while the *Mohicans*, their near neighbors to the east, had long paid them unwilling tribute, but were now ready for rebellion.

The chief sachem of the *Pequots*, whose name was *Sas-sa-cus*, had twenty-six subordinate sachems, with their people, under his sway.

Sas-sa-cus had become discontented at what he considered to be the encroachments of the English people upon his hunting-grounds in the valley of the Connecticut, and resolved to drive them away.

To effect his purpose, he attempted to unite the neighboring tribes in a war of extermination against the English.

He made overtures to his hereditary enemies the *Narragansetts* for a union against the English, and had he succeeded in conciliating them would doubtless have enlisted the *Mohicans* in the scheme. But Roger Williams, at the risk of his life, visited the *Narragansett* country, and through his influence the ancient hostility of the *Narragansetts* was too much for the insidious diplomacy of *Sas-sa-cus*, and the *Pequots* were obliged to enter the contest alone.

Through the influence of Williams, some of the *Narragansett* chiefs even went to Boston in the autumn of 1636, and concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the English.

Sas-sa-cus was the prototype and forerunner of King Philip, Pontiac, and Tecumseh, and had he succeeded in forming his union of the tribes, the days of the New England people would have been numbered before they had scarcely begun their settlements in the New World.

The *Pequot* war had virtually begun four years before, in 1633, when some Indians belonging to the tribe of *Sas-sa-cus* murdered two English traders, with their whole company, who had gone up the Connecticut River to trade with the Dutch. These traders were named Stone and Norton.

In going up the river with their crew of six persons they admitted twelve of the natives on board their vessel, and engaged others to pilot two of their men farther up the stream. These two men were murdered by their guides, and the twelve Indians on board the vessel the same night rose upon her company, while all were asleep, and put them to death.

Sas-sa-cus, in October of the year following, fearing attacks, both from the *Narragansetts* and the Dutch, sent messengers to Boston to make overtures of peace.

His envoys agreed to surrender the only two murderers of Stone then surviving, and pay smart-money in the form of wampum and furs, but the *Pequots* soon grew arrogant and violated their treaty.

The murder of Stone was followed up by the murder of

John Oldham, on the 20th of July, 1636. Oldham, with two boys on board his vessel, was on a trip to the Connecticut River, with whose people he had opened commercial relations. While near Black Island, he was surprised and killed by the Indians. When the intelligence of the death of Oldham reached Boston it occasioned great uneasiness, and Governor Vane dispatched ninety men, under the command of John Endicott, of Salem, in three small vessels, to Long Island Sound, to chastise the arrogant *Pequots*.

It seems that Endicott did not acquit himself of this trust in a very satisfactory manner. He killed and wounded some of the Block Islanders, destroyed their canoes, burned their houses, and cut down their corn.

He then sailed for the *Pequot* country and demanded of *Sas-sa-cus* surrender of the murderers of Stone, the delivery of hostages for further good conduct, and the payment of a thousand fathoms of wampum. The *Pequots*, before this conference was ended, discharged their arrows at his men and fled to their forts. After burning some of their wigwams and canoes, and collecting some corn, he returned to Boston without loss.

The *Narragansetts* afterward reported that Endicott killed thirteen and wounded forty *Pequots*. This movements only served to irritate the warlike *Pequots*, and *Sas-sa-cus*, without delay, attempted the union of the tribes spoken of above.

Failing in this, and resolving to carry on the war alone, *Sas-sa-cus* took immediate measures to spread consternation among, and to provoke the resentment of, the whites and their allies.

In October, 1636, they murdered Butterfield near Gardiner's fort, at the mouth of the river, and a few days later took two white men out of a boat and tortured them to death with ingenious barbarity.

During the winter they constantly kept a marauding-party near the fort, burning out-buildings and killing cattle.

In the spring Gardiner went out with ten men to do some farming-work. His party was waylaid by *Pequots*, and three of them slain.

Soon after, two men while sailing down the river were taken out of their canoe, their bodies cut in two lengthwise, and the parts hung up by the river's bank.

A man who had been carried off by the Indians from Wethersfield was roasted alive, and soon after that place was attacked by a hundred *Pequots*, who killed seven men, a woman, and a child, and carried away two girls into captivity.

II.

THE WAR BEGINS.

The *Pequots* had now put to death no less than thirty of the English, and the infant settlements on the Connecticut River had become thoroughly aroused to a sense of the impending danger.

The time had come when the question must be settled, once for all, which should hold the land, the white man or the Indian,—but the two hundred and fifty men were sufficient for the emergency.

The *Pequots* numbered no less than a thousand warriors, and had they succeeded in uniting with them the *Narragansetts* and the *Mohicans*, the combination could have sent into the field no fewer than five thousand warriors. As there was still danger of such a union of the tribes, no time was to be lost.

Massachusetts and Plymouth Colonies were both solicited for aid. Massachusetts made a levy of a hundred and sixty men, the sum of a hundred and sixty pounds in money, and "ordered that the war, having been undertaken on just grounds, should be seriously prosecuted;" but such was the emergency that the Connecticut people could not wait till these troops should come up, and a force of ninety men, under the command of Capt. John Mason,—forty-two of whom were furnished by Hartford, thirty by Windsor, and eighteen

by Wethersfield,—was on the 1st of May dispatched against the *Pequot* country.

Capt. Mason had seen service in the Netherlands, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, who then formed so high an opinion of his merits that he afterward urged him to return to England and help the patriot cause.

Capt. Mason first settled at the Bay, and while there was a member of a committee to direct fortification at Boston, Dorchester, and Castle Island. Before he came with his fellow-townsmen to the Connecticut Valley, he had served two years as a deputy from Dorchester to the General Court.

Mason was first sent down the river, with twenty men, to reinforce the garrison at its mouth; but meeting Underhill there, with an equal force from Massachusetts, Mason, leaving Underhill at the fort, returned to Hartford.

III.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PEQUOTS.

On the 10th of May, 1637, Mason set out with his whole levy, besides seventy friendly Indians, for the *Pequot* country. The whole company embarked in three small vessels. The Rev. Mr. Stone, of Hartford, was chaplain of the expedition, while *Uncas*, sachem of the *Mohicans*, led the Indian warriors.

Upon arriving at Gardiner's fort, at the mouth of the river, Mason added to his forces Underhill and his company of twenty men, and sent back twenty of his own men for the better security of the settlements up the river.

Before proceeding farther, a council of officers was held. Mason had been ordered to land at the mouth of Pequot River (now the Thames), and attack the enemy on their western frontier, but knowing that Sas-sa-cus, expecting to be invaded from that quarter, had strengthened himself accordingly, Mason was desirous of approaching him from the east, and surprising them in their rear; but this would require several days' additional time, and his officers opposed leaving their homes so long, as well as shrunk from disobeying their positive instructions.

Mason, left alone, proposed that the conference should be adjourned until the morning, and that during the night their chaplain, Mr. Stone, should seek divine guidance in prayer. Early in the morning Mr. Stone went on shore, declaring that the captain's plan was the proper one. The council immediately determined unanimously, upon the advice of the chaplain, to adopt the captain's proposal.

The little squadron at once set sail from the fort, and on the following evening (that being the 20th of May) arrived near the entrance of Narragansett Bay, at the foot of what is now Tower Hill, which overlooks Point Judith.

The next day was the Sabbath, which they kept quietly on shipboard, and a storm prevented them from embarking till Tuesday evening.

While here Mason received a message from Providence, from Capt. Patrick, who had arrived there with a Massachusetts party, requesting him to wait until it could come up. But Mason, deeming that a rapid movement was of more consequence than a larger force, concluded not to wait for Capt. Patrick, and with his sixty *Mohican* allies, and four hundred more Indian warriors, furnished by the friendly sachems of the *Narragansetts*, on the 24th of May marched twenty miles westward to the *Pequot* country.

At night the party stopped at a fort, which, being occupied by some suspected neutrals, they invested for the night. On Thursday they marched fifteen miles farther west, and encamped at a place lying five miles to the northwest of the present village of Stonington.

They were now within two miles of the principal Indian fort, at which it was evident that no alarm had been given, for the sentinels could hear the noisy reveling within the

place until long after midnight. Their Indians, however, had mostly deserted.

Sas-sa-cus had seen the little fleet pass to the eastward along the sound, and supposed the English had abandoned their hostile intentions.

The encampment of Capt. Mason was at a place that is now known as "Porter's Rocks," at the head of Mystic River.

The site of the Indian fort was two or three miles farther down the river, on its western side, toward Mystic village.

It was a palisaded fort, inclosing a circular area of an acre or two of ground within the fort. Along two streets were some seventy wigwams, covered with matting and thatch. At points opposite each other were two gateways leading into the fort, and it was resolved that Mason and Underhill, each at the head of half the Englishmen, should force an entrance through these openings from opposite directions, while the Indians that were left should invest the fort in a circle, to arrest the fugitives, should the attack prove successful.

The little band of Englishmen, wearied by their long march, slept soundly, until awakened in the morning, two hours before dawn.

Before breaking up their camp they took time to join in prayer, and under a bright moonlight set out toward the fort.

The surprise was complete. Mason had come within a few feet of the sally-port which he was seeking, when a dog barked, and the cry of *O-wan-ux! O-wan-ux!*—meaning Englishman! Englishman!—was heard within, showing that the alarm was given. At the head of sixteen men Mason pushed into the inclosure, while Underhill did the same on the opposite side.

The awakened savages rushed out of their wigwams in terror, but were soon driven back by the English broadswords and firearms. Again rushing forth, the contest became general, and there was danger that the English would be overpowered by numbers.

In this emergency Mason snatched a live firebrand from a wigwam and threw it on a matted roof, and Underhill set a fire with a train of powder in his quarter. The straw village was soon in flames. The scene within now beggars description. The Indians who escaped the fire were shot down by the muskets of the English, and those who escaped from the fort fell into the hands of the surrounding circles of Indian allies, who slaughtered them without mercy.

Underhill, in his account, says: "It is reported by themselves that there were about four hundred souls in this fort, and not above five escaped out of our hands."

Says another old chronicler: "The number they destroyed was considered to be above four hundred. At this time it was a fearful sight to see them thus frying in the fire, and the blood quenching the flame, and horrible was the sight and scent thereof; but the victory seemed a sweet sacrifice, and they gave praise thereof to God who had wrought so wonderfully for them, thus to inclose their enemies in their hands, and give them so speedy victory over so proud, insulting, and blasphemous an enemy."^{*}

It was doubtless a revolting scene, distressing to humanity; yet the exigences of the hour demanded the sacrifice. At the most urgent reasons of public safety less than a hundred determined men had taken their lives into their hands, and marched into the enemy's country. Had they failed, the result would have been the utter extermination not only of themselves, but of their wives and little ones, whom they had left behind.

The awful conditions of the case seemed to justify the stern means of winning the victory which they employed. "At all events, from the hour of that carnage Connecticut was secure; there could now be unguarded sleep in the long-harassed homes of the settlers. It might be hoped that

^{*} New England's Memorial, page 134.

civilization was assured of a permanent abode in New England."*

Only two of the English were killed, but the number of the wounded was more than a quarter of the force.†

Mason, encumbered by his wounded, had no little difficulty in making his way out of the Indian country. His vessels were to meet him at the mouth of the Pequot River. While slowly pursuing his way he was attacked by another party of *Pequots*, numbering more than three hundred, who approached from another neighboring fort, tearing their hair, stamping on the ground, and clamoring for vengeance. The *Narragansetts* drove the *Pequots* away. At ten o'clock in the morning Mason ascended an eminence with his exhausted party, when his eyes were gladdened by the sight of his vessels coming to anchor in the harbor. At evening they all went to rest on board their vessels.

What was left of the *Pequots* collected in the western fort, and debated the question whether they should fall upon the *Narragansetts* and the English or seek safety by flight. After a stormy council, they resolved on the latter course, and, setting fire to their wigwams, started off on their journey to join the *Mohawks* on the Hudson. On their way they put to death some Englishmen, and a party of them, some three or four hundred strong, were pursued by Capt. Mason with forty Connecticut men, who had been joined by one hundred and twenty men from Massachusetts under Capt. Stoughton.

The Indians were overtaken a little west of what is now New Haven, encamped in the centre of a swamp. But few of them escaped. Stragglers of the tribe from time to time were put to death in large numbers by the *Mohicans* and the *Narragansetts*, among whom the survivors of the *Pequot* nations were divided by the English and held as slaves.

Sas-sa-cus, the last of the *Pequots*, fled beyond the Hudson, and was killed by the *Mohawks*. His nation was extinct.

After the destruction of the *Pequots*, troubles arose between *Uncas*, of the *Mohicans*, and *Mi-an-to-no-mo*, of the *Narragansetts*, which finally resulted in the triumph of *Uncas*, and the death of *Mi-an-to-no-mo* at his hands; but, so far as the white settlers of the Connecticut Valley and the rest of New England were concerned, from that hour of slaughter in the *Pequot* fort, on the banks of the Mystic, there was peace for forty years, until King Philip, at the head of another generation of Indian warriors, waged the second war of extermination between the white man and the Indian, which deluged the land with blood.

At the conclusion of the *Pequot* war, the General Court of the Massachusetts colony adopted the following resolutions, to wit:

I.

PEQUOT WAR.

"THE COURT did intreat the magistrates to treat with the elders about a day of thanksgiving upon the return of the soldiers, and the soldiers to be feasted by their towns."

Gen. Court at New Town, Aug. 1, 1637.

II.

"The 12th of the 8th mo. was ordered to be kept a day of publike thanksgiving to God for his great m'ies in subdewing the *Pequits*, bringing the soldiers in safety, the successes of the conference, and good news from Germany."

Gen. Court, Sept. 26, 1637.

CHAPTER XI.

THE SEPARATION OF SPRINGFIELD FROM THE JURISDICTION OF CONNECTICUT.

THE reader has seen in chapter VIII., of this volume, that the removal of William Pynchon and his company from Roxbury, near Boston, to Agawam, now Springfield, on the Con-

necticut River, was not a distinct and separate movement, made for the planting of Springfield only, but formed a part and parcel of a larger undertaking entered into by several towns at the Bay, which resulted in the foundation of the State of Connecticut.

It has also been seen that, before the departure of the emigrants to the Connecticut Valley, the General Court of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, at Boston, granted them a commission, which in effect organized a separate government, in which commission William Pynchon and Henry Smyth, his son-in-law, were, with Roger Ludlow, John Steele, William Swaine, William Phelps, William Westwood, and Andrew Ward, named as assistants.

Soon after the colonists of the Connecticut Valley had arrived at Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield, and Springfield, in the spring of 1636, the General Court authorized in their commission met at New Town, now Hartford.

The following heading to the first meeting, copied from the Connecticut records, shows the time of said meeting, and which of the above-named assistants were then present:

"A Corte Holden at Newtowne,‡ 26 April, 1636. Present, Roger Ludlow, Esq., Mr. Steele, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Westwood, Mr. Ward."

It will be seen that at this court, first held at Connecticut, neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Pynchon was present. They were doubtless so busily engaged in their removal from Roxbury, and in providing places of shelter for their families at Agawam, that it was inconvenient for them to attend.

General Courts were afterward held at Dorchester, now Windsor, on the 7th of June; at Watertown, now Wethersfield, on the 1st of September; and again at Newtowne, now Hartford, on the 1st of October. At neither of which the Agawam assistants were present.

The first General Court of Connecticut at which any one from Springfield appeared was held in November following, of which we give a copy of the records,§ so far as it shows those who were present.

"A Corte held at New Towne 1st Novemb^r, 1636. Present, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Pynchon, Mr. Swaine, Mr. Steele, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Westwood, Mr. Ward."

It appears by the "Connecticut Colonial Records," above referred to, that Mr. Pynchon had furnished to the Connecticut people considerable quantities of Indian corn, upon contract with the General Court, and that out of this trade in corn, and other matters arising between Mr. Pynchon and the Connecticut people, a difficulty arose, which resulted in the sudden withdrawal of Mr. Pynchon and his company of settlers at Agawam, now Springfield, from the jurisdiction of Connecticut into and under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

At a General Court held at Hartford on the 5th day of April, 1638, among others, Mr. Pynchon, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Moxon of Agawam were all present.

At this General Court the following resolution in reference to the difficulty with Mr. Pynchon about the corn was adopted:||

"Whereas, There was some complaint made against Mr. William Pynchon, of Agawam, for that as was conceived and upon proof appeared, he was not so careful to promote the public good in the trade of corn as he was bound to do. It is ordered the said Mr. Pynchon shall, with all convenient speede, pay as a fine for his so failing, 40 bushels of Indian corn for the publick, and the said corn to be delivered to the treasurer to be disposed of as shall be thought meete."

This was the last appearance of any of the Springfield people at the Connecticut General Court. It will be seen by the following documents, that shortly after this the inhabi-

‡ Changed to Hartford, Feb. 21, 1636-37, in honor of the residence of Rev. Mr. Stone, in England. The emigrants to the river first named these towns after the places they had left at the Bay, and Dorchester was changed to Windsor and Watertown to Wethersfield respectively.

§ Col. Rec. of Conn., Vol. I., p. 5.

|| Ibid., p. 19.

* Palfrey's Hist. of New Eng., Vol. I., page 467.

† Mason's Pequot War, p. 141.

tants of Agawam set up a provisional government for themselves. It must also be considered that the Agawam people had satisfied themselves in the mean time that Agawam did in reality lie to the north of the Connecticut line, and was actually within the bounds of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts.

Mr. Pyncheon was, however, a magistrate of Connecticut, and not of Massachusetts; and in the absence of any authority from the General Court at Boston, the inhabitants of the little hamlet of Agawam in the February following adopted a form of government of their own in the following compact, which is unparalleled in the history of this country, saving the compact entered into by the Pilgrim Fathers, on the "Mayflower," before landing at Plymouth Rock. By this compact they made Mr. Pyncheon their magistrate. His authority was derived from the people themselves,—now, but not then, recognized as the highest of all authority. Their compact was as follows, to wit:

"February the 14th, 1638.—We the Inhabitants of Agaam, upper Quinnetticot, taking into consideration the manifold inconveniences that may fall upon us for want of some fit magistracy amongst us; Being now by Godes providence fallen into the line of the Massachusetts jurisdiction; & it being farr off to repayer thither in such cases of justice as may often fall out amongst us, doe therefore thinke it meete by a generall consent & vote to ordaine (till we receive further directions from the Generall Courte in the Massachusetts Bay) Mr. William Pyncheon to execute the office of a magistrate in this our plantation of Agaam, viz.:

"To give oathes to constables or military officers, to direct warrantes, both process, executions, & attachmentes, to heare and examine misdemeanours, to depose witnesses, & upon prooffe of misdemeanour to inflict corporal punishment, as whipping, stockinge, byndinge to the peace or good behaviour, & in some cases to require sureties, & if the offense require to commit to prison, and in default of a common prison to commit delinquents to the charge of some fit person or persons till justice be satisfied; also in the Tryall of actions for debt or trespassse, to give oathes, direct juries, depose witnesses, take verdicts & keepe Records of verdictes, judgments, executions, & whatever else may tend to the keepinge peace and the manifestation of our fidelity to the Bay Jurisdiction & the restraining of any that shall violate Godes lawes; or lastely whatsoever else may fall within the power of an assistant in the Massachusetts.

"It is also agreed upon by a mutual consent, that in case any action of debt or trespassse, he to be tryed seeinge a jury of 12 fit persons cannot be had at present amongst us, that six persons shall be esteemed & held a sufficient Jury to try any action under the some of Ten pounde till we shall see to y^e contrary, & by common consent shall alter the number of Jurors, or shall be otherwise directed from the generall court in the Massachusetts."

Thus, in the depth of winter, they boldly seceded from the jurisdiction of Connecticut, and, going back to first principles, adopted a constitution of their own, until they could find safety under the sheltering wing of the General Court at the Massachusetts Bay.

Out of this abrupt separation of Mr. Pyncheon and his Agawam colony there grew up between the Connecticut people and the people of Agawam and the Massachusetts Bay a bitter controversy, which lasted for several years, and interfered even with the union formed by the colonies, known as the United Colonies.

Thus, we find, in a letter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, to Governor Winthrop, written in 1638, in speaking of the proposition of the aforesaid union of the colonies, he says: "The negotiation was interrupted in consequence of the claim preferred by Massachusetts to the jurisdiction of Agawam (Springfield), which had been hitherto conceded to belong to Connecticut."

Governor Winthrop, in his reply to this letter of Mr. Hooker, under date Aug. 28, 1638, complained of three things; the third matter complained of related to the controversy about Agawam. "3d. That they [the people of Connecticut] still exercise jurisdiction at Agawam, though one of their commissioners disclaim to intermeddle in our line, and thereupon we challenged our right, and it was agreed so; and I had wrote to desire them to forbear untill that Mr. Pyncheon had small encouragement to be under them; that if his relation were true, I could not see the justice of their proceeding against him."

To this letter of Governor Winthrop, of August, 1638, Mr. Hooker replied in the autumn of that year.

This reply is so interesting that we copy it entire, so far as it has reference to the third complaint of Mr. Winthrop, above stated.

"THE THIRD thing touching the business of *Agaam* comes last into consideration, in which I shall crave leave to open myself freely and fully, that the rule of righteous proceeding may appear in undeniable plainness where it is. The sum of that cause is to be attended in two things: partly in the jurisdiction we have exercised, partly in the jurisdiction which at this time you so suddenly, so unexpectedly, take to yourselves.

"For a fair and full answer you may be pleased to understand: 1. That I have advised with the commissioners, and their expressions to me were these: that they were so far from consenting that you should take away the jurisdiction in *Agaam* from them to yourselves that to their best remembrance there was no such thing mentioned; nor were there one syllable sounding that way in all the agitation of the business. When the commissioners of other towns, and amongst them one from *Agaam*, came to establish the jurisdiction which they now exercised, in reason it could not be their commission, nor the intention of the towns, to destroy their own jurisdiction, for that was to cross the scope of the treaty, and overthrow the combination for the establishment whereof they were now sent.

"The act of jurisdiction which hath been exercised since your letter, it was this: there was an inhabitant in *Agaam* apprehended in some misdemeanor; the town sent the delinquent to the court to desire justice, which they answerably did; and why they might not do it, nay, how they could avoid it, according to rule, it is beyond all my skill to conceive. For at the time of our election[†] the committees from the town of *Agaam* came in with other towns, and chose their magistrates, installed them into their government, took oath of them for the execution of justice according to God, and engaged themselves to submit to their government and the execution of justice by their means, and dispensed by the authority which they put upon them by choice.

"Now when these men demand justice from magistrates so chosen and engaged, how, in a faithfulness and according to their oath, they could deny it without sin, the covenant continuing firm on both parts, and renounced at this time by neither, it is beyond my compass to comprehend, and, under favor, I do think beyond the skill of any man by sound reason to evince.

"The magistrates who are lawfully called, and stand bound by oath to execute justice unto a people, to deny the execution of justice when it is demanded by such, is a grievous sin. But the magistrates were thus called, thus by oath bound, and justice was in this manner demanded. Therefore had they then refused it they had grievously sinned. Yea, taking it for granted that it is in each inhabitant's liberty in *Agaam* to choose his jurisdiction (which is to me beyond question), if I was there as an inhabitant, I should judge myself bound in conscience to submit to the jurisdiction of the river, and do believe I should make a breach of the eighth command if I should otherwise; because in so doing I should steal from mine estate, in that I should rush myself into needless and endless inconveniences: namely, to cast myself into that condition that for a matter of five shillings (as the case may fall out) I should put myself to unreasonable charges and trouble to seek for justice a hundred miles off in the wilderness. If Mr. Pyncheon can devise ways to make his oath bind him when he will, and loosen him when he list; if he can tell how, in faithfulness, to engage himself in a civil covenant and combination (for that he did, by his committees in their act) and yet can cast it away at his pleasure, before he give in sufficient warrant, more than his own word and will, he must find a law in *Agaam* for it; for it is written in no law or gospel that ever I read. The want of his help troubles not me nor any man else I can hear of, I do assure you; we know him from the bottom to the brim, and follow him in all his proceedings, and trace him in his privy foot-steps; only we would have him and all the world to understand he doth not walk in the dark to us. By this it is evident what the jurisdiction was which was exercised since your letter."[†]

Early in the controversy the Rev. Mr. Moxon, of Springfield, addressed the following letter to Gov. Winthrop, in relation to the Agawam matter. The reader will remember that Mr. Moxon was the first minister of Springfield. His letter is characteristic of the man, and illustrative of the history of the controversy in question. It was first published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and is as follows:

"To y^e Worth his much-respected friends, Mr. Winthroppe, at his house in Boston, be these dd.

"WORTHY SR,—Salutation in Ct. JESUS. SR, I make bold to trouble you with these few lynes, in thus intreating your helpe to cleare this poynt, whether we of Agawam were dismissed out of the Bay with this proviso to continue of the Bay's jurisdiction. If there be any order of court touching that matter it may

* In this sentence Mr. Hooker has supplied an important omission in the colony records. Nothing has been known, hitherto, of the constitution of government in Connecticut between the expiration of the Massachusetts commission in March, 1637, and the adoption of the Fundamental Laws in January, 1639. At the General Court at Hartford, April 5, 1638, the names of Mr. George Moxam and Mr. John Burr, both of Agawam, appear in the list of committees, and those of Mr. Pyncheon and Mr. Smith among the magistrates. [Note by Mr. Trumbull in Col. Rec. of Conn., Vol. I., p. 17.]

† Copied from the Conn. Hist. Soc. Col., Vol. I., p. 2, etc.

give light. Ye groundes of my request is thus much: I have heard that some of our neighbors in the River are doubtful whether we lye not in sin (not in falling from their government but) in falling disorderly from them without first orderly debatinge y^e matter, and our grievances if we had any. I would therefore gladly have such grounds as may be convincing to any that shall desire a reason of us if any shall hereafter speake of it to any of us. I conceive some objection may be grounded on this, that they were possesed of us at that time. Through Gods mercy we [are] all well in our plantation, only Mr Pynchon lately lost a boy who tendinge cowes near our river too ventuously went into a birchen canowe, web overturned and he was drowned. Remember myne and my wife's truest love to y^{or} selfe and Mrs. Winthrop.

* The Lord sanctifie y^e passages of His providence to you and bear up your spirits in close walkeing with Him. Soe prayes yo^r lovinge frinde to use in the service of y^e Gospell.*

"G: Moxon."

This controversy was at length ended by a resolution of the

General Court of the Massachusetts Bay, adopted on the 2d of June, 1641, in which Massachusetts asserts her right of jurisdiction over the town of Agawam, which not until the year before had been named Springfield, and organized a government, with Mr. Pyncheon at the head as chief magistrate.

In the light of the facts above stated, this resolution of the General Court, although somewhat lengthy, becomes interesting to the student of history, and we copy it entire :

“THE ANSWER TO THE PETITION of Mr. Pyncheon and others of Springfield, upon Connecticut, exhibited to the General Court, holden at Boston 2d, 4th mo.

"The Petition being read in open Court and the records and other writings perused and referred a committee to be further examined, upon their report, the matter was again considered by the whole Court, and agreed, that answers should be given thereunto as followeth, vid.: whereas the said petition^{ers} do certify as that some of their neighbors and friends upon Comectecott have taken offense at them for adhering to or government and withdrawing from that upon the river, supposing that they had formerly dismissed from their jurisdiction, and that wee had bound ourselves (by or own act) from claiming any field, and for proove hearof granted by this Court in the

"In 1635, to the said Mr. Pyncheon and others, for the government of the said inhabitants upon the said ryver, and some passages also in certeine articles supposed to have been propounded to them by the authority of this Court. It is hereby declared.—

*1st. That the said passages in the said commission (as they are expressed in the petition) are mis-recited, so as the true scope and intention is thereby altered; as 1st, Whereas the words in the commission are, they are resolved to transplant themselves; in the recital it is, to plant themselves. 2nd, In the commission it is said that those noble personages have interest in the ryver, and by vertue of their patent do require jurisdiction; in the recital it is, that wee confesse it belongeth to their jurisdiction. 3d, In the commission it is provided this

may not bee any prejudice to the interest of those noble, &c.; in the recital it is, that nothing should bee done or intended to the prejudice of the lords or their indentments.

"2nd. THAT the said commission was not granted upon any intent either to dismise the persons from us, or to determine any thing about the limits of jurisdictions, the interest of the lands, and o^r owne limits being as then unknowne; therefore it was granted onely for one yeare; and it may rather appeare, by o^r granting such a commission, and then accepting of it, as also that clause, viz.: Till some other course were taken, by mutual consent, &c., that wee intended to reserve an interest then upon the ryver, and that themselves also intended to stand to the condition of the first licence of departure given to the most of them, wch was, that they should remaine still of o^r body.

“3d. For those arguments which they draw from those articles certified in the petition, we answer, that they were propounded and drawn out only by some of the magistrates of each party without any order or allowance of this Court; and therefore (whatsoever those magistrates might intend thereby) the intent of the Court cannot be gathered from any thing therein; but in those articles which

were agitated and brought to some issue in o^r Gen^l Court at Cambridge, in the 4th mo. 1638, when their commissioners were present, Springfield then called Agawam, was claymed by the Court (though by occasion of some private speech, &c.) to belong to us; and it was then agreed by the Court, and yeilded unto by their commissioners, that so much of the ryver of Connecticut as should fall within the line of o^r patent should continue within our jurisdiction (and it was then taken for granted that Springfield would fall to us without question); and those articles had then benee fully agreed on betwene the Court and their Commission^{rs}, had there not benee some question about them granting us free passage up the river, in regard of the lords' interest (as they alleaged).

"IT IS NOW HEARLY ORDERED, that Willi: Pinchen, gent, for this yeare shall hearly have full power and authority to governe the inhabitants at Springfield, and to heare and determine all causes and offenses, both civil and criminall, that reach not to life, limbs, or baishment, according to the lawes heare established; provided, that in matters of weight or difficulty, it shall bee lawfull for any party to appeal unto the Court of Assistants, at Boston, so as they prosecute the same according to the order of this Court; provided, also, that these tryalls bee by the oathes of 6 men, untill they shall have a greater number of inhabitants for that service."

The reader who is familiar with the law relating to the construc-

tion of statutory enactments will not fail to discover that the order which concludes the above record organizes a government at Springfield, and is in reality the act incorporating the town. It may, therefore, be considered that the town of Springfield was incorporated by the General Court on the 2d day of June, 1611.

It will be a matter of interest to the reader to know who were the freemen of Springfield eighteen years after this event, and to show this we produce another *fac-simile* page from the Record-Book of Mr. Pyncheon. This page, however, is in the handwriting of the "Worshipful" John Pyncheon, his father, William, having been self-exiled to England ten years before.

[illegible]

FAC-SIMILE OF PAGE FROM PYNCHON'S RECORD.

* Mass. Hist. Society Col., 5 series, Vol. I, p. 296.

CHAPTER XII.

THE IMPORT DUTY IMPOSED BY CONNECTICUT UPON SPRINGFIELD IN 1645—RESISTED BY MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year 1639 George Fenwick, with his lady and family, left England and arrived in Connecticut with the intent of making a plantation. Mr. Fenwick is described as a worthy and pious gentleman, who had been a barrister at Gray's Inn. His wife was a daughter of Sir Edward Apsley. He was interested in the Connecticut patent, and came over as agent for the patentees.

The little fort at the mouth of the river, commanded by Gardiner in the *Pequot* war, had no political connection with the upper towns, and Fenwick took possession of it, made his residence there, and named it *Saybrook*, in honor of the two noblemen who were the most distinguished members of the company.

Fenwick, in the year 1644, sold out his interest in the settlement at Saybrook to the upper towns of Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield. The conditions of the sale were that Mr. Fenwick, during the period of ten years, should receive the avails of certain duties to be collected from all vessels passing out of the river, and of certain taxes on the domestic trade in beaver and live stock.

As the purchase and maintenance of the fort were deemed necessary by the Connecticut people for the protection of all the towns on the river, including Agawam, to pay this debt to Mr. Fenwick and to raise money sufficient to maintain the fort, it was resolved to impose a duty upon all exports which should pass out of the river. To effect this object, officers were appointed at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield to give clearances to vessels outward bound, and the fort at Saybrook was authorized to "make stays" of vessels which did not produce such clearances.

The traders from Springfield, the other river town, refused to pay this duty, on the ground that, as they belonged to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, Connecticut had no right to impose the same upon them, and they promptly laid the matter before the General Court of Massachusetts, at Boston. This duty was imposed on the 5th day of February, 1645.

On the 18th day of June of that year the Massachusetts General Court adopted this resolution, viz.:

"It is ye minde of this House y^t none of ours should pay any import to any of Connecticutt jurisdiction, with relation to ye passing through any parte of Connecticutt River."

Information of this resolution was conveyed to the people of Connecticut, and an animated dispute grew up between the two colonies, which was referred to the judgment of the commissioners of the other colonies for settlement.

The penalty prescribed for the non-payment of these duties was confiscation of property, but Connecticut deferred the execution thereof until the decision of the commissioners could be obtained.

Accordingly, on the 22d day of September, 1646, at a meeting of the commissioners of the United Colonies, held at Hartford, Connecticut brought the question before that body, representing that the purpose of the import was "chiefly to maintain the fort for security and conveniency," and that "Springfield had in its proportion the same benefit" as the towns lower down the river.

It will be seen by the following record of the action of the commissioners that they were of the same mind; but the matter was postponed for further consideration, at the request of Massachusetts:

"September, 1646.—A question was propounded by the Commissioners for Connecticut concerning an imposition layd on goods passing by the River's mouth to the sea, which all the plantations on Connecticutt River pay, chiefly to maintayne the fort for security and conveniency, onely Mr. Pincham, at Sprinkfield, who

have in their proportion the same benefit, refuse. The Commissioners thought it of weighty concernment to the plantations above, that the mouth of the River be secured; but Mr. Pincham being absent, and noe instructions given from the General Courte in the Mattachusetts, the issue and determination was respited till the Commissioners' next meetings."*

At a meeting of the General Court at Boston, held on the 4th day of November next after, the resolution of the Commissioners of the Colonies was presented, and action taken thereon. The resolutions adopted by the General Court at this meeting were presented in the argument of the matter before the Commissioners of the United Colonies, which was held in Boston the succeeding summer, an account of which follows.

In the month of July, 1647, a special session of the Commissioners of the United Colonies was held at Boston, and the matter of the Connecticut import duties again considered.

In the mean time, however, the fort had been destroyed by fire.

Upon the argument written briefs were delivered by both the contending colonies.

That of Massachusetts consisted of the resolves of her General Court adopted at the November session, as above stated, which were in words as follows:

"November 4th, 1646.—THE COMMITTEE having considered ye controversy between the jurisdiction of Hartford upon Connecticutt & the inhabitants of Springfield, on ye same river, touching either the purchase of ye fort, &c., at the river's mouth, or the payment of such customes as is or shall be imposed upon them towards the maintainance of the same, doe declare their judgments as followeth:

"1st. They conceive y^t ye jurisdiction of Hartford upon Connecticutt had not a legall power to force any inhabitant of another jurisdiction to purchase any fort or other lands out of their jurisdiction without their consent.

"2d. They conceive y^t it were injurious to require custome to ye maintainance of such a fort which is not usefull to such of whom it is demanded.

"3d. They think it very unequall for them to impose a custome upon their friends and confederates, who have not more benefit of the river, by exporting and importing of goods, &c., than straingers of another nation, who (though they live within Hartford jurisdiction) pay none.

"4th. The pounding and standing upon an imposition & custome, to be paid to ye river's mouth by such as were or are within our jurisdiction, hindered our confederation above tenn yeares since, and then never any paid to this day, & now to impose it on any of our confederation will putt us to new thoughts.

"5th. It seems to us very hard y^t any of our jurisdiction should be forced to such a bondage as will either constrain them to depart their habitations or weaken much their estates, especially when as they, with the first, tooke possession of the river, and were at great charge of building, etc., which, if they had fore-seene, would not then have been planted.

"6th. If Hartford jurisdiction shall make use of their power over any of ours, we conceive we have the same power to imitate them in ye like kinde, which wee desier may be forborne on both sides. The whole Courte approves of this retourne. By both."

Upon the presentation of these resolutions of her General Court the Massachusetts Commissioners rested their case.

On the part of Connecticut, Mr. Hopkins, "some respite being given him to consider of the same," delivered the following answer in writing:

"A SHORTE ANSWER to the reason propounded by generall Corte of the Mattachusetts for Springfield not paying of the imposition at Seabrook forte presented the Commissioners of the United Colonies, 27 July, 1647.

"The first argument seemed (at least to us) to labour of a greate mistake in reference to the case in hand (to omit all other just exceptions that might be made against that affirmation) and doth not touch the present question, which is, whether such an imposition be lawfull and regular, bottomed upon a foundation of equity and righteousness, & not to what uses or improvement the means raised upon the imposition is put; for if there be sufficient grounds & reason for the imposition, that it transgresse not a rule of righteousness in regard to of the thinge itself, not exceeding a rule of moderation in regarde of the quantity, it concerns not the party that payes to inquire after, or call to account for, the employment of the monies raised by ye imposition; therefore, the further answer, it might be denied that which is imposed to be payed by Springfield as they passe is to purchase land or forte. The second, as it is a position in itselfe, nakedly considered, seems at least to lay most of the government of Europe under the guilt of injustice; yet because it hath an appearance of an equitable consideration in it, we are content the issue of the present difference may lye there, for we affirme the forte mentioned hath beene for nigh 12 yeares past, is at present, & may be still for the future, usefull to that plantation, & yet not ja. p^d by them towards it to this very day.

* Plymouth Col. Rec.

"The third is but a presumption, & if it had any cleare foundation, yet the comparison is not equal.

"The fourth, ever since the first readinge of it, hath beene a reall trouble to our thoughts, laboureing of so apparant mistakes, both in the one part of it & in the other, which makes us heartily wish that we may be all conscientious carefull that our publick records may carry such evidence of the truth that those who desire to take advantages may not have any just occasions given them; for whereas it is said the combination was hindred above 10 years by the means propounded, if a due consideration be had of it, it will appeare it was not above five years from the mentioned agitation for combination & the conclusion of this present confederation, the one beinge in June, 1638, the other agreed upon in May, 1643; and whereas it is affirmed that the propounding and standing upon an imposition of customes at the River's mouth hindred the combination soe many yeares, it shall (if need) be made appeare by the oath of those who were employed in that service, that they were soe far from stiffly standing upon such an imposition that they did not soe much as propounde it, as it is there expressed, nor could they in reason doe it, the townes havinge no interest in nor relation to the forte at that time.

"The fifth carrieth not that strength of reason with it as to compell our understanding to fall in therewith, for what intralement such an imposition is or can be to the inhabitants there, as to cause them to forsake their habitations upon that ground, our thoughts reach not, especially considering if that jurisdiction grow exorbitant in their taxes, there is a remedy provided in this combination to rectify any such deviations; but if weakninge of estates be a sufficient plea to free men from payinge of taxes, we know not who will pay, for all such payments doe weaken men's estates.

"What is meant by taking of possession of the River (which was possesed by the other townes a considerable time before the foundation of that plantation was layd) & the greates charges in buildings we understand not, for we are wholly ignorant what expences they have beene at in that kinde, But for their owne particular private advantages; nor can we yeld a ready beleefe to what is affirmed, that if they had foreseen the or present imposition would have been required they would not then have plantd, for the thing carryeth that evidence of equity with it that Mr. Pinchon, while he looked upon himselfe as a member of that jurisdiction, acknowledged the same & yielded upon a motion made by himselfe to Mr. Fennicke (as we have it from his testimony deserving credit) that the trade of beaver upon the River, which is the greatest thing now stuck at, ought in reason to contribute to the chardg of the forte; besides the encouragement given by Mr. Pinchon under his owne hand, by others to the gentlemen interested in Seabrooke forte, which might well draw out from them an addition to the former expense, there seems to deserve some weight of consideration in the present case.

"To the sixth we willingly assent, & in parallel cases shall readily submit."

The argument being concluded on the part of the colonies, the Commissioners gave their decision thereon in writing, of which the following is a copy, to wit:

"WHICH ARGUMENTS & answers being read & a further debate betwixt the Commissioners of the Massachusetts & Connecticut had, & Mr. Pincheon, then in Boston, being sent for and desired to add what further reasons he could against the impositions in question, he wholly referring to what the Generall Corte had done, it appeared to the Commissioners for the other two Colonies, upon their most serious consideration, that it was of weighty concernment to all the plantations upon the River of Connecticut that the mouth of the River & the passages of goods through it to and fro (though at some chardg) be preserved, and seemed to them that though the forte at Seabrooke be not of force against an enemy of any considerable strength, yet an English plantation being now settled there it may more easily be preserved, & may in a comfortable measure secure the passage aforesaid for the convenience of all the plantations upon that River, of which benefite Springfield doth share with the rest. That though nothinge be as yet demanded from the Dutch house within Hartford limits, yet this imposition, with other difference, are like to be considered in a fitt season. That whatever conference hath formerly passed about the custome or imposition at Seabrooke, there never was any settled or demanded of any of the plantations upon that River have paid it, hath upon the same grounds beene demanded and expected of it from Springfield. That it is no impeachment of any liberty granted by patent to the Massachusetts that Springfield, seated upon the River of Connecticut, doe beare a moderate & equal parte of charges, whither of scouring any parte of that River, or River's mouth (if there should be occasion) or in making or maintayning such a forte as is in question to secure the passage to and fro. That the imposition in question is but the payment of 2d p. bushell for corne and about jd pt for beaver passing out through ye mouth of that River, and therefore seemeth a moderate charge in reference to the custome propounded & no matter of just grievance or discouragement to the plantations themselves, then settled.

"The premises being weighed & considered with all due tenderness & respects to the Intresions, the said Commissioners for Plymouth & New Haven doe conceive and conclude: First, that Springfield doe henceforward from time to time give in to Connecticut or the Agent or agents a true note or accompt of all corne & beaver they or any of them ship, or carry out through the mouth of that River to the sea, to pay or deposet into their hands after the rate of 2d per bushell for corne & 20s per hogshedd for beaver soe exported.

"That the mentioned imposition be neether at any time hereafter raised nor increased upon any of the inhabitants of Springfield without just & necessary cause, to be first approved & allowed by the other Colonies, nor continued longer than the forte in question is maintayned & the passage as at present thereby secured.

"That at the next meetinge of the Commissioners any Deputy from the Massachusetts Colony, or from Springfield plantation, shall have liberty further to propound or object as they see cause against the present imposition, which, according to the nature & proper weight of the matter alleadged, shall be duly heard & considered, without any disadvantage from the conclusion now made in the premises."

But this did not end the matter. On the 7th of September, 1648, the commissioners of the United Colonies met at Plymouth, and the dispute between the two colonies of Connecticut and Massachusetts in reference to import duties levied upon goods passing out of the mouth of Connecticut River was again renewed with considerable bitterness on both sides.

In addition to the reasons urged in the argument before the commissioners, the following year further reasons were urged on both sides, for a statement of which the reader is referred to the records of the commissioners.

After the conclusion of the arguments, the commissioners decided that they found not sufficient cause to reverse what was done the last year; but, as there were some questions in the matter still unsettled, among others, that of jurisdiction over Springfield, they desired that, if there were cause, the matter should be brought and presented to the commissioners for further consideration the next year, and "that in the mean time the colonies would agree upon some equal and satisfying way of running the Massachusetts line."

On the 3d of May, 1649, the action at the last meeting of the commissioners held at Plymouth, in September, 1648, confirming the action of the commissioners of the United Colonies at their meeting held in July, 1647, was presented to the court, and caused great indignation. Retaliatory measures were at once resolved upon, the nature of which can best be shown by quoting the records of the General Court, expressed in the quaint but forcible language of the times:

"May 3, 1649.

"THE ANSWER of the Court concerning Springfield wee think it meete that our commissionrs, at their next meeting, be mindfull to press what arguments and reasons they cann for the reversion of the last order of the commissioners concerning Springfield, and, amongst other, these in speciall:

"1st. That the commissioners of Connecticutt produced no pattent, or exemption therof, or any order of their own Courte for their custome they require of Springfield.

"2nd. They had no evidence of any forte at all in being at the river's mouth, as we are informed.

"3d. By a clause in the commissioners' order, July, 1647, when they first determined against Springfield, page 111, they provided that the said imposition should be continued no longer than the forte in question was maintained, and the passage thereby secured as at that present; yett after the said forte was demolished by fire, and no security of the passage provided, the commissioners confirmed their former order at the last meeting.

"WHEREAS, the commissioners for the United Colonies have thought it but just & equal that Springfield, a member of this jurisdiction, should pay custome or contribution to the erecting and maintanency of Seabrooke forte, being of no force against an enemy of any considerable strength (before it was burnt) in the commissioners' owne judgment, exprest in their owne order, page 109, which determination against Springfield they have also continued by an order at their last meeting at Plimmouth (though the said forte was then demolished by fire, and the passage not secured), contrary to a clause in their order, provided on Springfield's behalfe, page 111; and forasmuch as this jurisdiction hath expended many thousand pounds in erecting and maintaining several forts which others (as well as ourselves) have received the benefit of, and have at present one principall forte or castle of good force against an enemy of considerable strength, well garrisoned, and otherwise furnished with sufficient ammunition, besides severall other fortes and batteries, whereby vessels and goods of all sorts are secured.

"IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by this courte and the authority thereof, that all goods belonging, or any way appertaining to, any inhabitant of the jurisdiction of Plymouth, Connecticutt, or New Haven, that shall be imported within the castle or exported from any parte of the Bay, shall pay such custome as hereafter is expressed, viz: all skinnis of beaver, otter, mouse, or beare, two pence per skinn; and all other goods packt up in hogsheds or otherwise, tenn shillings pr tunne; meale and corne of all sorts, two pence per bushell; biskett, sixe pence pr hundred; & it is further ordered, that all such skinnis and other goods as shall be imported or exported as aforesaid shall be dewly entered with the Auditor Generall, and the custome thereof paid or deposited, before any parte of the said goods be either sould, shipt, landed, or otherwise disposed of, under the penalty of forfeiting the said goods not so entered, or the dew value thereof.

"And if any inhabitant of this jurisdiction, or stranger, shall buy any of the forementioned goods belonging or any ways appertaining to any of the inhabitants of Plymouth, Connecticutt, or New Haven, aforesaid, imported to any other

parts of our jurisdiction, or shall sell or deliver to any such inhabitant any other goods in any parts of the Bay, without the Bay, without the Castle, he shall enter the said goods with the auditor general, and pay or deposit the same, after the same manner and proportion, and under the same penalty, as is provided for goods, &c., brought within the castle. This order to take place the first day of the next month.

"And the auditor general is hereby appointed and authorized to take care for the execution of this order in all the particulars thereof, either by himself or by his deputy or deputies."*

In July, 1649, another special meeting of the commissioners of the United Colonies was convened at Boston, and the controversies between Massachusetts and Connecticut were again brought to its notice.

In behalf of Massachusetts it was represented that she had agreed with Mr. Fenwick, who represented Connecticut, to run the boundary-line between the two colonies at their joint expense. That the line had been run accordingly, but at the sole charge of Massachusetts. And as Mr. Fenwick had "failed to send in any to join," and as Connecticut was dissatisfied and desired the work to be done anew, it ought to be at her own cost.

The nature of the past relations of Springfield, both to Massachusetts and Connecticut, was now at some length discussed. On the part of Massachusetts, it was denied, 1st. That there was "any fort at all in being, worthy the name of a fort." 2d. It was denied that "any instance could be given of any government in the world that had compelled the people of any other jurisdiction to contribute to the erecting of a fort or place of strength by which they might rule over them and order them at pleasure, as well as be a protection to them." Massachusetts also produced the vote passed two months before, quoted above, imposing retaliatory duties, not only upon Connecticut, but also upon Plymouth and New Haven.

As the quarrel was now becoming general, the commissioners of the other colonies forwarded a remonstrance to Massachusetts against her action, and with proper dignity resolved that they "desired to be spared in any case all further agitations concerning Springfield."

This prompt and decisive action on the part of Massachusetts, the more powerful colony, and which seems to have been just, under the circumstances, at once decided the contest. The manner of its termination is best shown by quoting from the Massachusetts General Court.

"May 23, 1650.

"IN ANSWER to the petition of the inhabitants of Boston for repealing the order that requires custome of the other colonies.

"This Court, having been credibly informed that the jurisdiction at Queneccott will for the present suspend the taking of any custome of us, & that at their next Generall Court, they intend to repeale the order whereby they imposed it, doth therefore HEREBY ORDER that there shall be no more custome required of the other confederate colonies until we shall certainly know that Connecticut doe take custome of us *p. curiam*."

CHAPTER XIII.

WITCHCRAFT.

I.

THE BELIEF IN IT UNIVERSAL IN FORMER TIMES.

THE tragic events growing out of the witchcraft delusion of the seventeenth century in New England cast sombre shadows over the brightest page of her history, the era of her early struggles through the wilderness to the promised land of her prosperity and power. But those tragic scenes were after all the outgrowth of the prevailing errors and superstitions of the times, heightened by the rigorous circumstances under which they lived, rather than the result of any inherent viciousness in the character of the New England people.

The belief in witchcraft was one of the lingering superstitions of the Middle Ages. It was by no means peculiar

to New England. All Christendom was at the time still thoroughly imbued with the most implicit belief in witches, and in the power of Satan to possess individual men and women, and use them as his instruments in tormenting and destroying the souls and bodies of their fellows. All Christendom, too, at the time, with rare exceptions, was ferreting out witches by due form of law, convicting them at courts presided over by the most eminent judges of the day, and burning their bodies eventually at the stake. What wonder then that the stern and sombre theologians of New England should be zealous in doing what no one, unprejudiced, disputes they honestly believed was God's service, in ridding the world of those whom they deemed to be Satan's chosen children?

These considerations are not urged by way of excuse or justification, for to excuse or justify such doings would be to uphold grievous wrongs, but they are urged by way of explanation. They do not justify, but they do explain, many things which have so often been charged as being inconsistent with the religious professions of the Puritan Fathers. Duty, duty toward God and man, was the one solemn incentive which moved the stern hearts and strong minds of the primitive people of New England, and do it they must, though to do it was to walk, with stained hands and blistering feet through blood and fire.

Books on sorcery, magic, witchcraft, and kindred subjects, were brought to this country by the early settlers, and taken with them to their lonely, secluded homes, in the dreary solitudes of the New World. These books, doubtless, were most attentively studied, and their contents colored and enlarged upon by imaginations expanded into marvelous powers by the unseen terrors of the limitless wilderness,—the boundless extent of woods and waters and mountain chains, stretching off in infinite expanse on every hand, peopled, they knew, with savage beasts and still more savage men, and, for aught they knew, with countless ghosts, hobgoblins, nymphs, and fairies.

So the early settlers around Boston about 1630, and the early settlers of the *Quin-nec-ti-cutt* Valley, who came with William Pynchon to *Ag-a-wam*, now Springfield, in the spring of 1636, and the early settlers of Indian *Non-o-tuck*, now Northampton, in 1654, and of Indian *Nol-wo-togg*, now Hadley, in 1661, had hardly got within the rude walls of their log cabins before the trouble of witchcraft began to haunt their firesides, like dim spectres of evil.

Yet so much prominence has been given to the so-called Salem witchcraft, which occurred as late as the year 1692, that the numerous cases which happened both before and since, in all parts of the country, have been quite overlooked by the general, and almost entirely passed over by the local, historians of New England. "It can hardly be supposed," says Samuel G. Drake, in his "Annals of Witchcraft in New England" published as No. VIII. of "Woodward's Historical Series," at Boston, in 1869, "that they purposely omit those Details with a Belief that they will be forgotten, and the Reproach they occasion with them. This would be a short-sighted Decision indeed. But the Affair at Salem has not been omitted. That has been a Peg on which to hang Reproaches against New England, early and late; as though it were the Corner-stone of all the Troubles of the kind which ever happened in the land."

EDWARD SEYMOUR'S PROPHECY IN 1637.

Dr. Cotton Mather, in his book called "The Wonders of the Invisible World," printed in Boston, in 1692, thus begins his first discourse, entitled "Enchantments Encountered."

"It was as long ago as the year 1637, that a faithful minister of the Church of England, whose name was Mr. Edward Seymour, did, in a sermon afterwards printed, thus express himself: 'At New England now the sun of comfort begins to appear, and the glorious day-star to show itself; *Sed Venient*

* Mass. Col. Rec., Vol. III., p. 151.

Annis Sæculæ Seeis, there will come times in after-ages when the clouds will overshadow and darken the sky there. Many now promise to themselves nothing but successive happiness there, which, for a time, through God's mercy, they may enjoy, and I pray God they may a long time; but in this world there is no happiness perpetual.* An observation, or I had almost said an inspiration," continues Mather, "very dismally now verify'd upon us."

WITCHCRAFT DEFINED.

Edward Phillips, a nephew of John Milton, was one of the earliest English lexicographers. The third edition of his work, "The New World of Words," was printed in 1671. In that he defines witchcraft to be "A certain evil Art whereby with the Assistance of the Devil, or evil Spirits, some Wonders may be wrought which exceed the common Apprehension of Men. It cometh from the Dutch Word *Wiechelen*,—that is, to divine or guess; it is called in Latin *Veneficium*; in Greek, *Pharmaceia*,—i.e., the Art of making Poisons."

Dr. Ogilvie, in his "Imperial Dictionary," published in Glasgow in 1856-59, thus defines it:

"WITCHCRAFT: the practice of witches; sorcery; enchantments; intercourse with the devil; a supernatural power persons were formerly supposed to obtain possession of which by entering into compact with the devil. Indeed, it was fully believed that they gave themselves up to him body and soul, while he engaged that they should want for nothing and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased, to visit and torment their enemies, and accomplish their infernal purposes. As soon as the bargain was concluded, the devil was said to deliver to the witch an imp or familiar spirit, to be ready at call, and to do whatever it was directed. By the aid of this imp and the devil together, the witch, who was almost always an old woman, was enabled to transport herself through the air on a broomstick or a spit, and to transform herself into various shapes, particularly those of cats and hares; to inflict diseases on whomsoever she pleased, and to punish her enemies in a variety of ways. The belief in witchcraft is very ancient. It was universally believed in Europe till the sixteenth century, and even maintained its ground with tolerable firmness till the middle of the seventeenth century. Vast numbers of reputed witches were condemned to be burned every year, so that in England alone it is computed that no fewer than thirty thousand of them suffered at the stake."

The bargain between the witch and the devil was said to have been this: "The witch as a slave binds herself by vow to believe in the devil, and to give him either body or soul, or both, under his handwriting or some part of his blood. The devil promises to be ready at his vassal's command, to appear in the likeness of any creature, to consult and to aid him for the procuring of pleasure, honor, wealth, or preferment; to go for him, to carry him any whither, and to do any command."*

LAWS AGAINST WITCHCRAFT.

In the year 1636 the colony of Plymouth included in their summary of offenses "lyable to Death" a statement in these words: "Solemn Compaction, or conversing with the Divell by way of Witchcraft, Conjurament, or the like."

In 1641 the colony of Massachusetts Bay adopted their "Body of Liberties," in which they incorporated these words, drawn from the Bible: "If any Man or Woman be a Witch, that is, hath or consulteth with a familiar Spirit, they shall be put to death."

In 1642 Connecticut also included witchcraft in her penal code as a crime subject to the death penalty.

In 1647 the General Court of Rhode Island, in the Acts of

May of that year, included this: "Witchcraft is forbidden by this present Assembly to be used in this Colonie; and the penalty imposed by the Authoritie that we are subject to is Felonie of Death."

II.

TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

In the year 1648, on the 15th of June, the first execution for witchcraft in the colony of Massachusetts took place at Boston.† The victim was Margaret Jones, wife of Thomas Jones, of Charlestown. She was a nurse and physician,—an employment common enough in those days among the mothers of the early settlements,—and literally went about doing good. But she was suspected of witchcraft, and "was found to have such a malignant touch as many persons were taken with deafness or vomiting, or other violent pains or sickness." Her accusers also said that "her medicines, though harmless in themselves, yet had extraordinary violent effects." It was further said that to those who refused her medicines "she would tell that they would never be healed, and accordingly their diseases and hurts continued with relapse against the ordinary course, and beyond the apprehension of all physicians and surgeons." It was proved in court against her that, as she lay in prison, "a little child was seen to run from her into another room, and, being followed by an officer, it was vanished." Other testimony, equally ridiculous, need not be recited. The poor forsaken woman was deserted by all those to whom she had shown nothing but kindness, and she perished miserably on the gallows, a victim to the infatuation of the hour.

WITCHCRAFT IN SPRINGFIELD.

Among the earliest trials for witchcraft which took place in the colony were those of Hugh Parsons and Mary, his wife, of Springfield. Hugh Parsons was one of the first settlers of Springfield. He probably went there in Mr. Pyncheon's company in the year 1636, or very soon after. He was a laboring man, and a sawyer and brick-maker by occupation. On the 27th of October, 1645, he married a young woman, named Mary Lewis. The first child of this marriage of which there is any record was born the 4th of October, 1649. It was named Samuel, and lived but one year. On the 26th of October, 1650, their son Joshua was born. It was soon after the birth of this child that the charge of witchcraft was made against the father. The mother's sickness, joined with the exciting incidents of the blight upon her family, rendered her hopelessly insane. It was alleged her unhappy condition was brought about by witchcraft. In her ravings she accused both her husband and herself of witchcraft. Her second child, bereft of a mother's care, died on the 1st of March, 1651. She first accused her husband of being the cause of its death, brought about by his league with the devil, and at last accused herself of murdering it under the same satanic influence.

Early in the year 1651, Hugh Parsons was apprehended, and a long and tedious examination of his case was had before Mr. William Pyncheon, sitting as magistrate in Springfield. At the close of the examination he was sent to Boston for trial. At Boston a bill of indictment was found against him, as follows, to wit:

"The grand jury for this commonwealth present Hugh Parsons, of Springfield, not having the fear of God before his eyes, in or about March last, and divers times before and since at Springfield aforesaid (as they conceived), had familiar and wicked converse with the Devil, and did use divers devilish practices and witchcraft, to the hurt of divers persons, as by several witnesses and circumstances doth appear, and do leave him to the court for his further trial for life."

His trial came on. Witnesses were produced in court, and

* See Drake's Hist. Witchcraft Delusion in N. E., Vol. I., p. 18.

† Drake's Annals of Witchcraft in New England, p. 58.

the testimony taken before Mr. Pynchon, at Springfield, was read to the jury. The verdict of the trial-jury was in writing, as follows:

"The jury of Life and Death finds against Hugh Parsons, by the testimony of such as appeared in court, so much as gives him grounds not to clear him; but considered with the testimonies of divers that are at Springfield, whose testimonys were only sent in writing, as also the confession of Mary Parsons, and the impeachment of some of the bewitched persons of the said Hugh Parsons, and the impeachment of the bewitched persons, or other of them, and the testimonies that are in writing, but appeared not in person,—authentic testimonies, according to law,—then the jury finds the said Hugh Parsons guilty of the sin of witchcraft.

"EDWARD HUTCHINSON, *Foreman*.

"With the consent of the rest of the jury."

In the mean time the poor demented wife had confessed herself a witch, and that she had killed the child herself, whose death it had been alleged was caused by the practice of witchcraft in the husband. Mary Parsons was imprisoned upon the double charge of witchcraft and murder. Her case was presented to the grand jury, and two indictments found. She was tried, and found guilty of murder only. Her case was reviewed by the General Court, and on the 7th of May, 1651, the following opinion was recorded:

"Mary Parsons, of Springfield, having two Bills of Indictment framed against her, the one for having familiarity with the Devil, as a witch, to which she pleaded not guilty, and not sufficient evidence appearing to prove the same, she was acquitted of witchcraft. The second indictment was for wilfully and most wickedly murdering her own child, to which she pleaded guilty; consent the fact, and according to her deserts condemned to die."

This proceeding against the miserable wife changed the aspect of the husband's case. His case was reviewed by the General Court on the 27th of May, 1651, and the following conclusion is recorded:

"The magistrate, not consenting to the verdict of the jury in the Parsons case, the cause coming legally to the General Court for issue, the court, on perusal of the evidence brought in against him for witchcraft, do judge that he is not legally guilty of witchcraft, so not to die by our law."

So ended the first trial for witchcraft in Springfield. The wife was doubtless hanged, and Parsons never returned to the valley of the Connecticut to live.

Capt. Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," published in 1654, says of Springfield, "There hath of late been moer than one or two in this town greatly suspected of witchcraft, yet they have used much diligence both for the finding them out and for the Lord's assisting them against their witchery; yet have they, as is supposed, bewitched not a few persons, among whom two of the Reverend Elder's children." The Reverend Elder referred to was Mr. George Moxon, the first minister settled at Springfield, who went to England with Mr. Pynchon the year after.

To show the reader the flimsy and nonsensical nature of the evidence in such cases a part of the testimony adduced in this case is given below, that relating to the death of the child being omitted. The whole testimony is printed at length in the Appendix to Drake's "Annals of Witchcraft in New England."

HUGH PARSONS' EXAMINATION.

"All these testimonies now taken upon oath Before me.

"WILLIAM PYNCHON.

"HUGH PARSONS—You are attached upon supposition of Witchcraft.

"Feb. 25, 1650, George Lankton saith on oath that his wife made a pudding in a bag, and because my wife had the child, I took it and put it out of the bag at dinner this day fortnight

(which was the 11th of Feb.), and as it slipt out of the bag it fell into two pieces lengthwise, and in appearance it was cut straight along as smooth as if it had been cut with a knife. It was cut straight along almost the whole length; it lacked but very little. Hannah, the wife of George Lankton, doth upon oath concur with her husband in the said testimony.

"Feb. 23, 1650-51, George Lankton and Hannah, his wife, jointly testify upon oath that they had another pudding in the former bag that was cut lengthwise, and as it was slipt out of the bag it fell into three parts, one piece being cut all along on the one side, and two pieces all along on the other side. Then they sent for some neighbors to see it.

"Roger Pritchard testified upon oath that he saw the said pudding, and it seemed to him to be cut all the three pieces as evident and as plain to him as that which George Lankton cut with his knife.

"These testimonies were all taken upon oath before me.

"WILLIAM PYNCHON.

"George Lankton and Hannah, his wife, do jointly testify upon oath that on Friday last, being the 21 February, they had a pudding in the same bag, and that as soon as it was slipped out of the bag it was cut lengthwise like the former pudding and like another on the 23 Feb., as smooth as any knife could cut it, namely, one slice all along, wanting but very little from end to end.

"Also Hannah, the wife of George Lankton, saith upon oath that a neighbor came in and she showed it to him, and that neighbor took a piece of it and threw it into the fire; and she saith that about an hour after, perhaps a little moer, she heard one mutter at the door; then she asked Goody Sewell, who was then at her house (and near the door), who it was; she said it was Hugh Parsons, and that he asked whether Goodman Lankton were at home or no. I said no, and so he went away, but left not his errand.

"Deposed in court by Hannah.

"Hugh Parsons being asked what his answer was, he spake to other things and not to the question. Being asked the 2d time what his errand was, he spake again of other matters and not the question. Being asked the 3d time what his errand was, and charged to make a direct answer, then he said it was to get some hay of him. Being asked again whether he had propounded his errand since to Goodman Lankton, he said he never saw him since.

"Then one or two that weer present testified that they saw him meet Goodman Lankton next day below.

"Symon Bemon and Rice Bodorthe say upon oath, that the next day but one they saw Hugh Parsons meet Goodman Lankton accompanied with Thomas Sewell in the street, and they saw him speak to Goodman Lankton.

"George Lankton saith on oath that he never to this day asked him for any.

"When Hugh Parsons saw himself taken tardy in this put of, then he said that he did not ask him because John Lumbard had told him that Goodman Lankton had sold more hay to Goodman Herman than he could spare. But after inquiry, John Lumbard saith upon oath, March 17, 1650-51, that the Wednesday before that Hugh Parsons came to Goodman Lankton's House for hay; that he had spoken to buy some hay of Goodman Lankton, namely, as he passed by, wheer he and Hugh Parsons were at work together, and had a denial. And then he told Hugh Parsons that Goodman Lankton could spare him no hay, for he had already sold more to Goodman Herman than he could spare, and said he should now want himself.

"John Lumbard also saith on oath, that the Friday after when the said Pudding was so strangely cut he told Hugh Parsons that Lankton had no hay to sell.

"Hugh Parsons not being able to reply any further, it is evident that his coming to the door of Goodman Lankton

presently after the burning of the pudding, which was the next day after John Lumbard had told him that he had no hay to spare, that his errand to get hay was no true cause of his coming thither, but rather that the Spirit that bewitched the pudding brought him thither.

"Mary Parsons being present at the 2d examination saith, one reason why I have suspected my husband to be a witch is because all that he sells to any body doth not prosper. I am sorry, said she, for that poor man Tho. Millar, for two days after my husband and he had bargained for a piece of ground Thomas Millar had that mischance of that cut in his leg.

"Thomas Millar being present saith upon oath, that he being in company with several other workman about timber trees in the woods, as we weer at dinner and merry together Hugh Parsons sat on a bough somewhat higher than the rest. Then one of the company started this question: I wonder why he sits there? Thomas Miller saith he answered, To see what we have, and then I began to speak of the cutting of the pudding in town.

"Thomas Cooper being present with the said workmen saith, that he was much troubled in his mind because Thomas Millar spake so plainly to Hugh Parsons least some evil event should follow.

"And both Tho. Cooper and Thomas Millar say upon oath, that Hugh Parsons was as merry and as pleasant before this speech about the pudding as any in the company, but after this he was wholly silent and spake not a word in reply about the pudding, but sat dumb. And Thomas Millar saith, that about half-a-quarter of an hour after, at his first setting to work, his leg was cut.

"April 3, 1651, Thomas Burnham saith upon oath, that he said to Hugh Parsons, a little before his apprehension, 'heer is strange doings in town, about cutting of puddings and whetting of saws in the night time.' Hugh Parsons heard these things much agitated among divers then present, and was wholly silent, but at last he said, 'I never heard these things before this night.' Thomas Burnham saith he said to him that is strange that you should not hear of these things, and I, being but a stranger in town, do hear of it in all places, wherever I come. At this Hugh Parsons held down his head and was wholly silent, but he took occasion to speak of other by matters, as pleasantly as anybody else, but to the matter of the pudding he would say nothing; and yet, saith Thomas Burnham, I spake to him of it several times, and of the whetting of saws, on purpose to see what Hugh Parsons would say to it, but still he continued silent, and would not speak anything about these things. Then Goodman Mann being present, said, I would that those who whet saws in the night time and on Lord's days were found out. Then saith Thomas Burnham, I said you sawyers you had need to look to it. Hugh Parsons being a sawyer, never returned any answer, but still continued silent. This matter about the pudding and whetting of saws was often tossed up and down between several persons, and many said they never heard the like. And Hugh Parsons was often spoken to in particular and asked if he ever heard the like, but still he continued wholly silent.

"Joane, the wife of William Warrence, and Abigail, the wife of Goodman Mann, being present when the said speeches were used, do acknowledge that they remember all things that have been related by Thomas Burnham, and that Hugh Parsons was wholly silent, and do testify the same upon oath, the day and year above said.

"SECOND COUNT.

"Blanche Bodorthe saith on oath, Feb. 27, and March 1st, and March 18th, 1649, that about two years since, Hugh Parsons being at our house, we had some speeches about a bargain with my husband about some bricks, and then Blanch Bodorthe saith that she spake something about the said bricks that did much displease Hugh Parsons; thereupon he said

unto me, Gammer, you needed not have said anything. I spake not to you, but I shall remember you when you little think on it. . . . Blanch Bodorthe doth testify upon oath, that soon after this threatening speech, as she was going to bed, and had put off her waistcoat made of red shag cotten, and as she was going to hang it up on a pin, she held it up between her hands, and then she saw a light, as it had been the light of a candle, crossing the back of her waistcoat on the inside, three times, one after another, at which she was amazed; and therefore she saith that after she had laid it down she took it up again, to try if the firelight might not be the cause of it, but she saith that the firelight being all one, as it was before, she could not perceive any such light by it, and besides, she saith it could not be the firelight, because there was a double Indian mat compassing the bed and the place where she was, so that it could not be the firelight, for this double mat was betwixt her and the fire; and she saith, moreover, that because this light was so strange to her, she took her waistcoat several other nights to try if the firelight would not give such a light as she saw first, and held it up the same way that she did at first, but she saith she could not perceive any such light afterward.

"2dly. About a month after this she saith that when she was in child-bed, and as well as most women used to be and better than she used to be, yet at the week's end, being desirous to sleep, she lay still that she might sleep, and she did sleep. And yet about an hour or more after she awaked and felt a soreness about her heart, and this soreness increased more and more in three places, namely, under her left breast and on her left shoulder and in her neck: and in these three places the pain was so tedious that it was like the pricking of knives, so that I durst not lie down but was fain to be shored up with a bag of cotton-wool and with other things, and this extremity continued from Friday in the forenoon till Monday about noon, and then the extremity of the pain began to abate, and by Tuesday it was pretty well gone; and suddenly after my thoughts were that this evil might come upon me from the said threatening speech of Hugh Parsons.

"3dly. Blanch Bodorthe saith, upon oath, that my child, being about two years old, as he was standing near to his father, did hastily run to him, and strived to get up upon his knees, and cried, 'I am afraid of the dog!' and yet their was no dog there. His father asked him wheer the dog was: he said it was gone under the bed. His father asked him whose dog it was. He said it was Lumbard's dog: his father said that Lumbard had no dog; then he said again it was Parsons' dog: but the child's meaning was at first that it was Parsons' dog. I know it by this, because when Parsons did after use to come to our house, he did often call him Lumbard. And ever and anon he is much affrighted with this dog, and doth often speak of it, and yet Parsons hath no dog, neither was there any dog in the house; but the earnestness of the child, both then and since, doth make me conceive it might be some evil thing from Hugh Parsons.

"Hugh Parsons having heard all these testimonies, alleged stood still at his 2d examination, as at the first, and made no answer.

"MR. MOXON'S CHILDREN.

"Your wife saith that she suspects you may be the cause of all the evil that is befallen to Mr. Moxon's children, because, when she hath spoken to you about the bargain of bricks that you undertook to make for Mr. Moxon's chimnies, and that she thought Mr. Moxon would expect the performance of the said bargain, thereupon you said if Mr. Moxon do force me to make bricks according to bargain I will be even with him, or he shall get nothing by it; for she saith that these two speeches are very usual with you when you are displeased with anybody.

"Answering, Hugh Parsons saith, I said not that I would be

even with him; but this I said, if he would hold me to my bargain I could puzzle him in the bargain.

"John Mathews being present, saith, upon oath, that when he went with Hugh Parsons to fetch some of his fannell bricks, he said to Hugh Parsons: 'Do not you make more bricks for Mr. Moxon's chimnies he will stay with us now, and then I believe he will have up his chimnies.' Hugh Parsons said, 'No; that I know of;' then said I, 'Mr. Moxon will hold you to your bargain about the said bricks;' then said he, 'If he do I will be even with him.' And when Hugh Parsons made my chimnies he did often use the same speech; and when he is displeased with anybody it his usual speech.

"At this testimony of John Mathews, Hugh Parsons was silent and made no reply.

"Mr. Moxon being present, saith, the same week that I spake to Hugh Parsons about the bricks, and to his wife about another business, my daughter Martha was taken ill with her fitts. I confess, also, that when I spake to him of the said bargain, that Hugh said I could not, in strictness, hold him to the bargain. But this last answer doth not take off the ill purpose of his former threatening.

"4th. Sarah, the wife of Alexander Edwards, testifies upon oath, Feb. 27th, 1650, that about two years ago, more or less, Hugh Parsons, being then at the Longmeadow, came to her house to buy some milk; she said, 'I will give you a half-penny worth, but I cannot let you have any more at this time.' This was at that time when my cow gave three quarts at a meal; but the next meal after she gave not above a quart, and it was as yellow as saffron, and yet the cow ailed nothing that I could discern. The next meal it altered to another strange, odd color, and so it did every meal; for a week together it still altered to some odd color or other, and also it grew less and less; and yet all the while the cow was as well as at any time before, as far as I could discern; and about a week after she began to mend her milk again, without any means used. Upon this I had thoughts that Hugh Parsons might be the cause of it.

"Alexander Edwards swore that George Coulton saw the milk in strange colors.

"Hugh Parsons saith that he did not lie one night at ye Long Meddow that Somer, but only in the Spring of the Yeere, eather in March or in the beginning of Aprill, when he set up fencing there, and that he never had Milk of her but that one Tyme; and at that Tyme of the Yeere he thinks her Cow could not give three Quarts at a Meale.

"But now at his 2nd Examination, May the 18th, 1650, he seeing Alexander Edwards about to testify ye contrary, he confesseth that he lay a night there in plantinge Tyme, about the end of May.

"I remember ye Alexander Edwards came to me to tell me of this accident, and said that he was perswaded the Cow was bewitched by Hugh Parsons; but I did not believe him at that tyme. I rather conceived that the Cow was falling into some dangerous sickness; for such a sudden abatement I could him was a sign of some dangerous sicknesse at hand; but, seeing no sicknesse followed, I told Hugh Parsons that such a sudden change could not come from a Naturall Cause.

"5thly. Anthony Dorchester saith upon oath, Feby. 25, 1650, the 1st Day of the 1st Month and the 18th Day, that about September was twelve Monthes, four had equall shares in a Cow; each had a Quarter, and ye Offall was to be divided also; and Hugh Parsons desired to have the roote of the Tongue; but he had it not, it fell to my share; and a certaine time after I had salted it, I tooke the said Roote and another peace of Meete, and put it into the Kettle as it was boylinge over the Fire at Hugh Parsons' House, where I lived at that present; and there was no body there but his wife, and I and my wife, who was sick of a consumption, sitting on her bed and not able to gett of without help; neather were any of my children able to take such a Thing

out of a boyling kettle. This being the Sabbath Day, Hugh Parsons and his wife went to Church before me; then I made myself ready and went presently after them, and came Home before them, and took up my Meate before they came Home, but the Roote of the Tounge, which Hugh Parsons formerly desyred, was gonn; his wife come Home presently after me (but he came not with her). Then I told her, and she wondered how it could be gonn; and she went to ye Tubb where it was salted to see if it might nott be forgotten, and it was not there. Then said I to her, I am sure I put it into the boyling Kettle, and she confessed that she saw me pick it and wash it, and being present did much wonder ye strange going of it away, and said that she feared her Husband might convey it away. She told me that her Husband went along with her till we came to Goodman Merricke's, and was very pleasing to her, more than usually he had bin a great while before; but there he laid the Child downe and went no further with her; and she saw him no more till ye Meeting was almost donn (all this Mary Parsons, being present, dothe acknowledg). Presently after this he came home; then I spake of it to him, and all that he said was that he thought I did not put it in; but I told him that I was sure I put it into the boyling Kettle. And I have ever since believed that no Hand of Man did take it away, but that it was taken away by Witchcraft.

"Ans. Hugh Parsons confesseth that he desyred the Roote of ye Tounge, but withall saith he is ignorant as ye Child unborn which way it went. Some by-Standard objected it might be taken away by his wife as well as by him. But that is not so likely, because Hugh Parsons went not with her to ye Meeting, but laid down her Child and went from her, and she saw him no more till Meeting was almost donn.

"Ans. Hugh Parsons saith that he doth not remember that he went away any whither, unlesse he might go into Goodwin Merricke's Howse to take a pipe of Tobacco; and though his wife saw him no more till the Meeting was almost donn, yet he saith he might be standing without the Dore, though she saw him not. And at his 2nd examination he asked how it did appeare that he came not to the Meeting till it was almost donn.

"Abigail Mun, being present, doth testifie upon Oath that she knew by the Talk aboutt the strange going away of this Roote of the Tounge what Sabbath was meant, and she saith that she saw him come that Sabbath to ye meeting when ye Sermon was well onward.

"Jonathan Taylor deposed in open Courte, saith that he heard the said Parsons say (notwithstanding the Roote of the Tounge was desired by Anthony Dorchester for his wife, being sicke), yett he said I will have it.

"6thly. Griffin Jones saith upon Oath, Feby. 25, 1650, March 1 and 18 Day, that when he lived at his House neere Hugh Parsons' House about 2 yrs. agoe, on a Lord's Day I went Home to Dinner; I took up my Dinner and laid it on a little Table made on ye Cradle Head. I sought for a Knife and could not find any. I cleered the Table where I dined to see if any were there; and I searched every where about ye House, and I could find none. I went to an ould Basket where I had Things to mend Shoes withall, and there was a rusty Knife, and with that I was faine to eate my Dinner. After I had dined, I tooke away ye Victuals that were left and laid it up; and then I laid the rusty Knife on the corner of the Table to cutt a pip of Tobacco withall.

"But before I cut my Tobacco I first went out of Dore to serve a Pigg that was a very little of the Dore, and no man could come in but I must see them; and as soon as I come in to cutt my Tobacco with the said rusty knife, there lay three Knives together on ye Table, which made me blush, wondering how they come there seeing no Body was in ye House but my self; and I was going to cut ye Tobacco, Hugh Parsons come in, and said, where is the Man? Are you ready to go to ye Meet-

inge? I said by and by, as soon as I have taken a pipe of Tobacco. So he staid and took some with me.

"*Ans.* Hugh Parsons saith he is ignorant of any such Thing, and in the sight of God can cleare his Conscience.

"It was tould him that such a strange Thing fallinge oute just at his comeing in did minister just occasion of Suspition of Witchcraft; he replied that one Witness was not sufficient.

"7thly. Mary Parsons, his wife, saith that one Reason why she doth suspect you to be a Witch is because you cannot abide that any thing should be spoken against Witches. She saith that you tould her that you were at a Neighbor's House a little before Lecture, when they were speaking of Carrington and his Wife, that were now apprehended for Witches; she saith that when you came Home and spake these speeches to her she said to you, I hope that God will find out all such wicked Persons and purge New England of all Witches ere it be long. To this she saith you gave her a naughty looke, but never a word; but presently after, on a leight Occasion, you took up a Block, and made as if you would throw it at her head, but yet, in ye end, you did not, but threw it downe on ye hearth of ye chimney. This expression of ye anger was because she wished the Ruin of all Witches.

"Mary Ashley testifies this substance uppon Oath.

"*Ans.* Hugh Parsons saith he dare not remember that ever he tooke up a Block to throw at her, but uppon further Debate he said at last that he tooke up a Block but remembered not the Occasion; at his 2nd Answer he saith that he took up no Block on that Occasion.

"*Replie:* it might well be on that Occasion, for not long since she saith that you said to her, if ever any Trouble doe come unto you, it will be by her Meanes, and that she would be the Meanes to hang you.

"*Ans.* Hugh Parsons saith that he might say so, because in his Anger he is impatient, and doth speak what he should not. At his 2nd Examination, he said he might say so, because she is the worst Enemy that I have, considering the Relation that is betweene us; and if any Body bespeake Evil of me she will speake as ill and as much as any Body else.

"Mary Parsons replied, I have often intreated him to confesse whether he were a Witch or no. I tould him that if he would acknowledge it I would begg the Prayers of God's People on my knees for him; and that we are not our owne, we are bought with a Price, and that God would redeeme from the power of Sathan, &c.

"Hugh Parsons was asked if his Wife had spoken Anything to him at any Tyme to confess Witchcraft.

"*Ans.* Not anything to me about Witchcraft, that I remember.

"Mary Parsons saith, did I not speake of it to you uppon the death of my Child? did I not tell you then that I had jealousies that you had bewitched your own Child to Death?

"To this he was silent, and made no answer.

"Then she desyred Anthony Dorchester, that lived then in their House, whether he could not remember that she had charged her husband with the bewitching of his child.

"Anthony Dorchester said that he did not remember that ever she spoke directly to him of bewitching his Child, but that she had jealousies that he had bewitched his child to death.

"Mary Parsons said that when her last Child was ill she tould him that she suspected he had bewitched that, as he had done his other child, and said, I have spoken of it to him, and to other Folkes, together above forty Tymes.

"It was alledged that he might well be suspected to have be witched his former Child to Death, because he expressed no Kind of Sorrow at the Death of it.

"*Ans.* Hugh Parsons saith that he was loath to express any Sorrow before his wife, because of the weak condition that she was in at that Tyme.

MARY RANDALL.

The foregoing trial of Hugh Parsons and Mary, his wife, for witchcraft, seems to have been the first one had for that offense in the valley, and the case of Mary Randall seems to have been the last one entertained in the Hampshire County courts.

On the 29th day of September, 1691, Mary Randall was brought before the court at Springfield upon the charge of witchcraft. The complaint against her was entertained by the court, but for some reason or other,—it may have been for want of sufficient evidence to convict her,—the case was put over for a year. William Randall, her father, became surety for her good behavior, but no trial or other proceedings were ever had. In her case the following record was made:

"Mary Randall being presented to this court for Witchcraft, the several evidences were produced and read in court. The court, upon the serious thoughts of her examination and alleged evidence against her, did declare that there was vehement suspicion of her having familiarity with the Devil; did therefore order her committed to prison in Springfield, until security be given in the sum of ten pounds for her good behavior until the next court at Springfield, this time come twelve months.

"William Randall, her father, did become surety in the sum of twenty pounds for his said daughter, for her good behavior as aforesaid."

III.

WITCHCRAFT IN NORTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Mary Parsons.—Among the most important trials for witchcraft which took place in the colony of Massachusetts Bay was that of Mrs. Mary Parsons, wife of Joseph Parsons, a man of wealth and high standing residing at Northampton.

In the month of July, in the year 1674, Mrs. Mary Bartlett, wife of Samuel Bartlett, of Northampton, sickened and died. Such "chirurgeons" as the young settlement then afforded were at a loss as to the nature of her malady, and a ready solution of the difficulty was arrived at by attributing it to witchcraft. Of course some one must be fixed upon for the witch. To the surprise of everybody, in this instance a person of no less standing and accomplishments than Mary Parsons was fixed upon as the guilty person. Soon after the death of Mrs. Bartlett, her husband, Samuel Bartlett, began to procure evidence, in the shape of depositions made by divers persons against Mrs. Parsons, for the purpose of substantiating his accusations against her before the next court, to be held at Springfield on the 29th day of September following.

Mrs. Parsons, aware of what was going on, did not wait to be served with process, but voluntarily appeared in person before the court to answer her accusers. In her plea she denied her guilt, and in a speech to the court "she did assert her own innocency, often mentioning how clear she was of such a crime, and that the righteous God knew her innocency, and she left her cause in his hand." But, notwithstanding her most solemn protestations of innocence, the court at Springfield proceeded to entertain the case, and, as the record shows, "appointed a jury of soberdized, chaste women to make diligent search upon the body of Mary Parsons, whether any marks of witchcraft appear, who gave in their account to the court on oath of what they found." This report, with the depositions, was sent to the governor and magistrates, at Boston, and Mrs. Parsons was ordered to appear before them; and she was also bound over in the sum of fifty pounds, with her husband as surety, for her further appearance at the Hampshire County court.

On the 2d day of March, 1675, her case was presented to the grand jury of the court, and an indictment found against her. Upon the finding of the bill of indictment against her, she was sent to prison to await her trial.

Her trial came on on the 13th day of May following. In

the indictment she was charged with witchcraft, "in that she had, not having the fear of God before her eyes, entered into familiarity with the Devil, and committed sundry acts of witchcraft on the person or persons of one or more." To this charge she entered the plea of "not guilty," and after the matter was submitted to the trial-jury they brought in a verdict of *acquittal*. Thus ended the trial of Mary Parsons, of Northampton. An attempt was made afterward to fasten the guilt upon her son, John Parsons, but the court deemed the evidence against him insufficient, and the case was abandoned.

Again, in 1679, the "powers of darkness" were visible in Northampton. On the 7th of March of that year one John Stebbins died in an "unusual manner."

An inquest was held upon his body, with Dr. Thomas Hastings, of Hatfield, among the twelve jurymen. The "jury found several hundred small spots on the body, as if made with small shot. These spots were scraped, and holes found under them into the body." It was suspected that this was caused by witchcraft. It is a tradition in Hadley that a short time before John Stebbins died he was at work in a saw-mill, when the logs and boards became bewitched, and cut up strange and divers capers.

The county court received the evidence in the case and transmitted it to Governor Bradstreet, but no further notice was taken of it.*

IV.

WITCHCRAFT IN HADLEY.

In 1683 the noted case of Mary Webster, the wife of William Webster, occurred in Hadley. She was charged before the court at Northampton, consisting of Col. John Pyncheon, of Springfield, Peter Tilton and Philip Smith, of Hadley, William Clarke and Aaron Cooke, of Northampton. She was sent to jail at Boston in April, and on the 22d of May was taken before the Governor and assistants and indicted by the grand jury. Her trial began in Boston on the 4th of September following, and resulted in her acquittal. This case created a great deal of excitement at the time in the Connecticut Valley, and was considered one of the most noted cases of the kind occurring in Hampshire County.

In 1685 Mary Webster was again accused of sorcery, and of committing murder by the practice of the art. But the charge was not substantiated, and the poor harassed old woman lived some years afterward, dying in 1696.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE REGICIDES.†

AFTER the restoration of Charles II. to the throne of England, in the year 1660, the valley of the Connecticut in New England became the exile home of three of the judges who signed the death-warrant of the unfortunate Charles I. in the year 1649, namely, Edward Whalley, William Goffe, and John Dixwell, since famous in American history as the Regicides.

The story of the Regicides imparts to the history of the Connecticut Valley an interest quite as melancholy as it is instructive. Of the one hundred and thirty judges commissioned by the House of Commons to conduct the trial of the king, "seventy-four sat, sixty-seven were present at the last session and were unanimous in passing the definitive sentence upon the king, and fifty-nine signed the warrant for his execution, 1649."

At the time of the Restoration, in 1660, when Charles II. became king, twenty-four of the judges had died; but the vengeance of the crown followed the survivors with unflinching pertinacity. Nine were executed and sixteen escaped from the kingdom. Three of these came to New England,—Maj.-Gen. Edward Whalley, Maj.-Gen. William Goffe, and John Dixwell.

The family of Whalley was prominent in the reign of Henry VI. Gen. Whalley's father, Richard, was a grandson of Richard Whalley, Esq., of Kirkton, in the county of Nottingham, who died in 1583, aged eighty-four. His mother was Frances, a daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, knight, and was aunt to Oliver Cromwell, the Protector. •

Gen. Whalley married the sister of Sir George Middleton, knight, an enemy of Charles I., and had several children, of whom one became the wife of Gen. Goffe. Although "brought up to merchandise," he was a man of great strength of mind, and took a prominent part in the stirring events of the twenty years anterior to the conviction of Charles. He was noted as a civilian, as a military commander, and as a member of Parliament, and was among the foremost of those who opposed the king.

Gen. Goffe was a son of Rev. Stephen Goffe, a Puritan divine, rector of Stanmore, in Sussex. He abandoned the business of merchandising while yet a young man, entered the Parliament army, and won successively the positions of colonel of foot and general. He, like Whalley, became an active agent in the proceedings against the king, and was subsequently a member of Parliament under Cromwell. It is recorded that he "by degrees fell off from the anti-monarchical principles of the chief part of the army, and was the man, with Col. William White, who brought musqueteers and turned out the Anabaptistical members that were left behind of the Little, or 'Barebones,' Parliament out of the house,"‡ April, 1653.

It was the opinion of some historians that Whalley and Goffe had "escaped to the Continent, and were at Lucerne, in Switzerland, in 1664," and by others that they "wandered about for years and died in a foreign clime, but when or where unknown." The newly-settled provinces in the wilds of the Western continent promised them a safer asylum, and so, anticipating by a short period the restoration of the monarchy with its quick-following penal decrees toward the surviving judges, they came to New England.

Governor Hutchinson, who wrote in 1764, and who had possession of Goffe's diary and other papers,§ gives the following account:

"In the ship which arrived at Boston from London the 27th of July, 1660, there came passengers Col. Whalley and Col. Goffe, two of the late king's judges. Col. Goffe brought testimonials from Mr. John Row and Mr. Seth Wood, two ministers of a church in Westminster. Col. Whalley had been a member of Mr. Thomas Goodwin's church. Goffe kept a journal or diary from the day he left Westminster, May 4, until the year 1667, which, together with several other papers belonging to him, I have in my possession. Almost the whole is in characters or short hand, not difficult to decipher. The story of these persons has never yet been published to the world. They did not attempt to conceal their persons or characters when they arrived at Boston, but immediately went to the Governor, Mr. Endicott, who received them very courteously. They were visited by the principal persons of the town; and, among

‡ *Fæsti Oxoniensis*, p. 79, as quoted by President Stiles.

§ Mr. Judd says (page 215), "Governor Hutchinson was in possession of Goffe's diary and his papers and letters, which had long been in the library of the Mathers in Boston. Hutchinson was a Tory, and his house was rifled by a mob in 1765, and the journal of Goffe and other papers relating to the judges are supposed to have been destroyed. From them he had published in 1764 a short account of Whalley and Goffe in his first volume of the 'History of Massachusetts.'"

* Drake's *Annals of Witchcraft*, p. 140.

† This chapter was prepared by Horace Mack.

others, they take notice of Col. Crown's coming to see them. He was a noted Royalist. Although they did not disguise themselves, yet they chose to reside at Cambridge, a village about four miles distant from the town, where they went the first day they arrived. They went publicly to meetings on the Lord's day, and to occasional lectures, fasts, and thanksgivings, and were admitted to the sacrament, and attended private meetings for devotion, visited many of the principal towns, and were frequently at Boston; and once, when insulted there, the person who insulted them was bound to his good behavior. They appeared grave, serious, and devout, and the rank they had sustained commanded respect. Whalley had been one of Cromwell's lieutenant-generals, and Goffe a major-general. The reports, by way of Barbadoes, were that all the judges would be pardoned but seven. When it appeared that they were not excepted, some of the principal persons in the government were alarmed; pity and compassion prevailed with others. They had assurances from some that belonged to the General Court that they would stand by them, but were advised by others to think of removing. The 22d of February, 1661, the Governor summoned a court of assistants to consult about securing them, but the court did not agree to it. Finding it unsafe to remain any longer, they left Cambridge the 26th following, and arrived at New Haven the 7th of March, 1661. One Capt. Breedan, who had seen them in Boston, gave information thereof upon his arrival in England. A few days after their removal, a hue and cry, as they term it in their diary, was brought by way of Barbadoes, and thereupon a warrant to secure them issued the 8th of March from the Governor and assistants, which was sent to Springfield and other towns in the western part of the colony, but they were beyond the reach of it."

They tarried at New Haven for some days, where they met with kind treatment, but, learning of the king's proclamation, decamped on the 27th of March, and, employing an adroit strategy, appeared openly at New Milford, making themselves known, and then returned secretly to New Haven, where they lay concealed at the house of Mr. Davenport, the minister, until April 30. About this time news came of the execution of ten of the judges, with another mandate from the king, dated March 5, 1660-61, which stimulated the court to more vigorous search for the fugitives. Thomas Kirk and Thomas Kellond, who were zealous Royalists, were commissioned to search "through the colonies as far as Manhados,"—Manhattan, now New York.

Informed of this procedure, the judges began a series of *heziras*, which, with the accompanying incidents, would form one of the most interesting and romantic chapters of American history. These can only be briefly summarized in this narrative. They soon removed from Mr. Davenport's to the house of William Jones, remained there until May 11, spent the next two days in a mill, and on the 13th joined Mr. Jones and two others—Sperry and Burrell—in the woods, and were conducted to a place known as "Hatchet Harbor," where they remained two nights, by which time their friends had prepared "a cave or hole in the side of a hill" for their reception. Here they remained from May 15 to June 11, during which time the country was being scoured to "Manhados" by the merchant-minions, Kellond and Kirk, who offered large rewards to insure their capture. Mr. Davenport was suspected of having given them aid and comfort, and was liable to arrest, whereupon they offered to surrender, that their friends might not suffer, and actually made known their whereabouts to Deputy-Governor Leet, who took no advantage of the information. They were the *next day* advised not to surrender. They, however, appeared publicly at New Haven, thus relieving Mr. Davenport "from the charge of still concealing them," and again retired on the 24th of June to their cave at "Providence Hill," as they termed the place.* On

October 19 the hunt for them had nearly ceased, and permitted a change to better quarters, which they secured "at the house of one Tompkins, near Milford meeting-house, where they remained two years, without so much as going into the orchard. After that they took a little more liberty, and made themselves known to several persons in whom they could confide."

In 1664, the commissioners from Charles II. having landed at Boston, they again sought the privacy of their cave, and lived there eight or ten days. Soon after this the cave and the bed were discovered by Indian hunters and became untenable, whereupon, on the 13th of October, in the same year, they set out for the new frontier-town of Hadley, which would seem almost to have been "planted" purposely for their reception, begun as it was only the year previous to their arrival at Boston. They were doubtless on the road four nights, arriving on or about the 17th at the house of the minister, Mr. Russell, who had engaged to receive them. Rev. Ezra Stiles, then president of Yale College, writing in 1794,† gave the following hypothetical account of this journey of the fugitives:

"On the 13th of October, 1664, they left Milford and proceeded on their excursion. I shall suppose that the first night they came over to New Haven to their friend Jones,—though of this there is no tradition, as there is of their making a lodgment at Pilgrims' Harbor, so called from them, being twenty miles from New Haven, at a place since called Meridon, half-way between New Haven and Hartford. Here they might rest and lodge one day, and the next night proceed to Hartford, and the night following to Springfield, and the succeeding night reach Hadley. But of this I find no tradition, saving only that on their route to Hadley they made one station at Pilgrims' Harbor."

Once at the minister's home, they remained in almost absolute seclusion for fifteen or sixteen years, or until they died, though not wholly at Mr. Russell's. Little concerning their life in Hadley can be known, outside of what has been gleaned from the diary and papers of Gen. Goffe. Governor Hutchinson gives the following, some of which seems to be traditional:

"The last account of Goffe is from a letter dated *Ebenezer*, the name they gave their several places of abode, April 2, 1679. Whalley had been dead some time before. The *tradition* at Hadley is, that two persons unknown were buried in the minister's cellar. The minister was no sufferer by his boarders. They received more or less remittances every year, for many years together, from their wives in England. Those few persons who knew where they were made them frequent presents. Richard Saltonstall, Esq., who was in the secret, when he left the country and went to England, in 1672, made them a present of fifty pounds at his departure; and they take notice of donations from several other friends: They were in constant terror, though they had reason to hope, after some years, that the inquiry for them was over. They read with pleasure the news of their being killed, with other judges, in Switzerland. Their diary, for six or seven years, contains every little occurrence in the town, church, and particular families in the neighborhood. They had, indeed, for five years of their lives, been among the principal actors in the great affairs of the nation. They had very constant and exact intelligence of everything which passed in England, and were unwilling to give up all hopes of deliverance. Their greatest expectations were from the fulfillment of the prophecies. They had no doubt that the execution of the judges was the slaying of the witnesses. They were much disappointed when the year 1666 had passed without any remarkable event, but flattered themselves that the Christian era might be erroneous. Their

among the rocks on the top of "West Rock," about two miles and a half north-west of New Haven.

† A History of Three of the Judges of King Charles I., by Ezra Stiles, late President of Yale College.

* According to President Stiles, this cave was not "in the side of a hill," but

lives were miserable and constant burthens. They complain of being banished from all human society. A letter from Goffe's wife, who was Whalley's daughter, I think worth preserving. After the second year Goffe writes by the name of *Walter Goldsmith*, and she of *Frances Goldsmith*, and the correspondence is carried on as between a mother and son. There is too much religion in their letters for the taste of the present day; but the distresses of two persons under these peculiar circumstances, who appear to have lived very happily together, are very strongly described.

"Whilst they were at Hadley, Feb. 10, 1664-65, John Dixwell, another of the judges, came to them; but from whence, or in what part of America he first landed, is not known. He continued some years at Hadley, and then removed to New Haven. He married at New Haven and had several children. After his death his son came to Boston, and lived in good repute; was a ruling elder of one of the churches there, and died in 1725. Colonel Dixwell was buried in New Haven."

In the house of Mr. Russell there already existed, or he had caused to be prepared, a secret chamber or hiding-place, to which his unfortunate guests could betake themselves at short notice. The main or south part of the house—a double one, about twenty by forty-four feet in size—"had two large rooms below, with an old-fashioned chimney and a front entry and stairs between them." Above were corresponding chambers, separated in part by the chimney, which had on the north side a passage-way, or dark closet, used as a communication between the rooms. A door from each room opened into this closet, in the floor of which was a loose board, nicely adjusted, that might be taken up, permitting entrance to a similar space between the lower rooms, but with no opening into either. The judges occupied the upper apartment, on the east side, and it is related that they "once were concealed in this dark place behind the chimney when searchers went through the passage above."

President Stiles, who visited Hadley, May 21, 1792, says: "The Rev. Mr. Hopkins carried me to Mr. Russell's house, still standing. It is a double house, two stories and a kitchen. Although repaired, with additions, yet the chamber of the judges remains obviously in its original state, unmutated, as when these exiled worthies inhabited it. Adjoining to it, behind or at the north end of the large chimney, was a closet, in the floor of which I saw still remaining the trap-door through which they let themselves down into an under closet, and so thence descended into the cellar for concealment, in case of search or surprise." He adds, "They must have been known to the family and domestics, and must have been frequently exposed to accidental discoveries, with all their care and circumsppection to live in stillness. That the whole should have been effectually concealed in the breasts of the knowing ones is a case of secrecy truly astonishing."

Chester Gaylord, born in 1782, in the Russell house, which his father then owned, told Sylvester Judd, in 1858, that when a boy he had frequently entered the "dark hole" behind the chimney and replaced the board above him; and that "if there was once a passage into the kitchen cellar, it had been closed."*

One or both of the judges, for a longer or shorter period, stayed at the house of Peter Tillton; and a tradition in the Smith family, narrated by Rev. Samuel Hopkins, in 1793, claims that they were "a part of the time" at the house of Lieut. Samuel Smith.

Much speculation has been indulged concerning the times and places of the death and burial of these self-immured exiles. The veil that so effectually concealed them, living, was not lifted when they died; and circumstance, embarrassed

by conflicting traditions, yields but an imperfect clue for the historian.

Mr. Hopkins submitted the several traditions to President Stiles,—one claiming that after Whalley's death Goffe went to Hartford, thence to New Haven, where he was suspected and disappeared; another, that Whalley died at Tillton's and was buried behind his barn, and that Goffe then went to "the Narragansett," and there being set upon went southward, as far as Pennsylvania and Virginia; another, that both died in Hadley; and still another, that the one that died in town was buried in Mr. Tillton's garden or in his cellar. Mr. Hopkins adds, "It seems to have been a matter of conjecture among the inhabitants,—in Tillton's cellar, in his garden, or behind his barn, as they imagined most probable. Of his being buried under a fence, between two lots, I do not find anything;† nor of his being afterward removed."

President Stiles appears to have formed the belief that Whalley and Goffe both died at Hadley,—the former at Mr. Russell's, and the latter at Mr. Tillton's. This conclusion was strengthened when, in 1795,—one year after he wrote the history of the judges, and three years subsequent to his visit to Hadley,—at the rebuilding of the main part of the old house of Mr. Russell, the bones of a man of large size were found four feet below the surface and near the middle part of the front wall.

In August, 1674, Gen. Goffe wrote to his wife concerning her father, "He is scarce capable of any rational discourse, his understanding, memory, and speech do so much fail him, and he seems not to take much notice of anything that is either said or done, but patiently bears all things and never complains of anything. The common question is to know how he doth, and his answer for the most part is, Very well, I praise God. He has not been able of a long time to dress, undress, or feed himself, without help; it is a great mercy to him that he has a friend who takes pleasure in being helpful to him."

As Governor Hutchinson says Whalley *had been dead some time* when the last known letter of Goffe was written, April 2, 1679, it is probable that he was not alive when Capts. Lothrop and Beers came to Hadley in August, 1675, during the war of King Philip. The bones found, it is more than probable, were those of Gen. Whalley.

Mr. Judd intimates that Mr. Russell began to entertain the officers of the Indian war in 1675. Such being the case, it is reasonable to suppose that Gen. Goffe—after the death of his companion, to whom he took "pleasure in being helpful"—

† This missing tradition was secured by President Stiles himself; he says: "On my return from Hadley, passing through Wethersfield, on the 25th of May, I visited Mrs. Porter, a sensible and judicious woman, aged 77. She was a daughter of Mr. Ebenezer Marsh, and born at Hadley, 1715, next door to Mr. Tillton's, one of the temporary and interchanged residences of the judges. This house was in her day occupied by Deacon Joseph Eastman. She had the general story of the judges, but said she knew nothing with certainty concerning them, but only that it was said they sometimes lived at Mr. Russell's, and sometimes where Deacon Eastman lived,—that one was buried in Mr. Russell's cellar and another in Mr. Tillton's lot. As she said she had nothing certain, I pressed her for fabulous anecdotes. She said she was ashamed to tell young people's whims and notions. But in the course of conversation she said that when she was a girl it was the constant belief among the neighbors that an old man, for some reason or other, had been buried in the fence between Deacon Eastman's and her father's. She said the women and girls from their house and Deacon Eastman's used to meet at the dividing fence, and while chatting and talking together for amusement, one and another at times would say, with a sort of skittish fear and laughing, 'Who knows but we are now standing on the old man's grave?' She and other girls used to be skittish and fearful, even in walking the street, when they came against the place of that supposed grave; though it was never known whereabouts in that line of fence it lay. She supposed the whole was only young folks' foolish notions; for some were much concerned lest the old man's ghost should appear at or about that grave. But this lady was very reluctant at narrating these circumstances and stories, to which she gave no heed herself."

* The visit of President Stiles must have been during the "boyhood" of Mr. Gaylord.

"In repeatedly visiting Hadley for many years past, and in conversation with persons born and brought up in Hadley, but settled elsewhere, I have often perceived a concurrent tradition that both died there, and were buried somewhere in Hadley unknown, though generally agreed that one was buried at Russell's."

went to the house of Mr. Tillton, and there eked out his days in solitude. The time of his death is matter of conjecture, —possibly as early as 1680.

In concluding his history, President Stiles says: "The enlightened, upright, and intrepid judges of Charles I. will hereafter go down to posterity, with increasing renown, among the Jephthahs, the Baraks, the Gideons and the Washingtons, and others raised up by Providence for great and momentous occasions; whose memories, with those of all the other successful and unsuccessful, but intrepid and patriotic defenders of real liberty, will be selected in history, and contemplated with equal, impartial, and merited justice; and whose names, and achievements, and SUFFERINGS will be transmitted with honor, renown, and glory, through all the ages of liberty and of man."

It is certainly to the credit of New England that so early in her history there existed such manifest love of liberty and scorn of oppression, that no son of hers who had knowledge concerning the refugees accepted royal gold for their betrayal.

The story which connects the name of Gen. Goffe with an alleged defense of Hadley is given place in the history of that town.

Mr. Israel P. Warren, in his book entitled "The Three Judges," in substance says, that after the death of Whalley the danger of the discovery of the retreat at Hadley was enhanced by the coming to America of Edward Randolph, with a sort of roving commission, as a spy upon the colonies; and that in consequence Gen. Goffe may have changed his place of abode, as he had done before under similar circumstances. In support of such a change, Mr. Warren quotes from the letters of Gen. Goffe and Mr. Tillton.

The former, in a letter to Dr. Increase Mather, of Boston, dated "Ebenezer, Sept. 8, 1676," says, "I was greatly beholding to Mr. Noell for his assistance in my remove to this town. I pray, if he be yet in Boston, remember my affectionate respects to him."

This would seem certainly not to mean the removal to Hadley twelve years previous; and the expression "*my remove*" indicates that he was alone, Whalley having died. In the same letter, he writes, "I have received the letters from England that you inclosed to Mr. Whiting." And again, Oct. 23, 1678, "I should take it as a great kindness to receive a word from you, if you please to inclose it to Mr. Whiting, onely with this short direction (these for Mr. T. D.). I hope it would come safely."

Mr. Warren remarks, "This Mr. Whiting was doubtless Mr. Samuel Whiting, one of the ministers of Hartford at that time. 'T. D.' were the initials used by himself in his letters to Dr. Mather, and were evidently well known to Mr. Whiting. The inference seems almost unavoidable that the latter gentleman was made the medium of transmitting Goffe's letters, in consequence of living near and being intimately acquainted with him.

"Still more conclusive is a letter to Goffe from Mr. Peter Tillton, of Hadley, dated July 30, 1679. 'Yours, which I cannot but mention, dated M^{ch} 18, '78, I receaved, crying howe wellcome and refreshing to my poore unworthye selfe (which as an honeycombe, to use your owne similitude, full of pretious sweetenes), I would you did but knowe, being a semblance or representation of what sometimes, though unworthye, I had a fuller fruition of. I have here sent you by S. P. tenn pounds, haveing not before a safe hand to convey it, it being a token of the love and remembrance of severall friends who have you upon their hearts.' Then, after mentioning certain news lately received from England, he says, 'which I presume Mr. Russell hath given you a full account of, as understanding he hath written to Hartford, that I neede not tawtologize in that matter,'—i.e., repeat it."

CHAPTER XV.

KING PHILIP'S WAR.

I.

ITS CAUSES.

THE Indian war of 1675 and 1676, known to historians as King Philip's War, was the culmination, and to the Indians the final catastrophe, of the long struggle between the white and the red races for the mastery of the soil of New England.

Its ravages filled New England with mourning over new-made graves. It found the beautiful valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts, from Springfield to Northfield, prosperous and thriving, but left it a desolate, blackened, blood-stained, and almost desolate waste.

In the autumn before its close Springfield was in ashes, and its terrified people were about deserting it forever. The inhabitants of Northfield and Deerfield had fled from their ruined homes, and the people of Westfield, Northampton, Hadley, and Hatfield were debating whether it were not too dangerous to stay longer in their isolated position in the very heart of the enemy's land, for their old Indian neighbors of the valley, with whom they had lived so long in peace,—the *Ag-a-wams*, the *Wo-ro-noaks*, the *Non-o-tucks*, the *Pa-comp-tucks*, and the *Squak-heags*,—had all joined King Philip.

But at its close the Indian fled and the white man stayed. From the first settlement of New England by the whites it was evident that sooner or later there must come a war of races. On the part of the whites every effort was made to conciliate the savage and win him into the paths of civilization and peace. On the first landing of the Pilgrims and Puritans, a fearful distemper was almost exterminating the natives. The white men and women visited them in their wigwams, at the risk of contagion, and afforded them every relief in their power. A few years later missionaries devoted their lives to the object of converting the Indians to Christianity, and with infinite labor learned their language and translated the whole Bible into their difficult tongue. Everywhere their right to the soil was respected, and no part of it was occupied; that had not been already deserted by them, without fairly purchasing the same and taking deeds therefor. But all of these efforts proved unavailing.

Over the mind of the Indian the influences of a humane civilization bore little sway. Under all circumstances his temper was sullen, jealous, passionate, intensely vindictive, and ferociously cruel. It was impossible that the Indian of New England should ever become a good neighbor. "The white man or the Indian must cease from the land."

The reader should bear in mind, however, that for the first fifty years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, in the year 1620, there was but little actual warfare between the whites and the Indians of New England. This long immunity from the horrors of Indian warfare was doubtless occasioned in part by the uniform fair treatment of the savages by the Fathers of New England, and also in part by the decisive measures taken by the early-settlers in the total destruction of the once-powerful *Pequot* nation in the year 1637.

II.

UN-CAS AND MI-AN-TO-NO-MO.

Although the destruction of the *Pequots* relieved the whites of New England from further Indian ravages for a period of forty years, and until another generation of men came on the stage of active life, yet it tended to intensify the hatred which had long existed between the neighboring tribes of *Mohicans* and *Narragansetts*.

The *Pequots*, the reader will remember, dwelt on the eastern border of Connecticut, between the Rhode Island line and the river Thames, then called the Pequot River. To the east of the *Pequots* were the *Narragansetts*, and to the west of them, between the Thames and the Connecticut, dwelt the *Mohicans*.

At the close of the *Pequot* war the captives were divided by the whites between *Uncas*, of the *Mohicans*, and *Miantonomo*, of the *Narragansetts*.

These two tribes were hereditary enemies, although both were the allies of the English, and both aided the whites in the war against the *Pequots*. The deserted hunting-grounds of the *Pequots* soon became a bone of contention between the rival tribes, and in the year 1643 war broke out between them. Previous to the commencement of hostilities the emissaries of Miantonomo had made several attempts upon the life of *Uncas*, and *Uncas* had made complaints to the whites of such treatment.

Miantonomo had also made an ineffectual attempt, about the year 1642, to unite the New England tribes in a war of extermination against the whites. Failing in this scheme, and incensed at *Uncas* for not joining him in it, he determined to make war upon the *Mohicans*.

In the month of July, in the year 1643, Miantonomo, without giving *Uncas* any previous notice of his intentions or making any formal declaration of war, set out at the head of some seven hundred warriors to invade the *Mohican* country. *Uncas*, learning of his approach, hastily gathered an equal number, and marched out to bar his progress.

The two hostile bands met upon the old *Pequot* hunting-ground, and, halting in sight of each other, with a level plain between them, the two rival chieftains advanced to the front and held a parley.

The wildest romance of the old wilderness warfare presents no more striking scene than this meeting of *Uncas* and Miantonomo. *Uncas* proposed that they, the two chieftains, should there and then decide the contest by single combat, and that the people of the one vanquished should become the subjects of the victorious sachem.

To this proposal of *Uncas*, Miantonomo made haughty answer: "My warriors have come to fight, and they shall fight."

Upon receiving this defiant answer, *Uncas* fell prostrate upon the ground. It was the signal for his men to rush over his body upon the *Narragansetts*. The *Mohicans* were victorious. Miantonomo was overtaken in the flight, and made a prisoner by *Uncas*. Haughty and defiant still, he would ask no quarter; but *Uncas* for the time being saved his life, and delivered him to the English, at Hartford, for safe-keeping.

The case of Miantonomo was brought by *Uncas* before the commissioners of the United Colonies, and they ordered that he should suffer death, and that *Uncas* should be his executioner.

Miantonomo was taken to the field of the fight, and, in the presence of two Englishmen, a warrior of *Uncas* sunk a hatchet into his brain. The spot where he is said to have fallen, in the town of Norwich, Conn., is marked by a block of granite, simply inscribed with his name, MIANTONOMO. Thus died the second prominent Indian conspirator against the whites,—the prototype, after *Sas-sacus*, the *Pequot*, of Philip and Pontiac, of *Tecumseh*, *Black Hawk*, and *Osceola*.

The part which the English took in this quarrel between *Uncas* and Miantonomo, still ranking in the minds of the *Narragansetts*, doubtless led to their union with the *Pokanokets*, nearly forty years later, in Philip's war. The killing of the *Narragansett* sachem in cold blood, while a prisoner of war, was without doubt justifiable in the minds of the New England fathers as a means of self-defense, for had his life been spared the dreadful scenes of Philip's war would, it is probable, have been enacted long before they were, while the colonists were too feeble to withstand the savages. Yet it must be confessed that the side of the Indian has never been written.

III.

MAS-SA-SOIT AND HIS TWO SONS, WAM-SUT-TA AND MET-A-CO-MET.

The powerful tribe of the *Wampanoags*, or *Po-ka-no-kets*, dwelt at the head of *Narragansett Bay* and along its eastern

shore, and consequently were the near neighbors of the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth. *Mas-sa-soit*, the chief sachem of the *Pokanokets*, was always the warm friend and steadfast ally of the English. *Massasoit* had two sons, who were the hereditary heirs of his sachemship, named *Wam-sut-ta* and *Met-a-co-met*. Early in the summer of 1660, *Mas-sa-soit* died at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his eldest son, *Wam-sut-ta*. In the month of June, 1660, *Wam-sut-ta* visited the General Court at Plymouth, and among other requests was desirous of an English name. It was easy for the court to grant this last request, and so they "ordered that for the future he should be called by the name of *Alexander Pokanoket*." Desiring the same in behalf of his brother, the court at the same time ordered that *Met-a-co-met* should from thenceforth be called *Philip*.

But the reign of *Alexander* over the *Pokanokets* was short. It was reported at Plymouth in the summer of 1662 that he was plotting with the *Narragansetts*, and a message was sent to him to come to town and explain his conduct. Failing to come, an armed party was sent for him. He made satisfactory explanations, and set out on his return. At the end of two or three days he changed his mind, and turned back toward Boston. He reached Maj. Winslow's house at Marshfield, and there was taken sick of a fever. He was carefully taken home by water, soon died there, and his brother, *Philip*, became chief sachem of the *Pokanokets*.

IV.

PHILIP OF POKANOKET.

In the month of August, 1662, at the beginning of Philip's sachemship, he was summoned to attend the General Court at Plymouth. Apprehensions were felt as to the temper he was in, and he was called to answer such questions as should be proposed to him, and to deliberate upon such matters as might tend to the promotion of peace and good-will. At this interview "it was concluded by the court and him mutually, that the ancient covenant betwixt his predecessors and them should be continued," and Philip, with five of his sagamores, signed an instrument acknowledging himself to be a subject of the king of England, and to faithfully keep and preserve inviolate the agreements made by his father, *Massasoit*, and his brother, *Alexander*.

At the end of five years of peace, in June, 1667, it was rumored at Plymouth that Philip was making overtures to the Dutch or French for a combined movement against the English; but Philip so explained the matter that the apprehensions of the English were allayed.

Again, in 1671, Philip began to excite suspicions of misbehavior. His arms were ordered to be given up, and the court appointed eight persons to act with the magistrates as a "Council of War."^{*} Advice was also asked of the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Philip in the mean time continued contumacious, and made complaint to divers gentlemen of Massachusetts. The latter colony offered its assistance in the quarrel between Philip and the Plymouth court. This resulted in another compact with Philip, and three more years of peace ensued.

In the year 1674 new troubles began. *Sau-sa-man*, a faithful Indian, informed the Governor of Plymouth "that the said Philip was undoubtedly endeavoring to raise new troubles, and was endeavoring to engage all the sachems round about in a war."[†] This resulted in the murder of *Sau-sa-man* in June, 1675. His murderers were caught, tried by the court, convicted, and executed.

A short time before the court met at which this trial took place, "Philip," says an old chronicler, "began to keep his men in arms about him, and to gather strangers unto him, and

^{*} Plym. Col. Rec., Vol. V., p. 63, etc.

[†] Records, etc., in Hazard, II., 332; quoted in Palfrey's Hist. of New England, Vol. III., p. 150.

to march about in arms toward the upper end of the neck on which he lived and near to the English houses."

Mount Hope, the home of Philip, which he inherited from his father Massasoit through his elder brother Wamsutta, *alias* Alexander, was on that beautiful peninsula, about twelve miles long, which extends southerly from the north-eastern shore of Narragansett Bay, and now belongs to the town of Bristol, R. I. Down through this peninsula runs a range of hills, on one of which, called *Mount Hope*, was Philip's home.

The Beginning of the War.—The English settlement nearest to Mount Hope was Swanzev, in the Plymouth colony. As early as the 14th of June, 1675, news came to Swanzev that Philip was continually in arms; that many strange Indians were flocking to his fort; that they had sent their wives to the Narragansett country; and that they "were giving frequent alarms by drums and guns in the night, and invaded the passage toward Plymouth; and that their young Indians were earnest for war." At length, on Sunday, the 20th day of June, the first blow of the war came. On that day a party of Philip's Indians approached Swanzev, burned two houses, and then withdrew. On the 23d the Indians again appeared at Swanzev, and robbed a dozen houses. During the next three days several Englishmen were killed and their bodies brutally mangled.

Decisive measures were at once taken by the colonists. Troops from Plymouth under Maj. Bradford and Maj. Cudworth, and from Boston under Capt. Hinchman, a troop of horse from Boston under Capt. Prentice, and a hundred volunteers under Capt. Mosely, all reached the scene of action on the 28th. The troops were attacked on the evening of their arrival, one man killed, and others wounded. The next morning the Indians approached the English camp, were driven back by Capt. Mosely, and five or six of them killed.

But Philip, in the mean time, found his position untenable, and, leaving it in the night, went over in canoes to the east shore of the bay. The English, under Maj. Savage, who had arrived from Boston to assume the chief command, now crossed over and occupied Mount Hope. While this was going on, Philip's Indians marched toward Plymouth, and, falling upon the settlements at Dartmouth, Taunton, and Middleborough, burned the houses and killed three inhabitants.

But our account of this war must hereafter be confined principally to the bloody scenes enacted during its continuance in the valley of the Connecticut. And in this chapter but little more than a summary of the main incidents of the struggle will be attempted, leaving the details to the histories of the different towns in which such incidents occurred.

V.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1675 IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

The Rising of the Nipmucks.—Up to the middle of July, 1675, the war had been confined to the eastern country bounded on Narragansett Bay, but now a new danger menaced the English,—that of the union of all the tribes in a common war of extermination. With the view of preventing this, on the 15th of July the commissioners of the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, attended by a strong military force, went into the country of the *Narragansetts*, and concluded with them a treaty of alliance, by the terms of which that powerful tribe agreed to aid the English against Philip.

But at this time the *Nipmucks*, who occupied the central region of Massachusetts, in what is now the county of Worcester, commenced hostilities against the English by attacking the town of Mendon, on the 14th day of July, and the Indians in the valley of the Connecticut began to show decided symptoms of uniting their fortunes with Philip. Then the war suddenly assumed a new and more formidable aspect, and the English prepared for the work.

At *Quaboag*, now Brookfield, some fifteen or sixteen families

had settled. At this place, by the middle of July, a large number of *Nipmucks* had assembled. On the 28th, Capt. Edward Hutchinson arrived at Quaboag, with the object of making with the *Nipmucks* a treaty similar to the one just made with the *Narragansetts*. Arrangements were made for a conference, and Hutchinson, on the 2d day of August, repaired to the spot agreed upon, but the Indians failed to appear. Hutchinson proceeded seven miles farther in search of the Indians, but fell into an ambuscade, and was driven back with severe loss. In the mean time, on the day before this fight, Philip arrived at Quaboag. The little force under Hutchinson made their way back to the settlement, and, joining the inhabitants, hastily fortified a large house. On the 3d and 4th days of August the Indians invested the fort, and made repeated attempts to destroy it by fire. An hour after nightfall of the 4th, Maj. Simon Willard galloped into town at the head of forty-seven horsemen, and relieved the little garrison. In this affair the Indians lost about eighty men. The day after the siege was raised, Philip, with forty of his warriors, met the *Nipmuck* chiefs in a swamp some ten miles from Brookfield, and made them presents for their bravery in the late encounter with the English.

Brookfield was deserted, and Maj. Willard went to Hadley with his troops, where he remained three weeks.

The seat of war was now transferred to the valley of the Connecticut, and the Indians of the valley were animated and encouraged by the presence of Philip himself.

First Signs of War among the River Indians.—In the spring of 1675 the inhabitants of the Connecticut Valley noticed that the Indians who lived among them exhibited many signs of discontent, if not of open hostility. Among other things the Indians neglected to plant the usual breadth of corn, and began to remove their effects to within the shelter of their forts. Some friendly *Non-o-tuck* squaws also told families at Northampton of the impending trouble.

After the affair at Brookfield was over, the exposed state of the towns in the Connecticut Valley excited the special solicitude of the General Court, and large forces were immediately sent in that direction from the seaboard towns, which, now that Philip had left them and gone into the *Nipmuck* country, were enjoying a season of peace.

Hadley, being protected on three sides by water, was designated as the principal military fort, and the place of deposit for supplies.

The Massachusetts troops sent to the valley were under the command of Capt. Beers, of Watertown, Capt. Lothrop, of Ipswich, and Capt. Mosely, of Boston. The Connecticut troops sent from Hartford were commanded by Maj. Treat, of Milford, who had with him at Hadley a band of *Mohican* Indians. The highest officer in command of these forces after Willard went eastward was Maj. John Pynchon, of Springfield.

When the news reached Springfield of the attack on Quaboag, Maj. Pynchon immediately sent Lieut. Thomas Cooper, with a Springfield company and thirty men from Hartford, to the relief of that settlement. But this force arrived at Quaboag after the Indians had been driven away by Maj. Willard and the troops from the Bay under Capt. Lothrop and Beers. *

After the return of the troops from Quaboag, the people of the valley awaited further developments with great anxiety. Precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and detachments of troops from Hadley were stationed at Northampton, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield.

In the latter part of August, Maj. Pynchon wrote to Capt. John Allyn, of Hartford, as follows:

* SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 22, 1675.

"CAPT. JOHN ALLYN, Sr.—In ye night a Post was sent me from Hadley that of forces are returned; Capt. Watsithier and the Bay forces to Quaboag. Nothing done, but about 50 wigwams they found empty w^{ch} they have burnt.

"They write from Hadley they expect nothing but y^e enemy to insult and fall upon ye remote Townes; that they are in great feares; a guard of 20 left at

Squakeok is too weak; some of y^r soldiers left at Pacomruck Capt. Wats speaks of calling of, wth troubles y^m g^{tly}; suspect of Indians y^t went out to be featefull or false or both; say y^t ye sheepe at Squakeake are driven away since y^r soldiers were there; suspect y^e enemy to be between Hadley and Squakeok, at Paquayag, about 10 mile from y^e G^t River. I am sending to Capt. Wats to stay wth his forces there: I would gladly you would allow it, and give further order about it; as y^t they may make discovery for y^e enemy at ye place forenamed. The Indian you formerly writt off coming in to Uncas, it must be seriously considered whether none that are murderers of y^e English be among them, and such must be delivered up. I pray God direct you and us & be our salvation.

"Communcate advice and counsell as you may judge needfull. They much desire y^e presence of some principall man at Hadley to direct, as need reg's & to expedite affairs.

"Yours in y^e L'd Jesus,

"JOHN PYNCHON.

"Momonto thinks y^e Indian enymy may be in a swamp called Momattanick, about 3 mile off Paquayag, between Hadley and Squakeake; it is a pitty, but they should be disrested; and y^e Indians will be y^e most likely to doe something. I pray give further orders about Capt Wats, & if Major Talcott might be wth y^m, I hope it w^{ld} turne to good.

[Directed] "These For Mr. John Allyn, Hartford.

"Hast, Post Hast."

On the 25th of August the first engagement occurred in the valley. At Hatfield was a little stockaded fort garrisoned by some friendly Indians. These Indians were suspected of being unfaithful, and Capts. Beers and Lothrop were sent to disarm them. The Indians had left the fort the night before the arrival of the English. The English pursued, and overtook them in a swamp near the foot of Sugar-Loaf Mountain. In the battle which then occurred ten of the whites and twenty-six of the Indians were killed.

An attack was made on Deerfield on the 1st day of September; several houses and barns were burned, and two men killed. On the 1st day of September also occurred, it is said, the attack on Hadley, during which it is a tradition that the Regicide, Col. Goffe, mysteriously appeared amid the confusion occasioned by the outcries of the furious savages, and, throwing himself at the head of the frightened populace, restored order and expelled the foe. The authenticity of this story is questioned by Mr. Sheldon, the historian of Deerfield. The details of this affair will be found by the reader in the history of the town of Hadley, farther on in this volume.

On the 2d of September, at Northfield, a small party ventured out of the fort, and on their return were intercepted by the savages and nine of their number killed.

On the 4th of September, Capt. Beers, with thirty-six men, was sent up from Hadley with wagons, to bring off the remainder of the garrison at Northfield, with its stores. When within three miles of the fort the English fell into an ambuscade, and fought bravely till their ammunition was exhausted. Capt. Beers, with twenty of his men, was slain, as well as twenty-six of the enemy.

Two days after, Maj. Treat went up the river with one hundred men, to repeat the attempt to bring off the Northfield garrison. Although attacked by the Indians, he fought his way through, succeeded in bringing away the people from Northfield, and that settlement was abandoned to the enemy.

After Northfield was abandoned, Deerfield became the frontier-town in that direction. It was deemed to be so insecure, that about the 9th of September its inhabitants left it and sought shelter in the towns below. The Deerfield people left behind them a large quantity of wheat, which it was thought desirable to secure. Capt. Lothrop, with a company of ninety men, was sent with eighteen wagons and their teamsters to bring this wheat away. The wheat was thrashed, the wagons loaded, and Capt. Lothrop, on his return on the 18th of September, fell into the ambuscade of *Bloody Brook*. Lothrop was soon shot dead. His company, known as "The Flower of Essex,"—having been "all culled out of the towns of that county,"—were all slain save seven or eight at the utmost. "The day," says Hubbard, "was the saddest that ever befell New England." The details of this fight will be found farther on, in the history of Deerfield.

A few days after the affair at Bloody Brook, Deerfield was

abandoned by its little garrison, under Capt. Mosely. And now that Northfield and Deerfield were both deserted by their white inhabitants, the *Squak-heags* and *Pa-comp-tucks* recovered for a time the possession of their ancient hunting-grounds. This was an important acquisition to the Indians. The most famous fishing-ground on the river, the *Pas-quamscut*,—now Turner's Falls,—was again theirs, as well as the extensive corn-planting meadows on the Deerfield River. This region now became the headquarters of the savages, and in its secure fastnesses King Philip lurked.

THE BURNING OF SPRINGFIELD.

The next blow fell upon Springfield. On the morning of the 5th of October following, Springfield was attacked by the Indians, and, save two or three buildings, laid in ashes. The most of the inhabitants, however, having received timely warning, had assembled at the fortified house of Mr. John Pynchon, and saved their lives. Only Ensign Thomas Cooper and two or three others were killed. For the details of the sacking of Springfield the reader is referred to the history of Springfield, farther on in these pages.

On the first page of Vol. III. of the Town Records of Springfield is pasted a sheet of paper on which is written the following pathetic memorandum of this event:

"On the 5th day of October, in the year 1675, a day to be kept in memory by posterity, when the Barbarus heathen made an attack on this poore towne, killed two men and a woman and wounded severall, one of which dyed. Soon after Burned down 29 dwelling-houses and Barns, much Corne and Hay; but God did wonderfully preserve us, or we had been a prey to there teeth. God in his good providence so ordered it, an Indian gave intelligence of the enemies' designs to fall on this Towne, whereby we escaped with our lives, for which we should give God the glory.

"JONATHAN BURT being an eye-witness of the same."

The day before Springfield was destroyed Maj. Pynchon, with the Springfield troops, had marched to Hadley, leaving his home defenseless. The inhabitants of Springfield contrived to send a messenger to Hadley, and Maj. Pynchon hastened back with his troops for the relief of his beleaguered home, arriving about three o'clock in the afternoon. Maj. Treat, with his Connecticut troops, had reached the opposite side of the river, in West Springfield, in the forenoon of that day, but the Indians, being in overwhelming numbers, succeeded in preventing him from crossing the stream. The Indians, therefore, were not driven away from Springfield until the timely arrival of Maj. Pynchon with the Springfield troops.

SITUATION OF THE VALLEY IN THE AUTUMN OF 1675.

In the autumn of 1675 the situation of the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts was critical in the extreme. At the north Deerfield and Northfield were both held by the enemy. At the south Springfield, with all its stores of corn and hay, was in ashes. In the centre were the three small towns of Hadley, Northampton, and Hatfield, garrisoned by small bodies of troops. Ten miles west of Springfield was Westfield, also defended by a body of troops.

In the mean time Maj. Pynchon had resigned his command of the forces on the Connecticut River, and Capt. Appleton had been appointed in his place.

THE EFFICIENT AID OF CONNECTICUT.

It should not be forgotten that in this emergency Connecticut, with generous hand, did everything in her power to assist her struggling neighbors farther up the river. Her efficient troops, under Maj. Treat, Maj. Talcott, and others, were almost constantly in the field, and her Council met almost daily at Hartford for many months to devise means to carry on the war.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SITUATION OF THE VALLEY IN THE FALL OF 1675.

The following letters are of such historical interest, and so well explain how matters stood in the valley at the time, that

we copy them here entire. The first is from Rev. John Russell, of Hadley, to Governor Leverett, and was written after receiving a letter from Maj. Pynchon, at Springfield, dated the 5th October, acquainting him of the disaster there, and requesting him to inform the governor. The letter of Maj. Pynchon, dated the 5th October, will be found in the history of Springfield, farther on in this volume.

FROM REV. JOHN RUSSELL TO GOV. LEVERETT.

"Right Worshipful,—The light of another day hath turn'd or yesterday fears into certainties and bitter lamentations for ye calamities and distresses of or bretheren and friends at Springfield, whose habitations are now become an heape. Such increase of judgment shows ye greatnesse of ye wrath yt is kindled against us and ye greatnesse of ye provocations yt have caused it. We have nothing to say but that the Lord is righteous and we have rebelled, greatly rebelled, against him.

"The inclosed from the Hon^{ble} Major will give you such account of it as is wth us to make. We have little more to adde, only that the houses standing are about thirteene. Two men and one woman slain, viz., Leift. Cooper, who was going toward the fort to treat wth the Indians yt the day before pretended great freindship, being wth three or four more gott about a quarter of a mile out of Town, was shott so as he fell off his horse; but got up again and rode to the end of ye Town, when he was shott again and dyed. The other was one Miller, of Springfield. There appeared not (according to their estimate) above 100 Indians, of whom their own were the cheife. Their old Sachem Wequogan (in whom as much confidence was putt as in any of their Indians) was ringleader in worde and deede. Another of their principall men cryed out to them, and told them he was one yt burnt Quabaug, and now would make them like to it.

"They were gone ere Major Pynchon came in with his forces, w^{ch} was about two or three of ye clocke. They signified their sence of his approach by their hoops or watchwords, & were p^{re}sently gone. Major Treaté was got down some hours sooner on ye west side of the River; whose coming being perceived, five men went out of Town, and, altho pursued by twenty Indians, carried over a boat w^{ch} was filled wth men; but the Indians, standing on River's banke, shott at them, & shott one through the necke (who is not likely to recover); they durst not adventure to passe ye River, till Major Pynchon was come in & the Indians gone.

"It was but the day before, viz., on ye 4th of October, yt ye garrison souldiers, about 45 in number, left them; to their mutuall sorrow, as looking they should quickly after be in hazard of yt ruine w^{ch} is now come upon them.

"Our Army had p^{re}pared all things in readinesse to goe forth on Munday at night (w^{ch} was ye occasion of calling forth these from Springfield) against a considerable party discovered about five or six miles from Hadley. But the three alarms we mett wth, & ye tydings from Springfield, wholly disappointed it. Or men in their Towns, who before trembled at the order, That none should be left in the garrison when the Army went out, are now much more distressed at the thoughts of it, as looking at y^e selves thereby exposed to inevitable ruine upon ye enemies' assault w^{ch} we must then expect; especially or Town of Hadley is now likely to drinke nett (if mercy p^{re}vent not) of this bitter cup. We are but about 50 families, & now left solitary.

"The nearest Town now left upon the river on this side, being (as I guesse) about 70 miles distant, And those on ye other side the River being so unable to come at as wth any help had they it to afford, Experience shews us that an hundred men on the other side ye River can lend little reliefe. We desire to repose or confidence in the eternal & living God, who is the refuge of his people, a p^{re}sent one in the time of trouble; and to stand ready to doe and suffer his will in all things, acquainting y^e selves wth or p^{re}sent state, yt so if there be any thinge yt yo^r wisdomes see it to call for, & y^e selves in a capacity to apply it, we may not faile thereof. Perhaps the empowering of some man or men as the Hon^{ble} Major or Capt. Appleton, or both, to direct & order us in or fortifications, might not be unusefull. We are in the Lord's hands, and then we would be in keeping his way & doing his will wthout any amazement. Yet the Lord's now delivering his own as well as or houses into ye enemies' hand is more amazing & threatening to us. His will is done. To his grace I commend you. And rest, Yo^r Worms humbly in all service.

"JNO. RUSSELL.

"Or wounded men are greatly distressed for want of Medicines. Those by sea not yet come at us; those expected by Capt. Waite left at Roxbury."

FROM MAJ. PYNCHON TO GOV. LEVERETT.

The second letter is from Maj. Pynchon himself to the Governor, and was written before he knew that his resignation had been accepted. The messenger was then on his way to inform him of that fact.

"SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 8, 1675.

"HONORED SR.,—I desyred Mr. Russell to give you an acct of ye stroke upon Pore distressed Springfield, w^{ch} I hope will excuse my late doing of it. On ye 4th of Oct. or Souldiers w^{ch} were at Springfield I had called all off, leaving none to secure ye Towne by ye commissioner's order was so strict.

"That Night Post was sent to us that 500 Indians were about Springfield, intending to destroy it, so yt ye 5th of Oct., wth about 200 of or Souldiers, I marched down to Springfield, when we found all in flames, about 30 dwelling houses burnt down, & 24 or 25 Barnes, y^e Corne-mill, saw-mill, and other Buildings.

"Generally men's Hay & Corne is Burnt, & many men whose houses stand had their goods burnt in other house w^{ch} they had caryd y^e too.

"Leift. Cooper & two more slayne & 4 persons wounded, 2 of w^{ch} are doubtfull their Recovery.

"The Ld hath made to drinke deepe of the cup of sorrow. I desire we may consider ye operation of his hand, & what he speaks yet. That ye Town did not utterly perish is cause of gr^t Thankfulness. As soon as or forces appeared ye Indians all drew off, so yt we saw none of y^m. Sent out Scouts ye night & ye next day, but discovered none, neither can we satisfie or selves w^{ch} way they are gon, their Tracts being many ways. Some we think they are gon downe ye River. Or last discovery was of a considerable Tract upward. Or Indeavors here are to secure ye houses and Corne yt is left; for this sad providence hath obstructed or going out wth ye Army, & w^t can be done, I am at a gr^t loss. Or people are under gr^t discouragement, Talke of Leaving ye place. We need yo^r orders & direction about it. If it be deserted, how wofully doe we yield to & Incourage or insolent enemy, and how doth it make way for ye giving up all ye Townes above. If it be held, it must be by strength and many souldiers, & how to have Provision,—I meane Bread,—for want of a mill, is difficult. Ye Souldiers here already complaine on yt acct, although we have flesh enough; & this very strait—I meane no mill—will drive many of or Inhabitants away, especially those yt have noe Corne, & many of them noe houses, w^{ch} fills & throngs up every Roome of those yt have, together wth ye souldiers now (w^{ch} yet we cannot be wthout) increasing or numbers, so yt, indeed, it is very uncomfortable Living here; & for my owne particular, it were far better for me to goe away f^r here. I have n^t anything left. I meane noe Corne, neither Indian nor English, and noe means to keep one beast here, nor can I have Reliefe in this Towne, because so many are destitute. But I resolve to attend what God calls me to, & to stick to it as long as I can, and though I have met gr^t loss of my Comforts yet to doe what I can for defending ye Place. I hope God will make up in himselfe what is wanting in ye creature to mee & to us all. This day a Post is sent up from Hartford to call off Major Treaté wth a part of his Souldiers, from Intelligence they have of a party of Indian lying at Wethersfield, on East side of ye river, so yt matters of action here doe Linger exceedingly, w^{ch} makes me wonder what ye L^d intends wth his people, strange Providences diverting us in all or hopefull designs, & ye L^d. giving opportunity to ye enemy to doe us mischiefe, & then hiding of y^m, And answering all or Prayers by Terrible things in righteousness.

"Sr, I am not capable of holding any command, being more and more unfit & almost confounded in my understanding; the L^d. direct yo^r to Pitch on a meeter person than ever I was; according to Liberty from ye Council I shall devolve all upon Capt. Appleton, unless Major Treaté returne againe, till yo shall give yo^r orders as shall be most meete to y^e selves.

"To speake my thoughts, all these Townes ought to be Garrisoned, as I have formerly hinted, and had I bin left to my selfe I should I think have yt w^{ch} Possibly might have prevented this damage. But ye express orders to doe as I did, was by ye wise disposing hand of God, who knew it best for us, & therein we must acquiesce. And truly to goe out after ye Indians in ye swamps and thickets is to hassard all or men, unless we knew where they keepe, w^{ch} is altogether unknown to us, & God hides from us for ends best knowne to himselfe. I have many tymes thought yt ye winter were ye tyme to fall on y^m, but there are such difficultys yt I shall leave it, yet suggest it to consideration. I will not further Trouble yo at present, but earnestly crave yo^r Prayers for ye L^d's undertaking for us and sanctifying all his stroaks to us.

"I remain, yo^r unworthy serv^t,"

"JOHN PYNCHON.

"We are in gr^t hassard if we doe but str^{ve} out for wood to be shot downe by some skulking Indians. Mr. Glover had all his Bookes Burnt; not so much as a Bible saved; a gr^t loss, for he had some choice bookes and many."

The next letter is from the Council, at Boston, to Captain Appleton, at Hadley, informing him of the resignation of Major Pynchon, and his appointment in the major's place as commander of the forces of the valley.

COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS TO CAPT. SAMUEL APPLETON.

CAPT. APPLETON,—The Council have seriously considered the earnest desire of Major Pynchon, and the great affliction upon him & his family, and have at last consented to his request to dismiss him from the chief command of the army in these parts, and have thought meet upon mature thought to commit the chief command unto yourself, being persuaded that God hath endowed you with a spirit & ability to manage that affair; and for the better enabling you to your employ we have sent the Council's order enclosed to Major Pynchon to be given to you, and we refer you to the instructions given him for your directions, ordering you from time to time to give us advice of all occurrences, and if you need any further orders and instructions they shall be given you as the matter shall require.

"So committing you to the Lord, desiring his presence with you and blessing upon you, we remain

"YOUR FRIENDS & SERVANTS.

"BOSTON, 4th October, 1675.

"CAPT. SAMUEL APPLETON,

"Commander-in-Chief at the headquarters at Hadley."

CAPT. APPLETON TO GOV. LEVERETT.

"Oct. 12, 1675.

"RIGHT WORSHIPFULL,—Yours by Lieut. Upham I received, as also that of Oct. 9th, from you, together with the order from the Commissioners, concerning the number and order of management of the forces in these parts. In reference whereto, I humbly present two things to your consideration: First, as to the ordering the chief command to one of such an inferior capacity; the very thoughts of it were and are to be such matter of trouble and humiliation, as that I know not how to induce my spirit to any compliances therewith, lest it should prove a matter of detriment and not help to the public, from which nothing should have moved me but the consideration of the present exigencies, together with the

remembrance of the duty I owe to you and the common concerns; unto which the Hon. Major having added his sorrowful complaints, for which there was such abundant and manifest cause. It was indeed an heart-breaking thing to me, and forced me against my own spirit to yield to the improvement of the whole of my small talent in your service, until I might send to you (which I now do) to intreat that there may be speedily an appointment of some other, more able to the work, and likely to obtain the desired end. I humbly intreat your most serious consideration and help herein. Secondly, my humble request is, that you would be pleased to revive that part of your work, and that the Hon. Commissioners' orders, which doth strictly prohibit the fixing of any of our soldiers in garrison. I doubt not but the reasons inducing thereto were weighty, which notwithstanding we find the attendance here extremely hazardous to the loss of towns (which is the loss of all) as appears by lamentable experience we have had at Springfield, as also what is obvious to the eye of each man's reason. The thought hereof put us to great straits; most willingly would we attend the express letter of your order, and yet cannot but tremble at the thought of exposing the towns to ruin. Be pleased, as seasonably as may be, to give us your resolves herein.

"As to the state of poor desolate Springfield, to whose relief we came (though with a march that had put all our men into a most violent sweat, and was more than they could well bear) too late, their condition is indeed most afflicted, there being about 33 houses and twenty-five barns burnt, and about fifteen houses left unburnt; the people are full of fear, and staggering in their thoughts as to their keeping or leaving of the place. They whose houses and provisions are consumed incline to leave the place, as thinking they can better labor for a living in places of less danger than where they now are; hence seem unwilling to stay, except they might freely share in the corn and provision which is remaining and preserved by the sword. I cannot but think it conducive to the public (and for aught I see to the private) interests that the place be kept, there being corn and provisions enough and to spare for the sustenance of the persons, whose number is considerable, and cannot be maintained elsewhere, without more than almost any plan can afford to their relief.

"The worth of the place is considerable, and the holding of it will give encouragement and help to others, and the quitting of it great discouragement, and hazard to our passage from one place to another, it being so vast a distance from Hadley to any other Town on this side of the River. I have, in regard of ye present distress of ye poor people, adventured to leave Capt. Sill there, to be ordered by the Hon. Major until further order be received.

"What hazard I run, I am not insensible, but do rather choose to adventure hazard to myself than to the public, and so throw myself on your worshipful mercy in so doing.

"We are at present in a broken posture, incapable of any great action, by reason of Major Treat's absence, who, upon a report of Indian lower down the river, about Hartford, was (while I was absent) recalled by the Council of Connecticut upon the eighth of this instant, and is not yet returned, nor do I know how it is with him, nor when is like to return. We have sent to the Council of Connecticut signifying that our Colony having been mindful to complete their numbers, we do earnestly expect and intreat his speedy return, and that the ammunition now at Hartford, and needed by us, may be brought up under their guard; hereto we have not yet received answer.

"In the account of Springfield houses, we only presented the number of them on the east side of the river, and that in the town platt; for in all on the west side and in the outskirts on the east side, there are about sixty houses standing, and much corn in and about them, which, coming into the Indians' hands, will yield great support to them. We have been considering the making of a boat or boats, and find it not desirable; first, because the river is not navigable, and so none made here can be had up; secondly, should we make above the falls, there must be an army to guard the workmen in the work; thirdly, we find exceeding hard, by any provision, to secure our men in the boats, by reason that the high banks of the river giving the enemy so great advantage of shooting downward upon us; and lastly, as we must follow the enemy where he will go, we must either leave a very strong guard upon our boats, or lose them, perhaps, as soon as made. There being now come in sixty men under Captain and Lieut. Upham, and we needing commanders, especially part of our men being now at Springfield, and we not daring to send all thither, we have retained Capt. Pool to command these sixty men until further orders be given.

"We are but this evening come up from Springfield, and are applying ourselves presently to the sending out scouts for the discovery of the enemy, so that so, the Lord assisting, we may, with these forces that we have, be making some onset upon him, to do something for the glory of God and release of his distressed people, the sense of which is so much upon my heart that I count not my life too dear to venture in any motion wherein I can persuade myself I may be in a way of his providence, and expect his gracious presence, without which all our endeavors are in vain.

"We confide we shall not, we cannot, fail of ye steady and continued lifting up the hands and hearts of all God's precious ones, that our Israel may in his time prevail against this cursed Amalek, against whom I believe the Lord will have war forever, until he have destroyed him. With Him I desire to leave ourselves and all the concern, and so doing, to remain

"Your servant obliged to duty,

"SAMUEL APPLETON.

"I communicated thoughts with Major Pynchon about the garrison placing at Brookfield. And although it would become relief and comfort to our messengers going post, yet considering the great charge which must necessarily be expended upon it, and that they have no winter provision there for the keeping of horses, without much use of which we see not how they can subsist, we have not seen cause to order any garrison thither (nor for aught yet appears shall do, except we have some special direction from you for it). We also find that these

three towns* being but small, and having sustained much loss in their crop by reason of the war, and had much expense of what hath been gathered here, both by the soldiers and by those coming to them from the places that are already deserted,† are like to find the weight of sustaining the army too hard for them; and therefore we apprehend it will be advisable and necessary to send to Connecticut to afford some help as may be needed from some of their plantations.

"Capt. Mosely makes present of his humble service to your worship, whereto the scribe also desires to subjoin the tender of his own.

"These for the Worshipful John Leverett, Esq., Governor of the Massachusetts, at Boston."

Again, on the 17th, the anxious Captain Appleton writes to the Governor. [The most of these letters have been copied from former publications in which the spelling had been modernized.]

CAPT. APPLETON TO GOV. LEVERETT.

"HADLEY, Oct. 17, 1675.

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL,—I thought it convenient & necessary to give you a present account of our state and posture, that so you might thereby be the better capacitated both to send orders to us and to know how to act towards others, as the case doth require.

"On Tuesday, Oct. 12th, we left Springfield, and came that night to Hadley. On the 13th & 14th we used all diligence to make discovery of the enemy by scouts, but by reason of the distance from here to Squakeage, and the timorousness of the scouts, it turned to little account; thereupon I found it very difficult to know what to do. Major Treat was gone from us, and when like to return we know not; our orders were to leave no more in garrison, but keep all for a field army, which was to expose the towns to manifest hazard. To sit still & do nothing is to tire ourselves, and spoil our soldiers, and to ruin the country by the insupportable burden and charge. All things laid together, I thought it best to go forth after the enemy with our present forces. This once resolved, I sent forth warrants on the 14th instant, early in the morning, to Capt. Mosely and Capt. (as he is called) Seely, at Hatfield & Northampton, to repair forthwith to the headquarter, that we might be ready for service. Capt. Mosely was accordingly with us with his whole company very speedily. Capt. Seely,‡ after a considerable time, came without his company; excused their absence by his want of commission. This commission he produced, and, upon debate about it, seemed satisfied, expressing that his purpose was to attend any orders that should be given. I wrote another warrant and gave into his hand to appear with his company—which are about 50 men—the next morning, but in the night he sent a messenger to me with a note, about intelligence from Major Treat to stay till further orders, etc. I presently posted away letters to the Council at Hartford, declaring to them how the work was obstructed by absence of Major Treat (whose company, indeed, I much desired, he approving himself while with us a worthy gentleman, and a discreet and encouraging commander) and by absence (indeed) of Capt. Seely and those few that were with him.

"The copy of my letter to the Council and of my warrant to Capt. Seely, and his returns to me, I send you here, all of them enclosed. This morning, Oct. 16th, I received a letter sent first to Major Pynchon, and from Springfield thither, from the Council at Hartford, dated Oct. 12th, which I also send the copy of, whereby you will perceive that they seem to make some excuse, and stick at the want of forces here from Plymouth, wherein I not so fitted to return them an answer as perhaps I might be, for want of understanding the specialties of agreement between the Hon'd Commissioners of the United Colonies; only thus much seems evident, that they all agreed their number should be 500, the which is made up by our Colony and Connecticut, though there be none from Plymouth, so that we see the reality of the thing is done, though we know not the reason of Plymouth not bearing a share in it. By a letter from Major Pynchon we understand that the ammunition is come up to Springfield, which I am presently sending for. This likewise informs of an old Indian squaw, taken at Springfield, who tells that the Indians who burnt that town lodged about six miles off the town; some men went forth, found 24 fires and some plunder. She saith there came of the enemy 270. That the enemy in all are 600. The place where they keep is at Coassit (as is supposed), about 50 miles above Hadley.

"After the sending my letter to Hartford, I drew forth our own men, all but Capt. Sill's (who are near sixty), intending to march up to Squakeage; we had not marched above a mile or two ere we received intelligence by post, that the enemy was by his tracks discovered to be in great numbers on the west side of the river. We presently changed our course, and hasted over the river. It was sunset ere we got out of Hatfield. We marched some miles, and in the dark saw a gun fired, and heard its report; and our scouts saw and heard this gun. Some also said they heard a noise of Indians. My purpose was now to march to Deerfield, but upon what we discovered, our officers, especially Capt. Mosely, was very apprehensive of danger to the towns here, if we should march up. This being often pressed, and I alone for proceeding, none of Connecticut men with us, nor any left in the towns of Hadley & Hatfield, and night threatening rain and tempest, I yielded against my own inclinations to return to our quarters, which we did in the night.

"This morning, we understand by scouts, that there is certainly a great number of the enemy at Deerfield, and some of them much nearer. This evening, we have received a letter from the General Court at Hartford, whereby I perceive

* Hadley, Hatfield, and Northampton.

† Deerfield and Northfield.

‡ Capt. Seely was stationed at Northampton with a company of Connecticut troops.

it is very uncertain when we are like to have their forces again. In very truth, I am in straits on every side. To leave the towns without any help is to leave them to their apparent ruin.

"To supply with any, except now in the absence of Connecticut, is hardly reconcilable with the order of the Commissioners. This evening, late, I am assaulted with vehement and affectionate request from Northampton (who have already with them about 50 of Capt. Seely's men) that I would afford them a little more help, they fearing to be assaulted presently.

"And at the same time while these are speaking, Capt. Mosely informs, the enemy is this evening discovered within a mile of Hatfield; and that he verily expects to be assaulted there to-morrow, which I am so sensible of, that I account it my duty presently to repair thither, now at ten or eleven of the clock in the night, some of the forces having already passed the River.

"Nor are we without apprehensions of Hatfield and Hadley's danger at the same time, where, with respect to the wounded men and the town, I strive with myself to leave about twenty men, or but few more, though the Indians were yesterday discovered within 5 or 6 miles; and we are necessitated to send so many of them for posts (on which account six are at this present) and other occasions, as makes them less than their little selves. I desire in all to approve myself to the Lord, and faithfully to his people's interests, so as I persuade myself would most reach and take your hearts, were you present. I crave your candid acceptance of what comes from a heart devoted to your service; and your speedy, reasonable return to what I have written; which waiting for, I leave the whole matter with the wise ordering, and remain

"Your Worship's most humble servant,

"SAMUEL APPLETON.

"Hoping for the return of our post from you, and that our going forth last night might produce something of consequence, we delayed the sending away this letter one day. But Providence hath delayed our expectation and desire in both.

"Our post is not come in, and we have wearied ourselves with a tedious night and morning's march, without making any discovery of the enemy.

"Thus the Lord orders all things wisely, holily, well; may we but see, and close with the goodness of his will, and wait for the working of all things together, it shall be peace, in the latter end, to all that love God, that are perfect ones; for which praying and waiting, I am

"Your servant, as above,

"S. A.

"Oct. 17th, afternoon.

"These for the Worshipful John Leverett, Esq., Governor of the Massachusetts in Boston. Hast—Hast—Post hast."

Maj. Appleton's fears, so earnestly expressed in his last letter above copied, were soon realized. An attack was made on Hatfield on the 19th of October by seven or eight hundred Indians, but they were repulsed. It was a desperate and spirited fight. The garrison was under Capt. Mosely and Poole. Maj. Appleton, with the Hadley forces, was soon on the ground, and after a short engagement the enemy fled. A detailed account of this affair will be found in the history of Hatfield, farther on in this volume.

The attack on Hatfield was the last engagement of importance which occurred in the valley during the year 1675. After that affair the Indians seemed to disperse and go into their winter quarters. The *Nashavays* returned, and with the *Quaboags* settled down for the winter at *Wenimisset*.* The *River* Indians took up their winter-quarters at a point above Northfield, over the Vermont border.

MOVEMENTS OF PHILIP IN THE WINTER OF 1675-76.

In the month of November, 1675, King Philip, with his warriors, left the Connecticut Valley, and went over to the banks of the Hudson River, with the intention of passing the winter there. With him was a numerous band of the *Pocomp-tucks*. It must have been at the mouth of the Fish Creek, opposite Lake Saratoga, the scene of the Burgoyne surrender a hundred years later, in what is now Saratoga County, that Philip had his temporary abode during this winter. Governor Andross writes:

"NEW YORK, JAN. 6, 1676.

"This is to acquaint you that late last night I had intelligence that Philip and four or five hundred North Indians, fighting men, were come within forty or fifty miles of Albany northerly, where they talk of continuing this winter. That Philip is sick, and one Sahamaschahat the commander-in-chief."

Says the Rev. J. F. Moors, in his historical address at Turner's Falls on the 31st of May, 1876:

* Temple and Sheldon's Northfield, p. 83.

† *Sau-on-ne-cha* was a *Non-o-tuck* sachem.

"The winter of 1675-76 was a dark and sad one, both for natives and colonists. The advantage in the war, so far, had been on the side of the Indians. They had killed many of the settlers and broken up their settlements. But they could but feel that they were the weaker party, and that sooner or later they would be obliged to yield. They had drawn their foes, as yet unaccustomed to Indian warfare, into fatal ambuscades; they had fired at them with fatal effect from behind trees; they had lurked for them in leafy thickets. They had never met the English in open field, but in secret, as beasts of prey. Skillful marksmen, in part provided with firearms, conversant with all the paths of the forest, patient with fatigue, mad with a passion for rapine and vengeance, with only the mercy of savages, they were a foe to be especially feared and dreaded.

"To the feeble and scattered colonists the prospect was dark indeed. Their isolated position increased their danger and their sense of loneliness. The husband and father, going out to his labor in the field, must have felt that his own life was exposed every moment to the bullet of a dark and treacherous foe. The mother, left alone in the house with her children, must have passed the hours in mortal fear of an enemy that spared neither sex nor age. That winter occurred the 'Swamp-Fight,' as it has been called."

THE NARRAGANSETT SWAMP-FIGHT.

The white inhabitants of New England now began to consider that with them it had become a matter of life and death. It was evident to their minds that should the powerful *Narragansetts* unite with the other tribes in the war, the days of civilized New England would soon come to a tragic end. To prevent such a union of the tribes, no less a project was deemed necessary than to break at once and forever the power of the *Narragansetts*. The *Narragansetts* had already broken their treaty made but a few months before, and were already making hostile demonstrations.

The commissioners of the United Colonies met at Boston on the 2d of November. They accordingly made a formal declaration of war against the *Narragansetts*, ordered one thousand men to be raised from the several colonies, appointed Governor Winslow, of Plymouth, commander-in-chief, agreeing that the second in command should be appointed by the General Court or Council of Connecticut when the forces should be in that colony. The Commissioners further ordered that the Connecticut soldiers should rendezvous at Norwich, Stonington, and New London, and those of Massachusetts and Plymouth at Rehoboth, Providence, and Warwick, by the 10th of December. They also recommended to the several colonies to appoint the 2d of December following a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the enterprise in which they were about to engage. We again quote from Mr. Moors:

"The *Narragansetts* were the most powerful of the New England tribes. The colonists regarded them as their most dangerous enemies, and a thousand men, levied in the colonies, invaded their territory, came stealthily upon their cluster of wigwams, which were speedily set on fire, and not only were the savage warriors slain, but their old men, their wives and little ones, perished by hundreds in the flames. Much blame has been attached to the English for this act of cruelty, equaling almost in barbarity the conduct of the savages themselves. It was a terrible thing to do, but we have learned, even in our day, that war in its very nature is full of cruelties, and we certainly can have a feeling of charity, if not of full forgiveness, for our fathers, who had reason to know that there was no safety for them or their families except as this savage element was rooted out of the land. It had become a war of extermination on both sides."

The "Swamp-Fight" occurred on the 19th of December. Winter had then already set in with great severity, travel was almost impossible, and both whites and Indians remained in

close quarters till the last of January, 1676, when a sudden thaw took off the snow.

IV.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1676 IN THE VALLEY.

After the destruction of their fort, the *Narragansetts* determined to unite their fortunes with Philip against the English. So, when the January thaw had cleared the ground, a large part of this tribe set out, under the lead of their sachem Canonchet, for the *Nipmuck* headquarters at Quaboag, now Brookfield. They reached Brookfield about the middle of February, and remained there about two weeks.

But the English troops were also in motion, and the mounted men under Maj. Thomas Savage, and the Connecticut troops under Maj. Treat, reached Brookfield about the 2d of March.

THE GATHERING OF THE TRIBES AT SQUAK-HEAG IN THE SPRING OF 1676.

Upon learning of the near approach of the English the Indians left Quaboag and went northward. This band comprised the *Narragansetts*, the *Nipmucks*, and the Grafton Indians, a "miscellaneous crowd," numbering in all about two thousand souls. The English pursued, but the Indians by a feigned attack drew them off on a wrong trail, so that the whole body of the Indians was safely across Miller's River before the English came to the fording-place, on the 6th of March. The stream was swollen by the spring floods, and the English dare not cross in pursuit. The Indians reached Squak-heag on the 7th of March, and found Philip and his allies already there. In February, Philip had been attacked by the *Mohawks*, and driven back to the valley of the Connecticut. This gathering of the tribes at Northfield in the early spring of 1676 was one of the most notable events of the war. King Philip, chief sachem of the *Pokanokets*, was there with all the allied tribes. The Indians as well as the whites were conscious that the coming struggle was one of life or death. With Philip were his kinsman, *Quinnapin*, and *Canonchet*, the son of Miantonomo, the hereditary sachem of the powerful *Narragansetts*. With Philip were *San-cum-a-cha*, a sachem of Non-o-tuck, who was the leader of the *Pa-comp-tucks* and *Agawams*, and *Mautamp*, chief of the *Nipmucks*. With Philip also were large numbers of stragglers from the broken tribes, making in all, with the *Squak-heags*, a mixed multitude two thousand five hundred strong.

On the 27th of April a captured Indian told Samuel Marshfield that the Indians "had three forts this side Wassquack-heag; that the number of Indians at Deerfield and on the river was three thousand, of whom one thousand were men."*

Early in May the Indians separated into four parties. One remained at *Squak-heag* for planting and fishing; one went to the *Pa-comp-tuck* meadows to plant corn; one to *Paquayag*, now Athol, for the same purpose; and a large crowd gathered at *Pas-quam-scut*, now Turner's Falls, to fish. It was against those at *Pas-quam-scut* that evil was impending.

The Indians at *Pa-comp-tuck* began their corn-planting, as was their usual custom, on the 10th of May, and planted—it was estimated at the time differently—from one hundred to three hundred acres. Early in the spring of 1676 an order or request was made by the Court at Boston for the outlying towns in the valley all to remove to Springfield and Hadley. This movement was so stoutly opposed by Westfield and Northampton that on the 1st of April the order was rescinded and the plantations allowed to remain.†

THE FALLS FIGHT.

By far the most important action of the war in the year 1676 which occurred in the valley took place at *Pas-quam-*

scut Falls, the great Indian fishing-ground, on the morning of the 19th of May, O. S., corresponding to our 31st.

In the opening of spring a large English force, consisting of four Massachusetts companies and four from Connecticut, were stationed in the towns of Northampton, Hadley, and Hatfield. From time to time small parties of Indians attacked their outposts, but gained no considerable advantage. Hearing of the large gathering of Indians at the Falls, an expedition was planned against them. We again quote from the Rev. Mr. Moors' historical address.

"It was resolved to make a night-attack upon the Indian camp at the Falls. A force of one hundred and sixty mounted men, under command of Capt. Turner, was dispatched from Hatfield for this purpose. Making their way by a night-march of twenty miles, they passed the ruins of Deerfield, forded the Deerfield River near the north end of Pine Hill, passed over Petty's Plain, and crossed the Green River near Nash's Mill. In crossing the Deerfield, the guide, by mistake, took them to the west of the customary fording-place. The mistake saved them from an attack. Some Indians encamped near Cheapside heard the crossing of the troops, and started to intercept them at the ford; but finding no one there, they hastily inferred it was some moose they had heard, and retired to their own quarters.

"Then, turning to the east, Turner's party made their way through the forest, following an Indian trail, upon the north edge of the swamp, till they reached the level ground north-west of Factory village. Dismounting here, and leaving their horses in charge of a small guard, they hastened noiselessly down into the 'Hollow,' forded Fall River just above the upper bridge, and scaled the abrupt bank on the opposite side, and there reached the summit north of Mr. Stoughton's house, and drew up in line on the gentle slope south of Mr. Stoughton's house. The Indian camp was now just before them.

"The day was just dawning. All was still and peaceful as a Christian Sabbath-day. The only sound to be heard was the morning song of the birds and the monotonous roar of the waters of the 'Great River,' as they dashed tumultuously over the rocks. The dusky warrior slept in unguarded, unsuspecting security. If he dreamed of war, it was of some distant scene where he carried death and destruction to some settlement of the hated foe. He did not dream how near the danger was to him. The silent signal was given, and the eager soldiers moved silently nearer their sleeping enemy, and, at the word of command, poured a volley of musketry into those unprotected cabins. The Indians, roused from profound sleep, sprung upon their feet in terror, some crying out '*Mohawks! Mohawks!*' believing, in their sudden fright, that their furious enemy was upon them. They made but a feeble and useless resistance. Many were killed on the spot by shot and sword, others rushed madly into the river, and were swept away by its resistless torrent. Report says that one hundred and forty persons passed over the cataract that morning, and that all but one were drowned.

* * * * *

"The firing soon aroused the other camps across the river and at Smead's Island. A party soon crossed above the Falls to assist their companions in their need. Twenty of Turner's men were sent to attack them, while the main body started for the spot where their horses had been left. This little band proved not to be strong enough, and were forced to retire and with difficulty joined their comrades; and altogether, having recovered and mounted their horses, they started on their return to Hatfield. But by this time the Indians at Smead's Island had crossed to the west shore and assailed the left and the rear of the English.

"It seems to have been no part of Turner's plan to attack the other camps. The English had learned and adopted the Indian mode of warfare,—by sudden and unexpected night-attacks, and to retire as soon as there is danger that the

* Temple and Sheldon's Northfield, p. 90.

† See Holland's Hist. of Western Mass., Vol. II., pp. 112-119.

assailed party may be reinforced. Up to the time of the order to return and commence their homeward march, it, in the ambiguous language of war, might have been styled a 'glorious victory.' But from that moment the fortunes of war seem to have changed.

"The assault upon their flank and rear by an unseen foe, firing from behind the covert of the trees, caused a sudden panic, heightened by a baseless rumor, which spread among the men, that King Philip had arrived with a thousand warriors. Order and discipline were lost; the force was broken up into little detached parties, each one intent only on self-preservation. The victory of the early morning, so complete, and attended with so little loss, became a stampede for personal safety,—a procedure most fatal to themselves and most favorable to their savage pursuers, who assailed each wandering squad and gained an easy victory over them. One party, getting lost in the woods and swamps, were taken prisoners, and the tradition is that they were put to death by burning."

The loss of the Indians was variously estimated. It may have been as high as two hundred, men, women, and children. In the disastrous retreat of the English forces from the scene of the morning's encounter the whole loss was about thirty men. Among the slain was Capt. Turner, who was killed in the Greenfield Meadows. Capt. Holyoke, the second in command, also died before the winter. Although but twenty-eight years old, the exertions of the day broke down his strength. The beautiful falls on the Connecticut long since lost their old Indian name, and now bear the name of the lamented commander of the fight, Capt. Turner. An account of Capt. Turner will be found in the history of Greenfield, farther on in this work.

After the Falls fight, the Indians, on the 30th of May, attacked Hatfield with a force of two hundred and fifty warriors, killed five men, burned many houses, and drove away a large number of horses and cattle.

Again, on the 12th of June, the same party attacked Hadley, and were repulsed. This ended the main incidents of the war in the valley. Upon the death of King Philip, on the 12th of August following, the savages left their homes in the valley never to return, except from time to time in a few roving, predatory bands.

EXAMINATION OF ME-NOWN-IETTS.

In the month of August, 1676, an Indian named *Me-nown-ietts* was examined at Hartford, whose testimony we append as a matter of interest to the reader:

"*Me-nown-ietts*' Examination, August, 1676.

"Where have you been these 12 months? He answered, 'He was halfe a *Mohog* and halfe a *Naragancett*; he came last year to *Norricottog*, and hath spent most of his time in hunting.'

"Being askt whethr he had been in any engagements against the English? he said, 'Yes; he was in that fight that was above Northampton, where he saw 7 English slayn in one place; and others were slayn, but how many he knows not.'

"How many Indians were killed in the fight? He answered, 'Not one.'

"Where went you next? He says, 'They went to *Pacomptock* and assaulted that, about 60 of them, and slue one Englishman.' Where had you the next engagement wth the English? He sayth, 'He was at N. Hampton when it was assaulted last spring, whr they lost an Indian and 4 wounded; one was mortally wounded. In ye Fall fight were slayn 40 *Norricottog* *Quapaug*, 10 *Naragancets*, and []. He was at Hadley fight and shot in ye leg.' Whoe were those that kild the man between Midleton & Wethersfield? '*Munch*, *Co-hus*, *Tos-sucum*, *Cawcohoage*, *We-wee-wee-us*.'

"Who killed G. Elmore at *Podunk*? 'He was one of them himselfe; there was 9 in company; 3 did the business, which were *Weawoss*, *Johnnot*, and *Mashinott*.'

"He also sayth *Cohas* and anothers *Naragancet* shot Wm. Hill.

"Who kild Henry Denslow? '*Wequash S.*, *Weawosse*, *Mohcy*, *Whorassamoh-Wer*, *Pawwacivore* Spr., and *Marcedueat*, Spr., *Sanchamioire*, Que; and *Wesonke-tiacher*, Nor; and these were those that burnt Simsbury.'

"*Cohas* burnt G. Coal's house; *Sepaucutt* was wth the Indians or enemies at *Wah-hosutt*, and said he had kild 7 English of ye seaside.

"He sayth that the *Norricottach*, Springfield Indians, and others are gon to a place about Hudson's River called *Paguyag*, and were encouraged to come there by a great man of those parts, whoe hath also encouraged them to engage against the English, and that they should not be weary of it.

"He did not see the man nor doth not know who it was. He was askt where

they had ye ammunition to carry on the war; he said the *Powquing* Indians bought it of ye Dutch and sold it ym.

"He was askt how many of the North Indians had gon that way? He sayth, 'About 90 men of them and *Snequance* is wth them; he was very sick, and as like to die as live.'

"*Cohas*, *Weewassamoch* Spr., *Maemamupaquack* Spr., were in company wth him; in the woods were *Tunxes* and 3 squas and 4 children; they had 2 horses, and pence and corn; they took from G. Coal's farme.

"He sayth ye Indians hid a great many gunns about *Pacompuack*; ye place he described to *Tota*. He sayth he took an Englishman at the Longmeadow about Springfield captive, and carryed him away, but he got away afterwards he thinks. Wt Indians be at *Housetanuck*? 'None. They are all gon to *Paguyag*, ye west side of Hudson's River.*

"Taken before JOHN ALLYN,
"Assist."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FRENCH-AND-INDIAN WARS—1609 TO 1763.

I.

1609 TO 1642.

THE century and a half of warfare waged between the English and Dutch settlers and their Indian allies of the Atlantic Slope on the one part, and the French colonists and their Indian allies of the valley of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes on the other part, was a struggle for the mastery of the North American continent by peoples holding diametrically opposing ideas,—Roman Catholicism, fostered by despotic royalty, on the side of the French in Canada; Protestantism, upheld by constitutional liberty, on the side of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The story of these long wars waged in the depths of the old wilderness reads more like the wild romances of the savage border-wars of ancient and mediæval times than it does like the history of wars waged as they were between enlightened nations in comparatively modern times. But the Indian and the forest dragged down as it were the humane and civilizing tendencies of the white men engaged with them to their own wild and savage level. Hence the old French-and-Indian wars were marked by a thousand atrocities elsewhere unknown in modern times. Many of these atrocities occurred in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts, some account of which will be given farther on in this chapter, or in the town histories farther on in this volume. In order, however, properly to comprehend the subject, brief mention must be made of preceding events as well as of the closing scenes of the great drama.

CHAMPLAIN'S FIRST BATTLE WITH THE IROQUOIS.

In the year 1609, eleven years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, two important events took place in America. One was the discovery and exploration by Samuel de Champlain of the lake in the early summer, and the other was the discovery and exploration of the river by Henry Hudson in the early autumn of that year, which lake and river each will bear the name of its immortal discoverer to the latest posterity.

Champlain, then the Governor of New France, had established his infant colony of Quebec only the year before, although Jacques Cartier, the discoverer and first explorer of the river St. Lawrence,—the old Indian *Ho-che-la-ga*,—had first sailed upon its waters up as far as the rapids below Montreal, in the year 1535.

The Indians told Champlain of a wilderness-sea stretching many days' journey to the south of the St. Lawrence into the country of the *Iroquois*, and in the spring he determined to visit and explore it. He set out from Quebec as soon as the melting snows would permit, and proceeded first up the St. Lawrence and then up the *Iroquois* River—as then called; now known as the *Richelieu* or *Sorel*—into the lake that has since borne his name. Entering the broad waters of the lake, he continued on his way, traveling only in the night-time and lying on the shore by day, as his *Algonquin* attendants were

* Conn. Col. Rec., Vol. II., p. 471.

in mortal fear of meeting the much-dreaded *Iroquois* on the war-path. Their fears were soon to be realized. On the evening of the 29th day of July, Champlain met a flotilla of *Iroquois* paddling down the lake. Both parties landed, and waited till the dawn of day. Then the *Iroquois* marched bravely up to Champlain and offered battle. Champlain discharged his firearms, and the *Iroquois*, terrified at the strange noise, fled, with the loss of two of their bravest war-chiefs. This encounter, fought on the soil of Northern New York, was the beginning of the long enmity between the French and the *Iroquois*, which, for more than a century and a half, often crimsoned the soil of the old wilderness with blood.

II.

THE DISCOVERY OF LAKE GEORGE.

Champlain went up the lake which bears his name far enough to hear the chiming waters of the outlet of Lake George, but returned without seeing it, in the olden time the fairest of all the wilderness-waters.

The first white men who saw Lake George were the Jesuit Father Isaac Jogues and his companions, René Goupil and Guillaume Couture. They were taken over its waters as prisoners—tortured, maimed, and bleeding—by the *Mohawks* in the month of August, 1642. Since their encounter with Champlain in 1609 the *Iroquois* had ceased to make war upon their *Algonquin* enemies on the St. Lawrence, but they had not forgotten their humiliating defeat. At length the Dutch had supplied them with firearms, and their hour of sweet revenge had come. Among their first victims was Father Jogues. In a year or two Jogues escaped from the *Mohawks* and returned to Canada. In the year 1646 he returned to the *Mohawk* country to make a treaty with the *Iroquois*, and on his way again passed over Lake George. He entered the lake on the eve of Corpus Christi, and in honor of the day named it "The Lake of the Blessed Sacrament." It was known as Lake St. Sacrament until Sir William Johnson, in the summer of 1755, changed its name to Lake George, in honor of England's Hanoverian king.

III.

TRACY AND COURCELLE IN 1666.

Again, in 1666, there was war between the French and the *Iroquois*. The *Iroquois* took the war-path and committed many depredations in Canada. In retaliation, the Marquis de Tracy, Lieutenant-General of Canada, and Governor Courcelle, in the autumn of 1666, marched a large force through the wilderness to the *Mohawk* towns and destroyed them.

And so the war raged between the French and the *Iroquois* until the Revolution of 1688 in England raised a line of Calvinistic kings to the British throne, the effect of which was to bring about long wars with France.

IV.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

We now come to the first of the long series of French-and-Indian wars in which the English colonies were involved. The English Revolution of 1688—which dethroned the Stuart dynasty and elevated William of Orange and Mary of England to the British throne, and which was in many ways so beneficent in its effects upon England—involved serious consequences to the dependencies of the British crown. Although bloodless in England, it resulted in the battle of Boyne Water in the year 1689, the animosities of which, there engendered, still linger in the breasts of Irishmen, and brought about the sacking and burning of Schenectady in the depth of the winter of 1690, which was the beginning of seventy long years of colonial warfare.

During these seventy years of border warfare, from 1690 to 1760, many incidents occurred directly or remotely affecting the people of the valley of the Connecticut. During these seventy years the people of the valley were in constant fear of

the savage invader, and many times suffered from the attacks of the French and Indians. Yet it will not be attempted in this chapter to do much more than to make mention of the more important incidents, leaving the details thereof, and the mention of the minor events, to the narrations of the town historians in the succeeding chapters of this work.

The Canadian Invasion of 1690.—The first attempt made to invade Canada by the province of New York, jointly with the New England colonies, was in the year 1690.

On the 1st day of May, 1690, the first American Congress met at the old fort in the city of New York. In pursuance of its resolutions, a joint undertaking of the colonies was planned and fitted out for the conquest of Canada. It was to consist of two expeditions,—one overland against Montreal, and another by sea against Quebec. The command of the overland expedition was given to Gen. Fitz-John Winthrop, of Connecticut. The province of Massachusetts had, two days before the meeting of this Congress, fitted out and sent by sea an expedition against Port Royal, under Sir William Phipps. The fleet consisted of eight small vessels, with seven or eight hundred men. The fort surrendered with little resistance, and Sir William took possession of the whole coast, from Port Royal to New England. This success by sea greatly encouraged the expedition by land undertaken by the United Colonies.

On the 14th day of July, Gen. Winthrop, with the New England troops, left Hartford, and passing through a virgin wilderness, whose shades were broken only by the little settlements at and near Albany, reached Stillwater, on the Hudson, on the 1st day of August. On the day after, he reached *Sar-agh-to-ga*, on the Hudson, where he found Maj. Peter Schuyler, with the New York troops, waiting his arrival. The expedition went still farther up the Hudson, and crossed the "Great Carrying-Place" to Wood Creek, the head-waters of Lake Champlain, but went no farther. Like one after another of the many expeditions which followed it during the long seventy years of forest warfare, this first one was an utter failure. The expedition by sea, under Sir William Phipps, consisting of thirty vessels, with two thousand men, reached Quebec late in the fall, but effected nothing.

French and Indians in the Connecticut Valley.—It was not long before Count de Frontenac adopted retaliatory measures. The first demonstration of the war made in Massachusetts was an attack by the French and Indians upon Brookfield about the 1st of August, 1692.

On the 6th of June, 1693, the Indians attacked Deerfield, and again in October, 1694, in August, 1695, and again in the fall of 1696.

In the summer of 1698 a party of Indians attacked Hatfield. The treaty of Ryswick, signed between England and France on the 20th of September, 1697, brought a short peace to the colonies. On the 4th day of May, 1702, war was declared between England and France.

V.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

The accession of Queen Anne to the throne of England, like that of William and Mary, brought war between France and England, the consequences of which were a severe visitation upon the colonies. One of the first places to suffer in Massachusetts was Deerfield.

The Burning of Deerfield.—On the old Indian hunting-ground called *Pa-comp-tuck* was planted the town of Deerfield, the richest of all the valley-towns in heroic historic memories. Many a page of her eventful story speaks of the blood of fair women and brave men, of the burning dwelling and ruined home, and is filled with piteous tales of captive children marching through the frozen wilderness, with touching stories of self-sacrifice and deeds of daring valor.

In the winter of 1704, Hertel de Rouville, with four brothers,

led a party of French and Indians from Montreal, numbering two hundred and fifty, to the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts. The blow fell upon devoted Deerfield, hardly yet recovered from the devastating effects of Philip's war. De Rouville and his band approached the sleeping hamlet in the night, killed sixty of the inhabitants, and carried off a hundred prisoners. Among the prisoners was the minister of the place, Mr. John Williams. A full account of this distressing affair will be found in the history of Deerfield, farther on in this work, contributed by George Sheldon.

The Deerfield Bell.—The little Indian village of *Caughnawaga* is situate on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the village of Lachine, at the head of the Saut St. Louis, nine miles above Montreal.

In the little mission church in Caughnawaga, it is believed, still hangs the bell taken from Deerfield by the French and Indians on the 29th day of February, 1704.

This bell has been called the bell of St. Regis. It has been celebrated in song by Mrs. Sigourney, in her poem with that title:

"The red men came in their pride and wrath,
Deep vengeance fired their eye;
And the blood of the white was in their path,
And the flame from his roof rose high.

"Then down from the burning church they tore
The bell of trumpet sound,
And on with their captive train they bore
That wonderful thing toward their native shore,
The rude Canadian bound."

But says Dr. Hough: "That the Deerfield bell could not have been taken directly to St. Regis is evident from the fact that fifty-six years elapsed between its capture and the founding of St. Regis."*

In fact, St. Regis was settled by emigrants from Caughnawaga in 1760, the main part remaining behind and doubtless retaining the bell brought from Deerfield, as the mission of the Saut St. Louis continued with no interruption.

While on a visit to Caughnawaga, in October, 1852, Dr. Hough found a small bell that once had an inscription, but was then effaced. He also found a direct tradition in connection with the bell, and in the hands of the priest a manuscript in French, of which he gives the following translation, which is inserted here for what it is worth:

"LEGEND OF THE BELL OF SAUT ST. LOUIS (CAUGHNAWAGA), NEAR MONTREAL.

"Father Nicolas, having assembled a considerable number of Indians, who had been converted to the Catholic faith, had established them in the village which now bears the name of the Saut St. Louis, upon the River St. Lawrence. The situation of the village is one of the most magnificent which the banks of that noble river presents, and is among the most picturesque which the country contains.

"The church stands upon a point of land which juts into the river, and its bell sends its echoes over the waters with a clearness which forms a striking contrast with the iron bells which were formerly so common in Canada, while the tin-covered spire of the church, glittering in the sunlight, with the dense, gloomy forests which surround it, gives a character of romance to this little church and the legend of its celebrated bell.

"Father Nicolas, having, with the aid of the Indians, erected a church and a belfry, in one of his sermons explained to his humble auditors that a bell was as necessary to a belfry as a priest to a church, and exhorted them to lay aside a portion of the furs which they collected in hunting, until enough was accumulated to purchase a bell, which could only be procured by sending to France. The Indians exhibited an inconceivable ardor in performing this religious duty, and the packet of furs was promptly made out and forwarded to Havre, where an ecclesiastical personage was delegated to make the purchase. The bell was accordingly ordered, and in due time forwarded on board the 'Grande Monarque,' which was on the point of sailing for Quebec. It so happened that, after her departure, one of the wars which the French and English then so often waged sprung up, and in consequence the 'Grande Monarque' never attained her destined port, but was taken by a New England privateer, brought into the port of Salem, where she was condemned as a lawful prize, and sold for the benefit of her captors.

"The bell was purchased by the village of Deerfield, upon the Connecticut River, for a church then about being erected by the congregation of the celebrated Rev. John Williams.

"When Father Nicolas received news of the misfortune, he assembled his Indians, related to them the miserable condition of the bell retained in purgatory in the hands of heretics, and concluded by saying that it would be a most praiseworthy enterprise to go and recover it.

"This appeal had in it as it were a kind of inspiration, and fell upon its hearers with all the force of the eloquence of Peter the Hermit in preaching the Crusades.

"The Indians deplored together the misfortune of their bell, which had not hitherto received the rite of baptism. They had not the slightest idea of a bell, but it was enough for them that Father Nicolas, who preached and said mass for them in their church, said that it had some indispensable use in the service of the church.

"Their eagerness for the chase was in a moment suspended, and they assembled together in groups, and, seated on the banks of the river, conversed on the unhappy captivity of their bell, and each brought forward his plan, which he deemed most likely to succeed in effecting its recovery. Some of their number, who had heard a bell, said it could be heard beyond the murmur of the rapid, and that its voice was more harmonious than that of the sweetest songster of the grove heard in the quiet stillness of evening, when all nature was hushed in repose.

"All were melancholy and inspired with a holy enthusiasm; many fasted, and others performed severe penances to obtain the deliverance of the bell, or the palliation of its sufferings.

"At length the day of its deliverance approached. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada, resolved to send an expedition against the British colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The command of this expedition was given to Major Hertel de Rouville, and one of the friends of the Jesuit college at Quebec was sent to procure the services of Father Nicolas to accompany the expedition.

"The Indians were immediately assembled in the church. The messenger was presented to the congregation, and Father Nicolas, in a solemn discourse, pointed to him as worthy of their veneration, from his being the bearer of glad tidings, who was about departing for his return to Quebec to join the war. At the end of the discourse the whole audience raised with one voice the cry of war, and demanded to be led to the place where their bell was detained by the heretics.

"The savages immediately began to paint themselves in the most hideous colors, and were animated with a wild enthusiasm to join the expedition.

"It was in the depth of winter when they departed to join the army of M. de Rouville, at Fort Chambly. Father Nicolas marched at their head with a large banner surmounted by a cross, and, as they departed from their village, their wives and little ones, in imitation of women of the crusades, who animated the warriors of Godfrey of Bouillon, they sang a sacred hymn which their venerated priest had selected for the occasion. They arrived at Chambly, after a march of great hardship, at the moment the French soldiers were preparing to start on their march up Lake Champlain.

"The Indians followed in their rear with that perseverance peculiar to their character. In this order the Indians remained, following in silence until they reached Lake Champlain, where all the army had been ordered to rendezvous. This lake was then frozen and less covered by snow than the shores, and was taken as a more convenient route for the army. With their thoughts wrapped up in the single contemplation of the unhappy captivity of their bell, the Indians remained taciturn during this pensive march, exhibiting no symptoms of fatigue or of fear; no regret for their families or homes; and they regarded with equal indifference on the one hand the interminable line of forest, sometimes black from dense evergreens and in others white with loads of snow, and on the other the black lines of rocks and deserts of snow and ice, which bordered their path. The French soldiers, who suffered dreadfully from fatigue and cold, regarded with admiration the agility and cheerfulness with which the Indians seemed to glide over the yielding surface of the snow on their snow-shoes. The great endurance of the proselytes of Father Nicolas formed a striking contrast with the excitability and impatience of the French soldiers.

"When they arrived at the point where now stands the city of Burlington, the order was given for a general halt to make more efficient arrangements for penetrating through the forests to Massachusetts. In leaving this point, De Rouville gave to Father Nicolas the command of his Indian warriors and took the lead of his own himself, with compass in hand, to make the most direct course for Deerfield. Nothing which the troops had thus far suffered could compare with what they now endured on this march through a wild country, in the midst of deep snow, and with no supplies beyond what they could carry.

"The French soldiers became impatient, and wasted their breath in curses and complaints at the hardships they suffered; but the Indians, animated by a zeal which sustained them above the sense of hardships, remained steadfast in the midst of fatigue which increased with the severity of their sufferings.

"Their custom of travelling in the forest had qualified them for these hardships, which elicited the curses and execrations of their not less brave but more irritable companions. Some time before the expedition arrived at its destination the priest, Nicolas, fell sick from over-exertion. His feet were worn by the labor of travelling, and his face torn by the branches which he neglected to watch in his eagerness to follow the troops.

"He felt that he was engaged in a holy expedition, and recalling to mind the martyrdom of the saints and the persecutions which they endured, he looked forward to the glory reserved for his reward for the sufferings which he might encounter in recovering the bell.

"On the evening of February 20th, 1704, the expedition arrived within two miles of Deerfield without being discovered.

"De Rouville here ordered his men to rest and refresh themselves a short time, and he here issued his orders for attacking the town.

"The surface of the snow was frozen and cracked under their feet, but De

* Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, N. Y., page 115.

Rouville, with a remarkable sagacity, adopted a stratagem to deceive the inhabitants and the garrison.

"He gave orders that in advancing to the assault the troops should make frequent pauses and then rush forward with rapidity, thus imitating the noise made in the forest by the irregular blowing of the wind among branches laden with ice.

"The alarm was at length given, and a severe combat ensued, which resulted in the capture of the town and the slaughter or dispersion of the inhabitants and the garrison.

"This occurred in the night, and at daybreak the Indians, who had been exhausted by the labors of the night, presented themselves before Father Nicolas in a body and begged to be led to the bell, that they might by their homage prove their veneration for it. Their priest was greatly affected by this earnest request, and De Rouville and others of the French laughed immoderately at it; but the priest wished not to discourage them in their wishes, and he obtained of the French chief permission to send one of his soldiers to ring it in the hearing of the Indians.

"The sound of the bell in the stillness of the cold morning, and in the midst of the calmness of the forest, echoed clear and far, and fell upon the ears of the simple Indians like the voice of an oracle. They trembled, and were filled with fear and wonder.

"The bell was taken from the belfry, and attached to a pole in such a manner that four men could carry it, and in this way it was borne off with their plunder in triumph, the Indians glorying in the deliverance of this miraculous wonder.

"But they shortly perceived it was too heavy a burden for the rugged route they pursued and the yielding nature of the snows over which they traveled. Accordingly, upon arriving at the point on the lake where they had left it, they buried their cherished treasure, with many benedictions of Father Nicolas, until the period should arrive when they could transport it with more convenience.

"As soon as the ice had disappeared, and the bland air of spring had returned, giving foliage to the trees and the fragrance and beauty of flowers to the forest, Father Nicolas again assembled at the church his Indian converts to select a certain number of the tribe, who, with the assistance of a yoke of oxen, should go and bring in the dearly-prized bell.

"During the interval all the women and children of the Indian village, having been informed of the wonderful qualities of the bell, awaited its arrival with eagerness and impatience, and regarded its advent as one of those events which but rarely mark the progress of ages. As the time approached when the curious object should arrive, they were assembled on the bank of the river, and discoursing upon the subject, when far off in the stillness of the twilight there was heard from the depths of the forest a sound which, from being feeble and scarcely audible, became every moment louder. Every one listened, when presently the cry arose '*It is the bell! it is the bell!*' and in a moment after the oxen were seen emerging from the wood surrounded by a group of Indians, and bearing the precious burden on a pole between them. They had hung upon the beam and around the bell clusters of wild-flowers and leaves, and the oxen were adorned with garlands of flowers. Thus marching in triumph, Father Nicolas entered his village more proud of his success and received with more heartfelt joy than a Roman general returning in triumph from the conquest of nations.

"From this triumphal march in the midst of the quiet of the evening, which was broken only by the murmur of the rapid softened by the distance, arose the shouts of rejoicing as the cortege entered the village and the idol bell was deposited in the church. Every one gratified his eager curiosity by examining the strange musical metal, and the crusade had been crowned with unqualified success.

"In due time it was raised to its place in the belfry, and has ever since, at the accustomed hours, sent its clear tones over the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence to announce the hour of prayer and lapse of time; and although its tones are shrill and feeble beside its modern companion, they possess a music and call up an association which will long give an interest to the church of the Saut St. Louis, at the Indian village of *Cough-na-na-ga*."

Further Depredations.—After the sacking of Deerfield, in the month of February, the Indians hung around the devoted settlement during all the spring months, killing several persons.

In July, 1706, Samuel Chapin, of Springfield, was shot by the Indians, and severely wounded.

During the same year Samuel and Joseph Parsons, of Northampton, sons of Captain John Parsons, were killed in the woods. On the 26th of July that year, seven or eight Indians attacked the house of Lieut. Wright, and killed "old Mr. Wright" and two soldiers named Aaron Parsons and Barijah Hubbard. They also knocked two children on the head, one of whom died, and took Henry Wright's wife captive.

Expeditions of 1709 and 1711.—In the year 1709 an undertaking on a large scale, for the capture of Canada, was planned by England.

A squadron of ships from England was to be sent to Boston with five regiments of regular troops, numbering in all three thousand men. Massachusetts and Rhode Island were to raise twelve hundred men, and Connecticut, New York, and New

Jersey fifteen hundred men. This last-mentioned body of troops was to proceed up the Hudson to attack Montreal. The former, under Col. Vetch, were to join the fleet against it at Quebec.

The expedition against Montreal was intrusted to the command of Maj.-Gen. Nicholson. Like that under Gen. Fitz-John Winthrop, of nineteen years before, it took the route of the valley of the Hudson. On his way up the Hudson, Gen. Nicholson built Fort Ingoldsby at Stillwater, Fort Saratoga at the mouth of the Battenkill, Fort Nicholson at what is now Fort Edward, and Fort Anne on Wood Creek. Like that under Fitz-John Winthrop, it returned with nothing accomplished. In this expedition the troops suffered greatly from sickness,—notably at Fort Anne, on Wood Creek, near Lake Champlain, where many of them died. The English fleet sailed for Portugal instead of New England, and of course the expedition by sea against Quebec was abandoned.

In 1710 an expedition was dispatched against Port Royal. This met with better success. On the 29th of September the garrison capitulated.

In the year 1711 another attempt was made by England to conquer Canada. Again an expedition by land went up the valley of the Hudson as far as Fort Anne, on Wood Creek. This time the fleet sailed from England, but before reaching Quebec encountered a storm, and a thousand men perished. Hearing of the disaster by sea, the land-forces again retired from the valley of the Upper Hudson. While these movements were going on the Indians still lurked in the Connecticut Valley, killing persons at Northampton and other places. At length, on the 31st day of March, 1713, the peace of Utrecht was concluded between England and France, and French-and-Indian hostilities soon ceased in the colonies.

VI.

WAR WITH EASTERN INDIANS—1722-26.

Father Sebastian Rasle.—In the year 1722, while France and England were still at peace, war broke out between the people of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and the *Aben-aquis*, an important Indian tribe dwelling to the east and north of the Merrimack River, who were the allies of the French. The French had before this established a mission among the *Aben-aquis* at Norridgewock, on the upper waters of the Kennebeck River, which was at the beginning of the war in charge of the Jesuit Father Sebastian Rasle. Father Rasle had been in charge of this mission on the Kennebeck since the year 1695, and as Norridgewock was the principal station from whence war-parties were sent against the English, this has sometimes been called Father Rasle's War.

Gray-Lock, of Wo-ro-noak.—But the real leader of the Indians in this war was a sachem called *Gray-Lock*. Before King Philip's war *Gray-Lock*,—so called from the color of his hair,—had lived on the Agawam or Westfield River. After the death of King Philip, *Gray-Lock* fled to the *Mohawk* country. In the year 1723 he lived at his fort on Missisquoi Bay, at the northerly end of Lake Champlain. Here *Gray-Lock* had collected a band of trusty warriors, doubtless from among his own people, who had fled from the valley of the Agawam, whose squaws planted their corn on the meadows near his fort. From this secure retreat *Gray-Lock* made numerous hostile excursions against his old neighbors, the English settlers of the Connecticut Valley,—an account of which will appear in the history of the towns, farther on,—the most noted of which were his raids on Northfield on the 13th of August, 1723, and on the 18th of June, 1724.

Early in the year 1724, Fort Deummer was built at what is now Brattleboro', Vt., by Capt. Kellogg, and when completed garrisoned by Capt. Timothy Dwight and fifty-five men.*

The forts at Northfield and Deerfield were garrisoned,

*For a muster-roll of Capt. Dwight's company, see Temple and Sheldon's *History of Northfield*, p. 201.

and the inhabitants were kept in continual alarm. In the summer of 1724 an expedition was fitted out by the English against the *Aben-a-quis*, consisting of two hundred and eight men under command of Capts. Moulton, Harmon, Bourne, and Bane.⁹ Ascending the Kennebeck River, the English reached Norridgewock on the 23d of August, and, taking the village by surprise, killed a large number of its inhabitants, among whom was Father Rasle.

After prowling around the English settlements all summer, Gray-Lock returned to his fort at Missisquoi in the autumn. Early in 1725, Capt. Benj. Wright raised a company of men, and marched from Northfield to attack Gray-Lock in his stronghold on Lake Champlain, but, failing to reach his destination, early abandoned the enterprise, and returned without accomplishing his object.*

Among the most notable events of the war was Capt. John Lovewell's expedition to the Indian country in the spring of 1725, and his battle with *Paugas* on the 8th of May at Fryeburg.

A treaty of peace was signed with the Eastern Indians at Boston, Dec. 15, 1725, which was ratified at Falmouth on the 5th of August, 1726.† The highest mountain in Massachusetts still bears the name of Gray-Lock, the last of the *Wo-ro-noaks*.

VII.

FRENCH-AND-INDIAN WAR OF 1744-48.

On the 20th of March, 1744, war again broke out between England and France.

At this time Louisburg, on Cape Breton, was the stronghold of the French in the east, and Governor Shirley planned an expedition, sent out by the province of Massachusetts, for its capture. The expedition was commanded by Sir William Pepperell, and he was joined by a British fleet under command of Sir Peter Warren, commodore. On the 16th of June Louisburg surrendered to the combined forces of Pepperell and Warren. Its capture "filled Europe with astonishment and America with joy." In this affair the Massachusetts troops won high honor.

Fort Massachusetts.—Upon the breaking out of this war the Massachusetts General Court resolved upon the erection of a line of forts to protect her northwestern frontier. Accordingly, in the year 1744, a fort was built at Hoosac, now Adams, and named Fort Massachusetts; one in the present town of Heath, called Fort Shirley; and another in the town of Rowe, which was named Fort Pelham. There was also a small fort erected at Blandford, in the eastern part of what is now Hampden County.

At this time, Col. John Stoddard, of Northampton, of the Hampshire County regiment, was chief in command of the provincial forces in Western Massachusetts, while Capt. Ephraim Williams had the immediate supervision of the western forts, with his headquarters at Fort Massachusetts.

No attacks of importance took place in Western Massachusetts until the month of August, in the year 1746. On the 26th of that month, Fort Massachusetts was invested by a French-and-Indian force numbering from eight to nine hundred, under command of the Marquis de Vaudreuil. There were but twenty-two men at the time in the fort, under command of Sergt. John Hawks. For twenty-eight hours the brave little garrison held out against the enemy, in hopes of succor. But no help came, and Sergt. Hawks surrendered.

On the 24th, fifty of Vaudreuil's Indians left the main body and paid another hostile visit to the scene of their old depredations in Deerfield. During this raid, Samuel Allen, Adonijah Gillet, and Oliver Amsden were killed, and a boy, Samuel Allen, Jr., taken prisoner.

*Capt. Wright's journal is given entire in Temple and Sheldon's History of Northfield, p. 210.

†For a full account of this war, see Temple and Sheldon's History of Northfield, pp. 188 to 215.

In May, 1748, Noah Pixley, of Southampton, was killed by the Indians. At this time Col. Stoddard died, while in attendance at the General Court at Boston, and Col. Israel Williams, of Hatfield, succeeded to the command in Western Massachusetts. On the 2d day of August a body of two hundred Indians made an attack upon Fort Massachusetts. At the time the fort was garrisoned by one hundred men, under Capt. (afterward Col.) Ephraim Williams. After a spirited assault of some two hours' duration, the Indians abandoned the attempt upon the fort, and retreated, carrying with them their dead and wounded.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, signed on the 7th of October, 1748, put an end to the war.

VIII.

LAST FRENCH-AND-INDIAN WAR—1753-63.

We now come to the stirring events of the last French-and-Indian war. During the continuance of its active movements in the field, from 1755 to 1759, great armies marched through the old northern war-paths of the wilderness, dyeing its streams with blood and filling its wild meadows with thousands of nameless new-made graves. At its close the sceptre of the French kings over the valley of the St. Lawrence dropped from their hands forever.

The Hampshire County Regiment, under Col. Ephraim Williams, at Lake George in 1755.—In the summer of 1755 a regiment was raised in Hampshire County to accompany the expedition of that year against Crown Point commanded by Col. (afterward Sir) William Johnson. The command of this Hampshire County regiment was given by Governor Shirley to Col. Ephraim Williams, the hero of Fort Massachusetts. In the latter part of August the English forces under Col. Johnson had reached the foot of Lake George, and were encamped there awaiting the construction of boats to transport them to Crown Point, when, on the 8th day of September, they were unexpectedly attacked by the French. Baron Dieskau, in command of the French forces, had advanced the evening before, with a large force of French regulars; Canadians, and Indians, to within two miles of Fort Edward, on the Hudson,—then called Fort Lyman,—with the intention of attacking that place. But his Indians were afraid of the cannon of the fort, and he turned toward Lake George to attack Col. Johnson's forces in the rear. Col. Johnson, hearing of the movement of the French on Fort Edward, early on the morning of the 8th sent Col. Williams, at the head of a thousand men and two hundred *Mohawks*, led by their chief, King Hendrick, to the relief of its garrison, not knowing that Dieskau had changed his course. Dieskau, hearing of the approach of Col. Williams, formed his men into an ambuscade at the distance of three and a half miles from the English camp. Williams, at the head of his men, led by the *Mohawks*, marched unsuspectingly into the jaws of death. Upon entering the ambuscade the English received a terrible fire. Col. Williams was soon killed, and King Hendrick mortally wounded. Upon the death of their commander the English fled in confusion to the camp on Lake George. The French followed, and fiercely attacked the English camp. After a four hours' fight the French were repulsed with great loss, leaving their commander, the Baron Dieskau, wounded and a prisoner in the hands of the English.

The loss in both engagements was, on the English side, two hundred and sixteen killed and ninety-six wounded. The Hampshire County regiment suffered most severely of all. Forty-six were killed and twenty-four wounded.

Besides Col. Williams, the officers of this regiment killed were Maj. Noah Ashley; Capts. Moses Porter, Jonathan Ingersoll, and Elisha Hawley; Lieuts. Daniel Pomeroy, Simon Cobb, and Nathaniel Burt; and Ensigns John Stratton and Reuben Wait.

The news of this victory was received with great joy by all the colonies, but it brought sorrow into many a home in the valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts. One-fourth of the slain were from Hampshire County. The death of Col. Williams was especially lamented. A monument now marks the spot where he fell on the field of that "bloody morning scout," but his most enduring monument is the college he founded, which bears his name, and is situated near the site of his beloved Fort Massachusetts.

The war moved sullenly on for four years more, until Quebec fell into the hands of the victorious Wolfe. But to follow its long train of events would not be within the scope of this work. As late as the month of March, 1758, the Indians from time to time committed depredations in the valley of the Connecticut, but at length peace came to the inhabitants of the war-worn English colonies.

The war was virtually ended in 1759, but the peace of Paris was not concluded until the 7th day of February, 1763.

For one hundred and twenty years the people of the Connecticut Valley had sown in terror for the Indian to reap in blood.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION—THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MINUTE-MEN OF APRIL, 1775—COL. PORTER'S REGIMENT.

I.

THE war of the Revolution was the final result, the sure outcome, of the principles of liberty and equality held by the Pilgrim and Puritan Fathers from the beginning. Its seed germinated in the little Separatist congregation which met, in 1607, at Serooby Manor, in Lincolnshire, England.

The tender plant was carried with weary feet to Holland, brought to America in the "Mayflower," and planted amid sacrifice and suffering in the rugged soil of New England. Our republic is the bright consummate flower.

From the beginning the New England people were restive under royal rule. Both the Massachusetts and Plymouth colonies, a hundred years before the Revolutionary war broke out, in their Fundamentals and Bills of Rights set forth in the clearest terms the principle of no taxation without representation.

This principle has always been one of the great bulwarks of English liberty, and its violation led to the English Revolution of 1688. Hardly were the long and bloody Indian wars over, hardly had the people of the colonies begun to settle down in safety in their no longer imperiled homes and to profit by the arts of peace, before a new danger menaced them. The blessings of peace had been bought at the expense of an enormous waste of treasure, and at the close of the war the mother-country found herself burdened with a debt which she could scarcely hope to pay. In her distress, she determined to tax the colonies, and in order to do this Parliament assumed to exercise the most arbitrary power over them.

From the year 1764—the very next year after the peace of Paris—to the year 1775, the British Parliament, in many offensive and arbitrary ways, directed its efforts to the end of depriving the provinces of their liberties, and of forcing them to contribute to the revenues of the British crown.

The men who at this time managed the political affairs of England seemed to lack both the wisdom and the moderation which could alone secure to her the benefit of her triumphs. They were ignorant of the geography of the country, as well as of the character of its residents. They were neither familiar with the history of the country, nor did they comprehend the opinions which prevailed there. On the other hand, the people of the colonies demanded, not as a favor, but as a

right, equality with their fellow-subjects. As a consequence such offensive and arbitrary measures as those before mentioned met with a most spirited and determined resistance.

As early as April 5, 1764, what is known as the "Sugar Act" was passed by Parliament. This act laid a duty upon many articles that were imported into the colonies; among others, upon all sugars so imported. This was considered by the northern colonies as a sacrifice of their interests to the superior interest in Parliament of the West Indies.

But this was followed by a still more obnoxious measure. On the 22d day of March, 1765, the Stamp Act, having before received the assent of both houses of Parliament, received the royal signature. This measure laid the foundation of the American Revolution.

To detail the events which followed is hardly within the scope of this work.

"The events," says Dr. Holland, "which followed the arbitrary measures of Governor Bernard, the arrival of military force, the misrepresentation of the colonists abroad, the refusal to hear their petitions, the popular combinations against importing British goods, the struggle between patriotism and governmental policy in the British Parliament, the ever-memorable and ever-glorious protests against oppression by the General Assembly of the colony, the collisions of the soldiery with the people of Boston, the firm and persistent opposition to the usurpations of chartered rights, the traitorous conduct of the Governor in his capacity as the tool of the British ministry, the destruction of the tea in the harbor of Boston, the holding of county meetings and conventions, the institution of committees of safety and correspondence,—all these events, in which civil liberty and national glory were taking root, prepared the way for the first demonstration, which sealed in blood, on the soil of Massachusetts, the doom of British rule in the American colonies."^{*}

In this great struggle the county of Hampshire was in no degree behind her sister counties in the eastern part of the State in manifesting her determination to defend the rights of the colonies to the last extremity. The records of nearly every town in the county tell of meetings held and of measures devised to assist and co-operate with their brethren of the east and of the other provinces. In the histories of the towns which follow, the reader will find copies of many of these records. The resolutions adopted by Northampton and Springfield only are given here, as well representing the general tenor of them all.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN RECORDS.

I.

"Dec. 26, 1774.—The inhabitants met in pursuance to adjournment, and chose a committee of twelve persons to receive, preserve, & convey such articles as shall be contributed by the Inhabitants of this town for the relief of their suffering brethren in the Towns of Boston and Charlestown."

II.

"March 4, 1776.—At this meeting a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety was chosen, consisting of fifteen persons."

III.

"Oct. 3, 1776.—The question at this meeting was put, Whether the Town will give their Consent that the present House of Representatives of the State of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, together with the Council (if they consent), in one body with the House, and by equal voice, should consult, agree on, and enact such a Constitution & Form of Government for this State as the said House of Representatives and Council as aforesaid on the fullest and most mature Deliberation shall judge will most conduce to the Safety, peace, and Happiness of this State in all after succession and generations; and it passed in the affirmative.

"The Question was then put, Whether the Town would direct that the same be made Publick for the Inspection and perusal of the Inhabitants before the ratification thereof by the Assembly; and it passed in the affirmative."

IV.

"March 3, 1777.—The Town entered upon the consideration of the matter which had been debated, viz.: what methods they would take to encourage and facilitate the raising of this Town's proportion of men for the Continental Army, and passed the following votes thereon, viz.:

"That those persons that shall now engage in the service aforesaid, who be-

^{*} Holland's History of Western Mass., Vol. I., p. 205.

longed to Capt. Allin's and Capt. Chapin's Company the last year, both officers and privates, shall have full compensation for all losses by them sustained in Cloaths and other articles, when such losses were unavoidable, and not through the negligence of those who sustained them.

"And as a further encouragement to them, or any other able-bodied men belonging to this town who will engage in the said service,

"The town Voted that they and each of them shall receive from the Inhabitants of the Town of Northampton the sum of fifteen pounds, which sum shall be paid to them several times, viz.: namely, five pounds before they shall march to join the said Army, and five pounds more shall be paid to them or to their Order in the month of April, 1778, and the other five pounds in the month of April, 1779.* And whereas, it was represented to the Town that some of the inhabitants have heretofore failed of doing their proportion in promoting the publick cause,

"The Town voted that a large Committee should be appointed to examine and consider what persons in the Town have been so delinquent, and that the said Committee make out a list of such persons, with the sums affixed to their respective names which they judge it will be necessary for them to advance, in order to their doing their full proportion with the other inhabitants of this town, and that those who are found delinquent as aforesaid, shall be required to pay the sum so affixed to their names, to such persons as the Town shall appoint to collect the same.

"The Town also voted that the sum of seventy pounds now in the hands of the Town Treasurer, being the Fines of Several persons who refused to march in the last Draughts of the Militia, be applied to the payment of the bounty aforesaid, and that what further sums shall be necessary to make up the losses and pay the Bounty as aforesaid, shall be Assessed upon the Polls and Estates of the Inhabitants of this Town at such time as the Town shall order.

"April 15, 1777, voted to increase the bounty to 30 pounds."

SPRINGFIELD RECORDS.

I.

"June 27, 1774.—Voted to choose a Committee consisting of nine persons, and that Dea. Nathaniel Brewer, Capt. Geo. Pynchon, Doct. Charles Pynchon, Capt. Simon Colton, Moses Field, Jonathan Hale, Jun., Ensign Phineas Chapin, James Sikes, Daniel Harris, Be of this Committee, and that they take into consideration the two last articles contained in the Warrant,† and make report at ye adjournment of this meeting."

II.

"July 12, 1774.—The Report of the Committee appointed by the Town at the last meeting, to take into Consideration the two last Articles contained in the Warrant for calling the Meeting, was at this Meeting presented, read, and considered, and unanimously voted and accepted, which report is as follows, viz.:

"This Town, taking into serious and deliberate consideration the present dangerous situation of this Province, came into the following vote, viz.:

"1st. That by the Royal Charter of King William and Queen Mary, which we have possessed for near a Century, and which has from time to time been recognized both by Kings and Parliament, we are Intitled to and ought forever to enjoy all the Liberties and Immunities of any of his Majestie's subjects within any of his Dominions, Some of the most essential of which are, that they shall not be taxed, but with their own consent, given in Person or by their Representatives, nor Disseized of their Property, or Condemned to any Penalties but by Judgement of good and Lawfull men of the vicinage, &c.

"2ndly. That the Charters of the Colonies ought to be held sacred, and every Infraction upon them carefully avoided, as tending to Interrupt that Harmony between the Colonies and the Parent State which is so essential to the happiness of both.

"3dly. That though Great Deference & Respect is due to the wisdom of the British Parliament, yet we can't consider ourselves as enjoying the liberties and Immunities of natural, freeborn subjects of the King if we are lyable to be taxed without representation or to be disseized of our Property, or any way punished without the Judgement of our Peers. Nor do we apprehend that we have so much as a Virtual representation in a Legislature which is not itself Subject to those Laws which it imposes upon us.

"4thly. That the later Boston Port Act, which inflicts a most severe punishment upon that town (and in its operations upon almost the whole continent) for destruction made of the property of some British merchants by persons unknown, —and that before any demand of compensation was made or any citation sent to the town to answer for itself,—is a step that ought to alarm us and fill us with deep concern.

"5thly. That the proposed new System of Government, virtually annihilating our most essential Charter Rights, added to the Boston Port Act, gives us such apprehension of the designs of administration against our Liberties as we have never before allowed ourselves to entertain.

"6thly. Impressed with just concern for our privileges, and at the same time governed by sentiments of Loyalty to our Sovereign and with warm affection for our Mother Country, we ardently wish that all the Collonys and every Individual in them may unite in some prudent, peaceful, constitutional measure for the

* Voted, March 12, 1777, to pay the fifteen pounds before the soldier marched.

† The two last articles in the warrant were as follows:

"6th. To Desire the Clerk of said Town to Communicate to the Town all the letters he has Rec'd from the Town of Boston, that they may advise and act thereon.

"7thly. To pass any Resolves respecting the said letters or any matters therein contained, and choose any Committee for that purpose, and pass all proper vote thereon."

Redress of our Grievances, the Securities of our Liberties, & the Restoration of union and mutual Confidence between Great Britain & the Collonies.

"7thly. That it is the unquestionable Right, so we esteem it, the indispensable duty, of the several Collonies in this day to correspond together and act in Concert, and we wait with patience for the result of the approaching Continental Congress.

"Hoping that, Influenced by Wisdom from above, they will recommend those measures which shall be both unoffensive in their nature and salutary in their tendency, And as it appears to us that a discontinuance of Trade and Commerce with Great Britain might serve the Interest of the Country in divers Respects, so, should any well-digested, prudently-regulated, and practicable plan for this end be proposed, we shall readily accede to it, & afford our aid for the Relief of those who may thereby be deprived of ye means of substance as well as contribute to the Succour of our Brethren already Suffering in their Country's Cause.

"8thly. In the mean time we think it our duty to express our utter abhorrence of all such resolves and measures as are unnecessarily affrontive to the British Parliament, and carry an air of Insult upon that Respectable Body, as well as all Tumults and Riots among ourselves, Insults upon men's persons, and Invations of their properties. We are unanimously resolved to discountenance everything of this kind, and to yield and promote due obedience to his Majesty's Government in this Province, To treat his Majesty's Representatives with all due respect, To aid Inferior Magistrates in the Regular Constitutional Execution of the Good Laws we are under, and to support, as far as we are able, their Just Influence in their Respective offices. And we hope those Gentlemen unbiased by personal Interest, and gratefully remembering that the favor of the People first raised them to view, and recommended to them the Honours they sustain, will readily unite with us in all reasonable and Constitutional means of Redress. And though we will injure no man in his person or property for a diversity of opinion, Yet we shall not think ourselves bound to continue our favors to any Gentlemen who, lost to the sentiments of Gratitude & Humanity, can coolly sacrifice his Country's liberties to his own private emolument.

"The foregoing Votes were passed in a full Town-Meeting by a large Majority."

III.

"July 12, 1774.—This meeting adjourned to July 26, 1774, at which meeting it was 'Voted, That the Town Clerk be directed to Transmit a copy to the Town Clerk of Boston of the Resolves Passed at the meeting July 12, 1774.'"

IV.

"Sept. 20, 1774.—Voted, That Mr. James Sikes, L^t Luke Bliss, Jonathan Hale, Jun^r, Dan Burt (3d), Edward Chapin, Phineas Chapin, William Pynchon, Jun^r, be a Committee to prepare the form of an Association. Voted, as the opinion of this Town, that there be County Congress; in case there should be one, the following persons were chosen Delegates for that purpose, viz., Doct. Charles Pynchon, Luke Bliss, Jonathan Hale, Jun^r.

"Voted, That, as the sense of this town, that a Congress be held at Northampton on Thursday, 22d day of September, Inst., by the several towns and Districts in this County, if judged best, and that the Committee of Correspondence acquaint the said towns therewith.

"Voted, That Dr. Charles Pynchon, Luke Bliss, Thos. Stebbins, Williston, Seth Stover, Coburn, Samuel Colton, Phineas Chapin, Edward Chapin, and Jonathan Bliss be a Committee to procure the necessaries and Subsistence for the Industrious Poor in Boston.

"Voted, To Choose a Committee to Correspond with the Neighboring Towns in the County of Hampshire, and that this Committee consist of Nine Persons viz., Dr. Charles Pynchon, Capt. Geo. Pynchon, James Sikes, Nathaniel Brown, John Hale, & William Pynchon, Jun^r."

On the 22d and 23d days of September, 1774, a convention of committees from every town in Hampshire County, except Charlemont and Southwick, was held at Northampton. Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield, was Chairman, and Ebenezzer Hunt, Jr., of Northampton, Clerk.

A series of resolutions was adopted, in substance similar to the town resolutions copied above.

II.

THE ROLLS OF THE HAMPSHIRE MINUTE-MEN—HER ROLLS OF HONOR.

As none of the leading events of the Revolutionary war occurred in Hampshire County, it is not within the scope of this work to notice them here. The limited space allotted to us in this chapter cannot be used to better purpose than to give the names of the "Minute-Men" of old Hampshire. These papers, filed away in the archives of the State, constitute her true rolls of honor. On them are recorded the names of the brave men who first nobly stepped forth at the call of their country:

"They left the plowshare in the mould,
Their flocks and hearths without a fold,
And mustered in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress."

For rolls of minute-men not given below, the reader is referred to the histories of the several towns in this volume.

I.—AMHERST, LEVERETT, AND SHUTESBURY.

"A Minute Roll of the Company under the Command of Capt. Reuben Dickinson, in Col. Woodbridge's Regt.:

"Captain, Reuben Dickinson.

"Lieutenant, Zacheus Crocker.

"Second Lieutenant, Joseph Dickinson.

"Sergeants, Daniel Shay, Abraham Cutter, Isaac Marshall, Ezra Wood.

"Corporals, Solomon Comings, Ebenezer Estman, Adam Rice, Jonathan Dickinson.

"Drummer, John Church.

"Privates, Clement Marshal, Ebenezer Kellogg, John Hodson, John Ingram, Reuben Dickinson, Thos. Norton, John Estman, Ebenezer Mattoon, John Dickinson, Luke Coffin, Stephen Smith, Waitstill Dickinson, Eldad Moody, Timothy Green, Azariah Dickinson, Ebenezer Dickinson, Elihu Dickinson, Martin Smith, Reuben Smith, Aaron Osgood, John Wetherbee, Saml. Ranger, John Witt, Abial Blanchard, Archelos Leonard, Benj. Barrows, Jonathan Parce, Saml. Totman, David Bangs, Abel Woods, George Bridge, Ephraim Barrows, Danil Bradley, Wm. Field, Jon'n Bartlett, Peter Stanton, Jonathan Gilbert, Uriah Montagues, Jonathan Graves, Phineas Clary, John Keet, Joseph Smith, Elijah Prout, Simeon Smith, William May, Ambrose Williams, Saml. Backman, Silas Ball."*

II.—AMHERST.

"An Abstract of Ely Parker, first lieutenant of the Minute-Men who went to Cambridge on the Alarm of the 19th of April, 1775:

"First Lieutenant, Ely Parker.

"Sergeant, Thomas Bascom.

"Privates, Joel Billings, Thomas Hastings, Gideon Dickenson, John Ingram, Noah Smith, Elijah Hastings, Reubin Cowles, Enos Coleman, Elijah Elmore, John Lee."

III.—AMHERST.

"James Hendrick Roll and account of the men that marcht under his command on April 20, 1775, to Cambridge, on the Alarm made at Lexington, on the 19th of said month, by the ministerial Buchers. Said James Hendrick was chosen 2nd Lieut. in Capt. Thomas Foster's company of Matrossers, in Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's Regt., belonging to Hampshire County:

"Privates, James Hendrick, Medad Dickinson, Ebenezer Petty, Simon Rood, John Brooks, Oliver Marsh.

"Lieut. Noah Dickerson Roll for the Militia of Amherst in the Co. of Hampshire, that went down to Cambridge in the time of the Alarm made on the 19th of Apl., 1775, & under his command:

"Lieutenant, Noah Dickerson.

"Sergeants, Henry Franklin, David Blodgett, Oliver Clapp, Elijah Dickinson, Amasa Allen, Lem. Moody.

"Corporal, Joel Moody.

"Privates, Stephen Cole, Ezekiel Smith, Noah Dickinson, Hezekiah Cole, Jacob Warner, Elihu Hubbard, Zach. Hawley."

IV.—ASHFIELD.

"A Muster-roll of Lieutenant Bartlett Company from the 22nd day of Apl. to the 26th, both days inclusive:

"Lieutenant, Saml. Bartlett.

"Ensign, Saml. Allen.

"Sergeants, Ephraim Jennings, Zebulon Bryant.

"Privates, Enoch Allen, Jam^s Bloodworth, Joseph Baker, Amos Crittenden, Elias Clarke, Anthony Jones, David Kaw, Nathan Lyon, Joseph Lillie, Thomas McIntier, Benjamin Phillips, Nath. Sprague, Roland Sears, Daniel Shaw, Jasher

Taylor, Sam. Washburn, Isaiah Washburn, Jonathan Yeamons."

V.—BELCHERTOWN.†

"A Muster-role of Capt. Jonathan Bardwell's Company of Minet-Men, in Col. Jonathan Warren's Regt. Men's names marched on ye 20th Apl., 1775, to Cambridge:

"Captain, Jonathan Bardwell.

"First Lieutenant, Aaron Phelps.

"Second Lieutenant, Sylvanus Howe.

"Sergeants, Moses Howe, Asa Shumway, Abner Eddy, Thomas Lawrence.

"Corporals, Elijah Thayer, Philip Bartlett, Simeon Bardwell, Joseph Billings.

"Drummer, Elijah Howe.

"Privates, Stephen Ayres, Solomon Bartlett, John Bardwell, Abner Coley, Calvin Chapin, Matthew Clark, Caleb Dagg, Abijah Gale, John Howard, Jeffe Harward, Salmon Kentfield, Calvin Kinsley, James McGardner, David Pratt, Joseph Kernsdale, Solomon Shumway, Nathan Shumway, Jonathan Smith, Enoch Thair, Asa Sholbrooks, Joseph Williams, Obadiah Ward, Boardman Williams."

VI.—BELCHERTOWN AND GRANBY.

"Muster-roll of the Company that marched on the 20th of April, under the Command of Capt. John Cowles, in Col. Woodbridge's Regt.:

"Captain, John Cowles.

"First Lieutenant, Asahel Smith.

"Second Lieutenant, Eleazer Warner.

"Sergeants, James Walker, Joseph Law, Gideon Wannum, Elijah Kent.

"Corporals, David Town, John Preston, Elijah Chapin, Asa Smith.

"Privates, Dea. Joseph Smith, Elijah Dwight, Wm. Kenfield, Gideon Stebbins, Phineas Lee, Moses Cowles, Asa Newton, Micah Pratt, Thaddeus Fairfield, Matthew Moody, David Worthington, Elisha Root, Joseph Bardwell, Martin Bardwell, William Bliss, Solomon Hannum, Sam'l Clark, Amasa Town, Jon. Kenfield, David Kenfield, Calvin Chapin, David Bridges, Philip Carrier, Israel Cowls, Joseph Hulit, Solomon Smith, Levi Shumway, Elisha Warner, Benj. Whitney, David Church, Eliphalet Green, Jno. Lane, Ivory Witt, Fenamor Taylor, Benj. Witt, Eben^r Taylor, Ezekl. Barthon, Abiather Vinton, Jesse Gilbert, David Patrick, James Gideon, James Preston, Sam'l Dickinson, Aaron Ayres, Rob't Owens, Luther Ranger, Eleazer Ayres, Aaron Bartlett, Plynny Dwight."

VII.—BLANDFORD AND MURRAYFIELD (CHESTER).

"Muster-roll of the Minute-men under Capt. John Ferguson in Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt., Apl. 20, 1775:

"Captain, John Ferguson.‡

"First Lieutenant, David Hamilton.‡

"Second Lieutenant, Silas Noble.‡

"Sergeants, James Wielt,‡ James Stewart.‡

"Privates, Moses Ker,‡ George Black,‡ Timothy Blair,‡ Ashable Black, Joseph Baird,‡ John Crook,‡ Cornelius Cochran,‡ Solomon Ferguson,‡ Samuel Hamilton,‡ Oliver Knox,‡ John Knox,‡ James Knox,‡ David Kennedy,‡ John Kennedy,‡ William Mitchell,‡ Alexander Morgan,‡ John Proven,‡ Matthew Proven,‡ Jehiel Stewart,‡ Spence Stewart,‡ John Savage,‡ Thomas Smith,‡ John Wheeler,‡ William More,‡ David Blair,‡ Jonathan Henry,‡ John Lucore,‡ Thomas Elder,‡ Reuben Boies,‡ Robert Blair,‡ Joel Boies.‡"

VIII.—BRIMFIELD.

"A Muster-roll made up by Capt. James Sherman in Col. Pynchon's Regt., who marched on the Alarm of the 19th Apl., 1775:

† Vol. II., page 207.

‡ Served one week and three days.

§ Served two weeks and six days.

"Captain, James Sherman.

"First Lieutenant, Phineas Sherman.

"Second Lieutenant, Jo^a Thomson.

"Sergeants, John Carpenter, James Thomson.

"Privates, Benjamin Trash, David Jones, Benj. Nelson, Tho^a McCluer, Aaron Lumbard, Judah Terry, Solomon Janes, Abel Burt, Josiah Hill, Isaac Draper, Jo^a Janes, Eben^r Wood, Josh Witham, Calvin Davidson, Nat. Collins, Gershom Whitney, Sam Andrews, Nat Danielson, Israel Janes, Abram Sherman, John Thomson, Jonas Haynes, Aaron Charles, Benj. Morgan, Eliph^t Janes, William Trash, Lemuel Sherman, Jo^a. Hubbard, Joseph Morgan, Eph Bond, Jo^a Brown, Barth^m Brown, George Shaw, George Sherman, John Blashfield, Abner Carpenter, Wm. Haynes, Abner Mishill, James Sheman, Jr., Oliver Mason, Zadock Nichols, Joseph Browning, Azarah Cooley."

IX.—CHESTER.

"A Muster-roll of the Minute-Men under the command of Capt. David Shephard in Col. Seth Pomeroy's Rgt., who marcht down to Cambridge in the Alarm, Apl., 1775 :

"Captain, David Shephard.

"Second Lieutenant, James Clark.

"Sergeants, Gershom Rust, John McIntire.

"Fifer, Russell Dewey.

"Privates, George Williams, Nathan Wright, Benj. Wright, Edwd. Wright, Jr., John Blair, Asa Gould, Benj. Edson, James Geers, Archelaus Anderson."

X.—CONWAY AND MONTAGUE.

"A Muster-roll of the Minute Company commanded by Robert Oliver in ye Regt. Commanded by Saml. Williams, who marched for the relief of the Country, April ye 22d, 1775 :

"Captain, Robert Oliver.

"Lieutenant, Asahel Gunn.

"Second Lieutenant, Saml. Weels.

"Clerk, Alexander Oliver.

"Sergeants, Abel Dunsmore, Jonathan Whitney, David Patterson.

"Corporals, Ezra Smead, Gersham Farnsworth, Aber Packard, Rufus Smith.

"Privates, John Goodcoit, Moloch Maynard, James Gilmore, Matthew Graves, Tho^s Nutting, Jonathan Dunham, Wm. Farnsworth, Eben^r Allen, Daniel Newhall, Jabez Newhall, Daniel Davison, Caleb Beals, Aaron How, Benj. Whitney, Eben^r Hart, John Herbert, Sherebiah Lee, Stephen Temple, Joseph Rice, Jesse Harrington, Moses Snow, Isaiah Harton, Lamberton Cooper, John Thwing, Oliver Whitmore, Robert Hamilton, Elijah Smith, Ebenezer Groves, Samuel Gunn, Samuel Taylor, Ebenezer Marsh, Caleb Benjamin, Elihu Clapp, Ira Leat, Nathan^l Taylor, Joshua Graves, Joel Adams, Samuel Larence, Sylvanus Lartel, Daniel Bakers, Simeon Cox."

XI.—GRANVILLE.

"A Muster-roll of the Minute-Men Company that marched from Granville ye 29th Apl., 1775 :

"Captain, Stebbins Ball.*

"First Lieutenant, Lem^l Bancroft.*

"Second Lieutenant, Jesse Munson.†

"Sergeants, John Stiles,† Benjamin Stow,* Elijah Stiles,† Joel Bancroft.*

"Corporals, Ebenezer Smith,† Jacob Bates,* John Cornwell,* Jonathan Torbs.*

"Fifer, Mirrick Hitchcock.*

"Privates, John Wright,† Asher Granger,† Ebenezer Curtiss,† Linus Bates,† Lem^l Hanes,† David Rose,† Reuben Hickcox,† Ebenezer B. Gould,* Ebenezer Barlow,* Elijah Rose,* Gad Rose,* Peter Gibbons,* Amos Clark,* Jesse Miller,* Russel Rose,* Albert Black,* Fenner Foster,* Daniel

Rose,* Israel Coe,* Seth Granger,* John Bancroft,* Daniel Cooley,* George Hubbard,* Abner Barlow,* Eber Spelman,* Richard Brown,* Jonathan Rose,* Ephraim Munson,* Jeremiah Griswold,* Stephen Wright,* Abner Rose.*"

XII.—GREENWICH.

"Muster-roll of Part of a Company of Militia in the Regt. whereof Elijah Porter, Esq., was Col., commandid by Thomas Weeks, 2nd Lieut., who marched 21st Apl., 1775, In defence of the liberties of America :

"Second Lieutenant, Thomas Weeks.

"Sergeant, Jabez Upham.

"Corporals, Aaron Abbot, Peter Russel.

"Privates, Jabez Groos, William Fisk, William Paterson."

XIII.—GREENWICH.

"A Muster-roll of Capt. Joseph Hooker's Company of Minute-Men to the Regt. whereof Ruggles Woodbridge, Esq., was Col., who marched on the 20th April, 1775 :

"Captain, Joseph Hooker.

"First Lieutenant, Isaac Gray.

"Second Lieutenant, Josiah Willison.

"Sergeants, John McCarn, Simon Stone, John McWhorter, Thomas McMiller.

"Corporals, Darius Price, Robert Field, Joseph Hinds, Moses Stone.

"Privates, William Baxter, Thomas Horth, Benj. Fields, Timothy Hinds, Nahum Powers, Thomas McCluer, Daniel Plumley, Joseph Field, Luke Hitchcock, James Felton, Joel Chase, Elijah Wares, Jabez Town, Ephraim Woodward, Thomas Tenant, Elisha Train, Thomas Montgomery, Isaac Hunter, Solomon Hinds, Ezekiel Lampson, William Shearer, William Hoskins, William Crossett, Thomas Thompson, William Gilinor, Alexander Conckey, Zenas Conckey, John Johnson, Alexander Conckey, Jr., Eliot Gray, John Crosset, Seth Muzza, John Thompson, Matthew Clark, John Donnally, Isaac Conckey, David Abercumbie, Eliphalet Town, James McCluer."

XIV.—HATFIELD.

"Muster-roll of Captain Chapin Minet Company that marched the 20th of April to 26th, hoath days Inclusive. Col. John Fellows' Regiment :‡

"Captain, Israel Chapin.

"Lieutenant, Beres Bardwell.

"Ensign, William Watson.

"Sergeants, Nathaniel Sartwell, Joseph Belding, Robert Weir, Nathaniel Sylvester.

"Corporals, Samuel Wails, Able Scott, James Pach, John Lewis.

"Drummer, Phineas Frary.

"Fifers, Ebenezer Frary, Lucus Graves.

"Privates, Moses Ellies, Timothy Alvord, Esea Fair, Ebenezer Burris, James Baskin, Isten Cole, Jonathan Dickinson, Zenas Field, Jotham Hitchcock, Elihu Hastings, David Morton."

XV.—HATFIELD.

"Capt. Perez Graves marched with a company of thirty-five on the 21st of April, 1775, to Ware and returned home, being in service two days.

"Captain, Perez Graves.

"Lieutenants, Seth Murray, Silas Smith, Elijah Colman.

"Drummer, Nehemiah Waite.

"Privates, Silas Graves, John Makins, Sam Bodman, Wm. Bodman, Levi Makins, Thos. Potter, Moses Warner, Abia Billing, Ganiss Crofts, John Ballard, John Smith, Jo^a Edson, Salmon Morton, Daniel Dickinson, Josiah Otis, Benj. Wells, Elihu Smith, Joel Smith, Gideon Dickinson, Andrew Crawford, Elihu Morton, Elijah Mercy, Seth Tubs, Jacob

* Enlisted.

† Returned.

‡ This company enlisted for and served seven days.

Mosher, Joseph Ponas, Wm. Howard, Benj. Smith, Salmon Waite, Ira Waite."

XVI.—LONGMEADOW.

"A Muster-roll of a Militia Company of the town of Springfield that mustered, in order to assist our Brethren at Lexington, on the 21st day of April, A.D. 1775, under the command of Lieut. David Burt and Lieut. Jonathan Hole; said Company marched to Brookfield, and there rec'd orders to return.

"First Lieutenant, David Burt.

"Second Lieutenant, J. Hole.

"Sergeants, Ebenezer Colton, Samuel Keepe.

"Corporals, Nathaniel Ely, Josiah Cooley.

"Privates, Abner Cotton, John Cotton, Ebenezer Bliss (2d), Aaron Bliss, Saml. Smith, David White, John Ackley, Elijah Burt, Richard Woodworth, Oliver King, Nehemiah Rumrill, Thomas Stebbins, Saml. Morgan, James Parker, Gad Lamb, Ebenezer Stebbins, Saml. Burt."

XVII.—MONTAGUE.

"A Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas Grover Company, as Minnet-Men, Commanded by Col. Williams, of a Minnet Regt. forces of America alarmed Ap'l 19th, 1775:

"Captain, Thomas Grover.

"Lieutenants, John Adams, Josiah Adams.

"Sergeants, Philip Ballard, Simeon King, Asa Fuller, Josiah Burnham.

"Drummer, Elisha Phillips.

"Privates, Elisha Wright, David Sprague, Til Barthrick, Henry Ewers, Elias Sawyer, William Allis, Asa Smith, Joel Perkins, Jonathan Harvey, Moses Brooks, Uriah Weeks, John Brooks, Samuel Smith, Samuel Bardwell, Thomas Whiting, David Burnham, Nathaniel Nichols, Reuben Granby, Joshua Combs, Joseph Combs, Elisha Trizel, Joshua Searls, Zedodiah Allis, John Ewers, Moses Harvey."

XVIII.—NORTHAMPTON.

"A Muster-roll of the Minute Company of Capt. Joⁿ Allen in Genl. Pomeroy's Regt., April 20, 1775:

"Captain, Jonathan Allen.*

"First Lieutenant, Oliver Lyman.*

"Second Lieutenant, James Shephard.†

"Sergeants, Jonathan Stearns,* Asabel Clapp,* Abner Lyman,* Josiah Dickinson.†

"Drummer, John Strong.†

"Fifer, John Bibbins.†

"Corporals, Elihu Root,* Ithamar Strong,* Spencer Phelps,* Elizur Wright.*

"Privates, Seth Hunt,* Jedadiah Smith,* Eleazur Strong,* Jonathan Pomeroy,* Richard Clarke,* Chester Kellogg,* William Colder,* Jonas Clark,* Joseph Parsons,* Noah Cook,* Eliab Alvord,* John Bullard,* Alvord Edwards,* James Taylor,* Nathan Strong,* Noah Parsons,* John Brown,* William Willis,* Elisha Allen,* Simeon Pomeroy,* Timothy Dady,* Lyman Clark,* Elias Thayer,* Daniel Strong,* Nathaniel Phelps,* Paul Clapp,* Joseph Arvin,* Daniel Burt, Elihu Bellows,* Simeon Judd,* Russell Clark,* Michael McDonnell,* Oliver Edwards,* Cyrus Fanning,* Joseph Coots,* Hezekiah Hutchins,* Pliny Pomeroy,* Luther Pomeroy,† Solomon Allen,† Warham Warner.†"

XIX.—PALMER.

"Capt. David Speer's Muster-roll in Col. Pynchon Regiment of Militia, who marched from Palmer In the Alarm, on the 19th of Ap'l, 1775:

"Captain, David Speer.

"First Lieutenant, Robert Hunter.

"Second Lieutenant, David King.

"Sergeants, Samuel McLanethan, Samuel Buel, Stephen Blackman, John Allen McElwane.

"Corporals, Eiram Shaw, Daniel King, Joseph Shaw, Luke Hitchcock.

"Privates, John King, John Sherer, Tho^s McLanethan, David Bratters, Joshua McMarter, Jonas Tylaer, Daniel Dodge, Joseph McNall, Andrew Brown, Simeon Graves, Eleazer Bishop, Seth Bishop, David Shaw, Robert Burns, Gideon King, Wm. Shearer, Josiah Denny, Wm. Sloan, Asher Cooley, Simon Burroughs, Henry Thompson, Moses Lammon, Obadiah Brown, Jno. Allen Smith, Jno. Gardner, Nathan'l Roger, Gideon Graves, Uriah Ward, Rufus Thompson, Jno. Morse, Jno. Gibson, Adonijah Jones, Solomon Cummings."

XX.—SPRINGFIELD.

"A Muster-roll of the Company of Minute-Men that marched from Springfield for the defence of the United Colonies, Apl. 20, 1775, under the command of Maj. Andrew Colton:

"Major, Andrew Colton.

"Privates, Sol. Brewer, Jno. Cotton, Thos. Bates, Matthew Keep, Benj. Colton, Jun., Abijah Edson, Jno. Burt, Jun., Jacob Kellogg, Moses Harris, Joseph Kellogg, Jun., Oliver Burt, Robt. Stevens, Jacob Chapin, Oliver Field, Eleazer Chapin, Medad Stebbins, Jonah Cooley, Simeon More, Thos. Hale, Jun., Seth Storer Coburn."

XXI.—SOUTHWICK.

"A Muster-roll of the Minute Company that came from Southwick, Apl. 20, 1775:

"Privates, Silas Fowler,† George Grainger,† John Reent,† Jesse Dunham,† Elijah Hough,† Jonathan Haies,† John Campbell,† Roger Rost,† Zenas Graves,† Saml. Olds,† Israel Loomis,† Stephen Russell,† Moses Campbell,† Thomas Campbell,† Ezekiel Graves,‡ Levi Bradley,‡ John Stevenson,‡ Israel Haies,‡ Amos Loomis,‡ Noah Loomis,‡ Silas Stephens,‡ Elijah Harmon,‡ Wm. Campbell,‡ James Nelson,‡ Amos Ives.‡"

XXII.—SOUTHWICK.

"SOUTHWICK, Apl. 20, 1775.—A Muster-roll of the Minet Company of Southwick, commanded by Capt. Silas Fowler, whose names are hereunto subscribed, who were all able, effective men, and were all marched on the 21st day of Apl., 1775, for Roxbury, and arrived att Roxbury the 29th day of April aforesaid, and joined the Regt. commanded by Col. Danielson and Col. Wm. Shepherd, his Let., and Bored and Beeded and Vitted our selves During the march, which is one hundred and ten miles upon our own Coast:

"Captain, Silas Fowler.

"Lieutenant, George Granger.

"Ensign, John Keent.

"Sergeant, Levi Dunham, Elijah Hough, Jonathan Houis.

"Corporals, John Campbell, Amos Ives, Wm. Campbell.

"Fifer, Zenas Graves.

"Privates, Israel Loomis, John Stephenson, Noah Loomis, Silas Stephens, Elijah Harmon, Ezekiel Graves, Moses Campbell, Israel Haies, Amos Loomis, Roger Root, Thomas Campbell, Sam'l Olds, Levi Bradley, James Nelson, Stephen Russell.

"14 men were in service 21 days; 11 men were in service 11 days."

XXIII.—SOUTH HAMPTON AND NORWICH.

"Muster-roll of Capt. Pomeroy men that marched Apl. 21st, 1775:

"Captain, Lemuel Pomeroy.

"Lieutenant, David Scott.

"Second Lieutenant, Abner Pomeroy.

"Sergeants, Tim^o Clapp, Dan'l Kortland, Elihu Strong, Lemuel Burt.

"Corporals, James Tearman, Aaron Clapp, Solomon Blair, Paul Sheldon.

* Enlisted.

† Returned.

‡ Served two weeks and two days.

§ Served one week and one day.

"Drummer, Dan Luddington.

"Fifer, Abner Clark.

"Privates, Noah Lyman, Nath'l Dodd, Israel Sheldon, Roger Miller, Solomon Strong, Eber Egglestone, Tim Clark, Sam'l Edwards, Eli Danks, Nathan'l Searls, Ashael Harman, Stephen Clapp, Jacob Pomeroy, Moses Clark, Ezekiel Wood, Gershom Pomeroy, Ebenezer Gee, David Crow, Thos. Crow, Jon. Frost, Sam'l Fobes, Wm. Fobes, Chas. Williams, Isaac Williams, John Tiffany, Asa Cook, George How, Jehiel Egglestone, John Crossett, Jesse Joy."

XXIV.—SOUTH HADLEY.

"A Roll of Capt. Noah Goodman Company of Southadley who marched in defense of American liberty on the Alarm last April, occasioned by Lexington fight:

"Captain, Noah Goodman.

"Privates, Joseph Swan, Sen., Peter Pendergrass, Eliphalet Galord, Dan Comstock,* Joseph Smith,* Nathaniel Ingraham,* Timothy Hilord,* Oliver Taylor,* David Nash,* Toby White,* Selor Sword,* Jon. Hoffard,* Wm. Waite,* Jon. Mashel,* Oliver Galord."*

XXV.—WEST SPRINGFIELD.

"A Minute-roll of the Company under the Command of Capt. Enoch Chapin, marched Apl. 20th, 1775:

"Captain, Enoch Chapin,

"First Lieutenant, Samuel Flower.

"Second Lieutenant, Luke Day.

"Sergeants, Abiathar Robinson, Joseph White, Joel Leonard, William Kendall, Jacob Day.

"Corporals, Sam'l Dumbleton, Timothy Leonard, Daniel White, John Killum, Pelatiah Bliss.

"Fifers, Jared Smith, Andrew Goss.

"Privates, Joshua Guile, Thos. Francis, Oliver Dewey, Abel Chapin, Thos. Green, John Inglesbee, Joshua Chapman, Thomas Trescott, Vinton Leonard, Mishoek Remington, Edw'd Ely, Ebenezer Inglesbee, Enoch Ely, Gideon Jones, Chancy Taylor, Roger Miller, David Roggers, Joseph Young, Gideon Morgan, Oliver Bagg, John Rockwell, John Burger, Abel Cooley, Dan Taylor, Lewis Ely, Timothy Day, Sam'l Cooper, Benj. Stebbins, Judah Bagg, Darick Vanhorne, David Merick, Nathaniel King, Simeon Smith, Jesse Morgan, Joseph Copley, Joel Day, Jon'n Smith, Benj. Loomis."

XXVI.—WEST SPRINGFIELD.

"A Muster-roll of the Company of Minnet-Men that marched from Springfield for the defence of the United Colonies Apl. 20th, 1775, under the command of Maj. Andrew Cotton:

"First Lieutenant, Gideon Burt.

"Second Lieutenant, Walter Pynchon.

"Sergeants, Aaron Steel, William White.

"Corporals, Ambrose Collins, Luther Hitchcock.

"Fifers, William Cotton (3d), David Justus Chapin.

"Drummer, Lewis Chapin.

"Centinels, Jeduthan Sanderson, Israel Chapin, Sam'l Gridley, Alexander Bliss, Aaron Parsons, Jun., Aaron Ferry, Gad Horton, Sam'l Bliss, James Nash, Abel Hancock, Jun., Geo. Wright, Jun., Matthew Langdon, Jun., Peter Coulton, John Stedman.

"Privates, Abner Russell, Asahel Cooley, John Warner, Jun., Justin Smith, Sam'l Edson, Patrick Nugent, Benj. Parsons, Jon. Ingersoll, Calvin Bliss, Henry Stiles, Luther Cotton, Abner Cooley, Samuel Parsons, Noah Bliss, Joseph King, Caleb Cooley, Jun., Zadoc Bliss, Ebenezer Romerill, James Taylor, Spencer Merrick, Sylvanus Hall, Moses Bliss, Joseph Parsons."†

* Served three days.

† This company was in service one month and three days.

XXVII.—WESTFIELD.

"A Muster-roll of the Minute Company that came from Westfield:

"Lieutenant, John Shepherd.

"Second Lieutenant, Zachariah Bush.

"Sergeants, Benj. Dewey, Moses Dewey, Gideon Shepherd, Asa Noble.

"Corporals, Israel Sackett, Roger Noble, Benj. Winchel, James Ninocks.

"Drummer, Ruggles Winchel.

"Fifer, Jedediah Taylor.

"Privates, William Welch, James Colverson, Jas. Derrick, Jared Plumb, Stephen Dewey, David Taylor, Wm. Robinson, Martin Root, Eliab Dewey, Ashbel Noble, Abijah Dewey, Aaron Chapman, David Ross, Jon^a Smith."

XXVIII.—WORTHINGTON.

"Muster-roll of Capt. Webber's company that marched from Worthington the 20th day of April, 1775:

"Captain, Eben^r Webber.

"Sergeants, Jere Kinne, Jo^a Prentice, Joshua Morse, Gershom Randall.

"Drummer, Anthony Morse.

"Fifer, Ezek'l Gardner.

"Privates, Abner Dwelle, Tho^a Cleveland, Stephen Clap, Eben Leonard, Eph^m Wheeler, Reuben Gardner, Moses Buck, David Curtis, Nehim Gates, Jonas Pettingall, Elisha Kinne, Lem'l Clap, Stephen Fitch, Constant Wilber, Sam. Crosby, John Watt, Hez^b Mahuram, Daniel Morse, W^m Barn, Nat. Daniels, Jr., John Anson, Nath Daniels, Elias Gilbert, John Skiff."

XXIX.—WILLIAMSBURG.

"A Muster-roll of Captain Abel Thayer Company that marched the 21st Apl., 1775:

"Lieutenant, William Bodman.

"Privates, Isaiah Dwite, Isaac Warren, Daniel Ball, Ephraim Fisher, Aaron Hemingway, William Reed, Jonathan Warner, James Hunt, Jonathan Munrow."

XXX.—WHATELY AND HATFIELD.

"Muster-roll of the Minnet-Men of Captain Chapin's Company that Marched the 20th Apl., 1775, and returned Home:

"Privates, John Dickinson, Gad Wait, Thomas Potter, Seba Scott, Ebenezer Fitch, Ezekiel Mielsdis, Isaac Miller, Line Meetings, William Young."

XXXI.—CAPT. JOSEPH THOMPSON'S COMPANY.

"A Muster-roll of a Minet Company Commanded by Capt. Joseph Thompson In Col. Timothy Danielson's Regt.:

"Captain, Joseph Thompson.

"Sergeants, Aaron Mighill, Joseph Hoar, Joseph Morgan, Thomas Lambert, Thomas Bliss, Jonathan Brown, David Morgan.

"Corporals, John Harris, Joseph Hitchcock, Judah Stibens.

"Privates, Zedadiah Abbot, Jonathan Charles, Aaron Lombard, Elijah Hitchcock, Eldad Hitchcock, Jacob Hitchcock, Aaron Morgan, Solomon Charles, Hanniah Ebinrod, John Stebbens, Samuel Sharmar, Samuel Bond, Daniel Livermore, William Blashfield, John Bliss, Bryan Sherman, Daniel Moffat, Henry Abbot, Edward Bond, Stoddard Cadey, Elijah Jay, Medad Hitchcock, Hebi Hitchcock, Reuben Lilley, Thos. Lombard, Joseph Lilley, Nathaniel Miller, Adam Townley, Gad Townley, Joseph Tucker, Jesse Bement, William Davis, Thomas Shearman, Ozer Blashfield, Nath'l Chickering, Jon^a Morgan."

XXXII.—GREENFIELD.

"Capt. Agrippa Wells' Muster-roll in Col. Sam'l Williams' Regt. of Minute-Men who marched from Greenfield on the Alarm, Apl. ye 19, 1775:

"Captain, Agrippa Wells.

"Lieutenant, Ezekiel Foster.

"Sergeants, Oliver Atherton, Elijah Kingsley, Dan. Cors.

"Corporals, Asaph Allen, John Wells, Eben^r Scott.

"Privates, Samuel Turner, Sam'l Shattuck, Daniel Chapin, Thomas Hunt, David Davis, Wm. Chadwick, Eliphaz Childs, Sam'l Nichols, Sam'l Dean, John Dewey, Leanus Dewey.

"Lieutenant, Joseph State.

"Sergeants, Joel Chapin, Ariel Hindsdell.

"Corporal, Caleb Chapin.

"Privates, Wm. Kempland, Sam'l Hastings, Sam'l Cunna-
bel, Elijah Michel, Hezekiah Chapin, Jonathan Atherton,
Amasa Smead, Tubal Nash, Simeon Allen, Daniel Picket,
Hophni Rider, Daniel Edwards, Daniel Wells, Farmin Wood,
Michael Frizzle, John Severance, Moses Ames."

III.

ACTION OF SPRINGFIELD AND NORTHAMPTON ON THE ADOPTION OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the above rolls of the Minute-Men we append the following papers transcribed from the town books of Springfield and Northampton, which show how such important matters were considered by each separate town:

SPRINGFIELD RECORDS.

I.

"Jan. 7th, 1778.—To take into consideration articles of Confederation and perpetual union proposed to be entered into by the United American States, with the address of Congress respecting the same, and the address of the General Court of the State of Massachusetts Bay, or pass any vote or give any instruction respecting the same The Town shall think proper.

"The articles of Confederation, &c., being Read, voted, To choose a Committee of five persons to take the same into consideration and prepare Instructions for the Representation of said Town."

II.

"Jan'y 26th, 1778.—The Instruction prepared to be given to the Representatives of said Town was, by the Committee appointed for that purpose at the former meetings, presented, read, and considered, and voted that the same be accepted, the report of which here follows:

"To the Representatives of the Town of Springfield:

"GENTLEMEN,—You are soon to act upon the most interesting matter that ever was, or, perhaps, ever will be, referred to your Deliberation, and to give your suffrages for the ratification or rejection of a plan proposed for the perpetual Union of the thirteen United States of America. Impressed with a deep sense of the vast importance of the object for which we are contending,—The establishment of Liberty for ourselves and posterity,—and remembering that the plan of union laid before you is not to be temporary, but perpetual, and is so framed that being once ratified it is no more to be altered without universal consent, You will, with the greatest care, examine and discuss every article, paragraph, and sentence, compare part with part, that the tendency of the whole to the security or subversion of publick Liberty may be ascertained as far as human foresight can extend. You will consider what were the grievances we complained of under the Dominion of Britain, and from what causes they were brought upon us, and be watchful that nothing be admitted in our own Constitution which may probably produce the same Evils.

"An inquiry by what unhappy defect or error in the inherent Constitution most of the nations of Europe (not excepting those who have Bled in the Defence of Liberty) are now fallen under so despotic and Arbitrary Government might aid you in forming a judgment of the good or ill tendency of the proposed Confederation; however necessary a speedy establishment of a Continental Constitution may be, yet it is a matter of too vast concern to be hurried into effect. Let the foundation be well laid, that the building may be strong and durable. It cannot be expected that we, the Inhabitants of this Town, many of whom have little leisure for Political Speculation, should be so capable of judging in a matter of this intricate nature as you are whom we have chosen to represent us. We must confide much in you and your Associates; our liberties are in your hands, and at your hands they will be required. Therefore, proceed with Caution, Judge Calmly; if you discover any thing in the Confederation dangerous to Liberty give not your Voice for its Ratification till the necessary amendments. Act not with implicit confidence in any; see for yourselves. We shall, as we think our duty, suggest some things to you which deserve your particular attention. The representation in Congress appears to us too unequal. Why may it not be proportioned to the Taxation? To the unequal representation in parliament have been imputed most of our late oppressions. Let us guard against a Danger so fresh in our experience. The mode of taxation is liable to exception; all charges of War &c. are to be born in the several States in proportion to the value of Land with the Buildings and Improvements thereon in each State. Will not the Commercial States be under eased, and the Landed ones overburthened by such a mode? Why ought not the Tax to be proportioned to the real ability and Value of each state, in what so ever that ability consists? We apprehend the powers Delegated to Congress too unlimited. You will observe that the Congress is to be a Single House, not several Distinct Chambers which may have an Inspection over and check upon each other; their powers, therefore, need to be the

more circumscribed. By the Confederacy they are not only to order the Quotas of men to be raised in each state for a Continental Army, To Direct the operation of the army when raised, to appoint the General Officers, and Commissionate officers of whatever rank, but also to have the absolute Command of the purse, without being accountable; and, consequently, the Army will be entirely under their influence. They may borrow or emit what sums they please, and appropriate them at Discretion, only transmitting the several States an account of the sums borrowed or emitted; but we find not that they are accountable for the expenditure or appropriations. We wish you to Deliberate whether the Army and the purse can safely lodged in the same hands; Whether it be not Dangerous that a single House chosen by the representatives should have so large and uncontrollable a power. A Constitution, Gentlemen, should be formed upon a supposition that it may in some future period be administered by designing men.

"What has happened in Europe may happen in America. How easy it is for those who have the forces and money of the people in their own hands to subvert a Constitution & establish themselves in Power! We rather choose that the Congress should only ascertain and proportion the sum necessary for the Publick service, and lay the estimate before the several legislatures, and that the Legislatures make the grants for the supply of the Continental Treasury; we should also Desire that the Congress keep not only a Journal of their proceedings, with an entry of the yeas and nays upon every question, But also an exact amount of all the expenditures, and that this Journal and amount be open to the Inspection of a Committee of any Legislature, The Committee being sworn not to Divulge any matter which the Publick safety may require to be kept secret till the necessity of Secrecy shall cease. We should choose that the Congress should be restrained from keeping up an army in time of peace without the Consent of the several Legislatures, and from marching any Troops into any State in time of peace without the express permission of the Legislature of that State. We take notice that, by the Confederation, no two or more states shall enter into any treaty with each other without the consent of Congress; we would this exception were added: Unless it be for the purpose of obtaining redress of grievance; it ought to be Declared Lawfull for any person or persons to petition Congress, and for any Legislature to desire the Concurrence of the other Legislature for obtaining redress in case of oppression; under our oppression from Great Britain we have found the advantage of Circular Letters and Joint Consultations; it is at least possible there may be some future occasion for similar measures. Use your Influence that the House of Representatives be Less in number, as we imagine the present House to be too Large to transact business, and that the whole State be justly and equally represented. In the next place we direct you that you use your influence [in case] the Militia should be called for upon any future emergency they may not be drafted as heretofore, believing such drafts have a tendency to establish Military government, and are dangerous to the Liberty for which we are contending, But that the men may be encouraged by bounty to enter into the service. This Town, taking into their most serious consideration the present high price of merchandize, and even of the very necessary's of life, cannot believe it is principally owing to monopoly, but that the present circulating paper currency is not sufficiently valued; are under great apprehension that it is a vast deal to plenty; believe that the money is not a proper encouragement to Industry, and are under fearful apprehensions that the farmer will not be properly induced to raise grain and meat for the subsistence of the armies and Inhabitants; earnestly recommend that the quantity be reduced, and that every other possible method be taken to support its credit; and as Civil government is necessary not only to the well-being, but to the very being of society, we recommend to you the Immediate Establishment of it in all the Countys, that the Civil Magistrate be properly encouraged and protected in executing the good and wholesome laws of the Land, and that due care be taken that the Military be kept in due subordination to the Civil Authority, without which our Liberties will Irretrievably be Annihilated."

NORTHAMPTON RECORDS.

I.

"Jan'y 15, 1778.—The Town proceeded to consider the articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union proposed by the Hon^{ble} Continental Congress, and voted that they approve of the same, and direct their Representation at the General Court to act accordingly."

II.

"May 18, 1778.—At this meeting the Constitution and Form of Government recommended by the General Assembly of this State should be taken up and read. And it being read and considered The Question was put, Whether the Town did approve of the said Constitution and Form of Government; and upon a Division of the House, appeared that thirty-six were for it and seventeen against it."

III.

"Nov. 22, 1787.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Town of Northampton qualified to vote in the choice of Representatives, being legally warned and assembled at the Court-house in said Town, on Thursday, the 22d day of November, 1787.

"The Question being put, whether the Town would send any Delegates to the State Convention proposed to be held at Boston, on the second Wednesday in January next, and it passed in the affirmative.

"The Town then voted to send two Delegates to the said Convention, and accordingly chose the Hon^{ble} Caleb Strong and Mr. Benj. Sheldon for that purpose.

"The Town then voted to Choose a Committee to prepare an address to the Delegates expressive of the sentiments of the Town touching the important business for which they were appointed, and accordingly chose Samuel Henshaw, Esq., Robert Bree, Esq., Dea. Elijah Clark, Elijah Wright, Doct. Shep-

herd, and Mr. Jonathan Clap for that purpose, and the said Committee soon after reported the following, which, being repeatedly read and considered, was unanimously approved by the Town (excepting one dissenting vote).

"To the Hon. Caleb Strong & Mr. Benj. Sheldon:

"GENTLEMEN,—In conformity to a resolution of the Gen'l Court of the 25th of October last, We have Delegated you to meet in State Convention on the second Wednesday of January next, for the purpose of adopting or rejecting the Reported Constitution for the United States of America. The object of your Mission, Gentlemen, is of the highest magnitude in human affairs; much time and unwearied application are requisite in order thoroughly to investigate it.

"The Civil Dignity of this State, of the United States, and, perhaps, of Humanity, are suspended upon this momentous Question. We wish you, Gentlemen, patiently to hear and attentively to examine every argument that shall be offered for or against its adoption. Be not unduly influenced by Local Considerations. Let your mind be impressed with the necessity of having an Equal, Energetic, Federal Government. 'Tis the welfare of the Union as well as of Massachusetts that you are to consult. And while you are tenacious of the rights and privileges of the People, be not afraid to delegate to the federal Government such powers as are absolutely necessary for advancing and maintaining our National Honor and happiness.

"But, Gentlemen, we mean not to give you positive instructions relative to your voting for or against the reported Constitution. When in convention you will have the collected wisdom of the State before you, Will hear all that can be said on the subject, and will consequently be able to form a judicious opinion; and having the fullest confidence in your political wisdom, Integrity, and Patriotism, We cheerfully (on our part) submit the all-important question to your decision. And we beseech the all-wise Governor of the world to take the Convention under his holy influence, that so the result may be the best good of the United States of America.

"NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 22, 1787.

"By order of the Committee.

"SAM'L HENSHAW, *Chairman.*"

IV.

COL. ELIHU PORTER'S REGIMENT.

To the ill-fated expedition against Canada of the winter of 1775-76, in which the lamented Montgomery lost his life, the county of Hampshire contributed a regiment, the command of which was intrusted to Col. Elihu Porter, of Hadley. To follow the fortunes of this regiment in its wearisome marches would hardly be within the scope of this work, did our limited space allow. We make room, however, for the following interesting documents relating to the subject, which we have been permitted to copy from the originals now in the possession of Col. Porter's descendants:

I.

WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

"CAMBRIDGE, 10th February, 1776.

"The Continental Congress having confirmed my application to this Government to raise a Regiment for the service of the United Colonies, which is now complied with, and you are appointed to the command thereof. I have to desire, that you will use the utmost diligence and dispatch possible to complete the said Regiment, and march it into Canada by the shortest and best way that, from your own knowledge of the Country and the best information you can get, you think will be the most expeditious.

"I have to acquaint you that if you take your rout by *number four* and Onion River there will be a supply of Provisions ready for you, laid in by order of General Schuyler.

"As this Regiment is to be upon the Continental Establishment, agreeable to the terms and Requisitions of Congress transmitted to the Legislative power of this Province, and the necessity of Reinforcing our troops posted and forming the Blockade of Quebec is too apparent to need dwelling on, I would order each Company to march as fast as they are raised,—the whole putting themselves under the Command of the General or Commanding Officer in Canada as fast as they arrive there.

"Such necessaries as *y^a* will think really proper, and that you cannot do without, will be provided for you by the Commissary-General & Quarter-Master General, and I shall depend upon you that the strictest economy is used consistent with the dispatch necessary upon this occasion.

"These, Sir, are my instructions to you, and, from the character you bear, I doubt not you will pay due attention to them. I must again recommend your making all possible dispatch; and that *y^e* may share in the glory of expelling the Instruments of Ministerial Tyranny from that fair Province is the sincere wish of

"Sir, your most H. St.,

"G^d WASHINGTON.

"COLONEL ELISHA PORTER."

II.

GEN. SCHUYLER'S LETTER.*

"ALBANY, February 5, 1776.

"SIR,—Colo. Fellows has represented to me the Improbability of completing the Regiment ordered to be raised by the Honorable Assembly of the Massa-

* Addressed, "To Colo. Williams, at Stockbridge. To be by him forwarded to Colonel Porter, at Hadley," and endorsed, "Rec'd Feb. 13, 1776. Seal'd & forwarded by Colo. Porter's Humbl Serv't, T. Williams."

chusetts Bay to go into Canada, unless part of the Troops already marched from Berkshire, under the command of Major Cady, be considered as part of the Regiment. These under Major Cady are only engaged to the 15th April; hence, considering them as part of your Regiment would not, I suppose, fulfil the views of the Assembly. It would, however, be (a *Continental* saving of two or three companies if those gone under Major Cady could be induced to engage for an equal Term with those you are now enlisting. If there was a prospect that they would do this, I think it would be a prudent step not to engage the full Regiment in the Colony; but this is a matter the Assembly must determine, as I cannot presume to interfere with or counteract their Regulations. I am, sir,

"Your humble servant,

"PH. SCHUYLER.

"TO COLO. PORTER."

III.

GEN. ARNOLD'S ORDERS.

"TO COLO. PORTER, at Chamblée.

"SIR,—I am this minute Informed of your arrival at St. John's, with part of your Regt. You will please on receipt (?) of this to Draw Ten Days' Provisions at Chamblée, & proceed In your Battos Down the Sorrell to the Army before Quebec and join Gen'l Wooster. You will please to take as many men in the Battos as they will Carry, with Two Chests of Medicine (at Chamblée). I wish you success.

"I am, Sir, Your Hbl. Serv't.,

"B. ARNOLD, B. Genl.

"MONTREAL, Apl. 20, 1776."

IV.

BARON DE WOELDTKE'S LETTER.†

"SORRELL, May 23, 1776.

"SIR,—I have sent with my Servants, my Baggage, &c., to St. John's, and as their baggage must be forwarded from your place by land some distance, on account of the *Rapids*, would be extremely oblige to you if you would have some carriages procured to forward them, directly if possible. Your compliance will much oblige your humil. Serv't.,

"BARON DE WOELDTKE.

"If my men shall want any provisions you will please to order them some."

V.

GEN. WOOSTER'S LETTER AND ORDER.‡

"MONTREAL, May 26, 1776.

"SIR,—You will send a Comp^y of Men to La Chine to Garrison that place; and the remainder of Col. Reed's Regt., if there is any, you will order to this place. Genl. Arnold is gone with the Troops for La Chine, in pursuit of the Enemy. I am, Sir, your h'bl Serv't.,

"DAV'D WOOSTER, *Brig'r-General.*"

VI.

COL. THOS. WILLIAMS TO COL. ELISHA PORTER.

"STOCKBRIDGE, Jan. 27, 1776,

"Our men are some of those already marched; others are going to March tomorrow. We are directed by Genl. Schuyler to march by the way of Albany."

VII.

MR. GERRY'S LETTER.§

"PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1776.

"DEAR SIR,—I rec'd your favour of y^e 31st May, p^r Mr. Chase, but I have heard nothing of y^e other letter which y^e mentioned therein. I am sorry to find y^e Affairs of Canada in such a situation, but they will be soon assisted if in y^e power of Congress to effect it. General Gates is ordered to y^e Command in Canada; 6000 Militia for Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire are soon to join. Coin, 21,000 Dollars in Specie, and part of 500,000 in bills, were sent from this city y^e 16th for Albany, and y^e Commissary-General is to undertake supplying y^e Army; a Committee is appointed to provide Medicine & Clothing, & a strict Scrutiny will be made into y^e causes of Miscarriages in that Department. I am grieved at y^e loss of General Thomas, and think he was a brave officer, and could wish to have rec'd a better account of another officer of which you mention.

"The persons which you mention at our old lodgings were well a short time since, and your desire of being remembered to them shall be complied with.

"Things are going on well in y^e Colonies with respect to Independency; Confederation, &c., &c., and y^e question relative to y^e former is to be agitated in Congress y^e 1st July next.

"General Washington is to be reinforced with 15,000 men at New York, which will augment his army to 25,000, & a flying camp is to be posted in y^e Jerseys consisting of 10,000 men more. You have undoubtedly heard of the prize lately taken and carried into Boston, out of which were landed seventy-five tons of powder, 1000 arms, &c., &c., &c. Saltpetre is manufactured in abundance in y^e Massachusetts, and by Mr. Diven's account they have already delivered into y^e magazines *fifty tons*, and have *thirty tons* of sulphur imported and left in Boston. Three mills are built there, two of which turn out upward of 1000 each p^r week.

"I hope the disposition that has appeared in some officers to censure others will cease, & that in Lieu thereof a laudable Emulation will take place to excell in Discipline & Valor, without which an army must be disgraced. I sincerely wish y^e success and happiness, and remain your friend &

"Hum. ser.,

"ELBRIDGE GERRY.

"P.S.—Pray continue to give me y^e state of things in Canada.

"COLO. PORTER."

† Addressed "To The Commanding Officer at Fort Chamblé."

‡ "To The Commanding Officer on Public Service at St. John's."

§ Addressed, "Col. Elisha Porter, in Canada."

VIII.

GEN. SCHUYLER'S LETTER TO COL. FELLOWS.

"ALBANY, January 20, 1776.

"Half after ten A.M.

"SIR,—Your favor of yesterd'ys date was this moment delivered to me.

"I thank you for the information it contains, and am happy to learn that you have already enlisted so considerable a number of men. As the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay have ordered a Regiment to be raised, and the men to be enlisted for a year, it will supersede the necessity of raising any more in consequence of my directions to you; but I do not wish that those already enlisted (who I suppose will serve beyond the 15th of April next) should be considered as part of the regiment to be raised by virtue of the act or order of your Assembly, unless they would also engage for a year. I therefore hope they will march without delay, and the whole to be under the command of Major Cady, as Maj. Commandant of the Corps, unless you should think proper to take command of them. It is with infinite satisfaction that I learn the alacrity with which my countrymen step forth on this occasion; it will at once redound much to the honor of the persons who engage in this service, & of those who have been active in promoting it, and also evince to our enemies that no obstacle can deter Americans from prosecuting their righteous cause.

"Your zeal, sir, on this occasion merits the Thanks of your Country; if mine are worth the accepting you have them most sincerely, & I shall not fail of doing myself the pleasure to mention you and the respectable Committee of Berkshire to Congress in Honorable terms.

"I am, sir, with much respect,

"Your most humble servant,

"PH. SCHUYLER.

"COLL. JOHN FELLOWS."

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SHAYS REBELLION.

I.

CAUSES OF THE MOVEMENT.

THE great uprising among the discontented people of New England, commonly called the Shays rebellion, which occurred at the close of the war of the Revolution, has scarcely yet been given its proper place in history.

In the great contest for independence, New England, in common with the other parts of the country, strained every nerve to its utmost tension, and in behalf of the cause exhausted her resources to the point of depletion. At its close she was free, but was utterly prostrate and bleeding at every pore. While the excitement lasted the fever in her blood sustained her activities, but the occasion over the excitement waned and the reaction came. This reaction was the first great trial, and by all odds the severest strain, save, perhaps, the great Rebellion, to which our republican form of government has yet been subjected. The history of this insurrectionary movement, written at all in detail, would of itself fill a large volume. Our limited space will allow us, therefore, to attempt nothing more than a brief summary of its most important incidents.

That this sedition did not more seriously obstruct, if not quite overturn, the new government was owing mostly to the incapacity of its leaders. The spirit of rebellion was rife among the people, but from among the ruling classes no competent man stepped forth to lead it, and it spent its force in boisterous, disorganized, and therefore fruitless, revolt against the authority of law and order. Had some bold, ambitious man, competent to lead; had some brave Stark or unscrupulous Arnold or sagacious Schuyler; had some Davis, Lee, or Stonewall Jackson at the critical moment headed the insurgents in Western Massachusetts, or commanded at the attack on the United States arsenal at Springfield,—there is strong reason to believe that England would soon have regained her lost power and our republic would have never been. But Daniel Shays and Luke Day were not the men for the hour or place.

But it should be said, in justice to those engaged in it as well as to the authorities they sought to subvert, that this rebellious spirit was after all rather of the nature of the querulous discontent of children smarting under imaginary wrongs

than of any deliberately treasonable intentions against the new government.

Of a truth, the new order of things had hardly begun. The natural chaos and disorder attendant on a period of revolution had hardly subsided. The people had not forgotten the old order, nor yet learned to love and respect the new. That they suffered from some cause or other they were sure of, and it was natural enough that they should attribute their troubles to the new order of things, and rise in rebellion against it.

When we look at the condition of things in Massachusetts at the close of the war of the Revolution it is easy to discover, in the light of our country's subsequent experience, the causes of this discontent and sedition.

Among the several causes which brought about the "hard times" that resulted in the Shays Rebellion may be enumerated the following:

1st. The State was heavily in debt. The private State debt was £1,300,000. The State's proportion of the Federal debt was not less than £1,500,000. This, contrasted with the whole State indebtedness before the war,—which did not exceed £100,000,—was, for the times, an enormous sum.

2d. The financial embarrassments of the several towns. Every town was heavily embarrassed by advances which they had made to the often-repeated requisitions for men and supplies to support the army, and which had been done upon their own particular credit.*

3d. The inexperience, if not the incapacity, of public men in the management of financial affairs.

4th. The lingering distinctions of caste, which the Revolution had not quite done away with.

5th. The depreciation of paper-money.

6th. The vast amount of private debts which had accumulated during the war, and the hard, if not unjust, laws in force in favor of creditors.

"The insurrection," says William L. Smith, in a paper read by him before the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, at Springfield, Oct. 1, 1877, "was the result of a condition of things now popularly described as 'hard times.' It did not originate so much in disaffection toward the State government as in an uncontrollable impulse of a distressed people to seek relief in some way, or any way. The long and burdensome war of the Revolution had just been brought to a close. The country was impoverished. The Continental paper-money had become worthless, and no substitute for it had been provided. There was no trade, no demand for labor, no way in which the value of property of any kind could be measured. Under the barbarous laws then in force the jails were becoming filled with prisoners, whose only offense was their inability to pay their debts. Men who had nothing to do but to talk about their grievances and distresses were easily excited to turbulence, and local disturbances were frequent and serious. The authorities were too often in sympathy with the offenders against the law, and guilty parties went unpunished. The State constitution, adopted in 1780, was viewed with disfavor by a large minority of the people, and was not regarded as securely established. The Constitution of the United States had not then been framed, and all existing government was merely experimental.

"There was at that time no law for the equitable distribution of a debtor's property among his creditors. The executions of the creditors were levied in the order in which their attachments were made, and each creditor was satisfied in his turn until all were paid or the debtor's estate was exhausted. A man whose credit was suspected found his property covered by attachments at once, and in the condition of things then existing a very slight circumstance excited suspicion. Litigation became general. The State was showered with execu-

* Minot's Hist. of Insurrection in Mass., p. 6.

tions, and large amounts of property were sold for almost nothing to satisfy them. In the unreasoning excitement of the time the courts, lawyers, and sheriffs were denounced in the wildest terms as the promoters of the suffering that men were inflicting upon each other. A cry arose that the courts ought to be abolished. Threats were made that the courts should not be allowed to sit, that no more suits should be entered and no more executions issued. It was such wild clamor as this that led to the first overt act in resistance to the lawful authority."

II.

CONVENTIONS.

Agitations began in Western Massachusetts as early as in the year 1781. The prime-mover in these first efforts to subvert the authority of the government was Samuel Ely. He had been for some years an irregular minister of the gospel at Somers, Conn. He was now suspended from his ministry and a resident of Hampshire Co., Mass. In the year 1781 conventions began to be held, principally upon the instigation of Ely, in Western Massachusetts, to consult upon the subject of grievances. These conventions were made up of delegates from several towns, and their action tended greatly to excite the spirit of rebellion.

III.

MOBS.

In the month of April, 1782, Ely succeeded in raising a mob at Northampton of sufficient force to disturb the holding of the Supreme Judicial Court and the Court of Common Pleas there. For his complicity in this disturbance Ely was arrested, indicted, and, pleading guilty upon trial, was sentenced to imprisonment at Springfield. Soon after, at a time when the people of the town were mostly absent, a mob assembled and set him at liberty. Capt. Densmore, Lieut. Paul King, and Lieut. P. Bardwell were arrested as ringleaders of the rescue, and put in jail at Northampton. Another mob of three hundred men gathered in Hatfield for the release of the ringleaders. The sheriff of the county, Gen. Elihu Porter, called out twelve hundred militia to protect the jail. The rioters sent a committee to Gen. Porter with a demand for the release of the three prisoners. Gen. Porter so far complied with their demand as to release the three men on parole, conditioned for the delivery of their bodies or that of Samuel Ely on demand of the General Court.

The General Court treated this matter with a leniency that seemed to intensify rather than pacify the excited feelings of the populace.

The next overt act of rebellion of much importance occurred the year following, at Springfield.

In the month of May, on the last day of the session of the Court of Common Pleas and the Court of the General Sessions of the Peace, in Springfield, a mob of sixty persons assembled from different parts of the county to prevent the session.

The *Massachusetts Gazette or General Advertiser*, of Springfield, of the date of May 27, gives the following account of this affair:

"On Tuesday last, being the day on which the General Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas opened in this town, a banditti, collected from the obscure corners of the county, composed of men of the most infamous character, to the amount of about sixty in number, met in this town to prevent the sitting of the court. . . . They showed no disposition to attack the courts in the forenoon; at two o'clock they met at a public-house in the town, and resolved themselves to be a convention of the county, met together for the purpose of redressing grievances; after having passed several important resolves they adjourned their convention to the elm-tree near the court-house; when the bell rang for the court, they, in hostile parade, armed with white bludgeons, cut for that purpose, marched before the door of the court-house, and when the court, headed by the sheriff, came to the door, with insolence opposed their entrance; the sheriff, in the mild terms of persuasion, addressing them as gentlemen, desired them to make way. His civility was repaid with outrage, and an action soon commenced; happily, there was a collection of people friendly to the government present, and the mob was repulsed with broken heads. A number of them were instantly taken and committed to prison; after which, by a regular

procedure, they were brought before the Court of Sessions for examination, and were bound to appear before the Supreme Court."

IV.

THE TENDER ACT.

On the 3d day of July, 1782, the "Tender Act" was passed for the benefit of private debtors. By this act it was provided that executions issued for private demands might be satisfied by neat cattle and other articles enumerated therein, at an appraisalment of impartial men under oath. By its retrospective action it tended to suspend lawsuits, and this increased the very evils it was intended to remedy. Its action was limited to one year, at the end of which it was suffered to expire. But its consequences were more lasting. It was the first signal for hostilities between creditors and debtors,—the rich and the poor, the few and the many. From opposing and defying creditors, the discontented were fast led, under the evil influences of this law, to opposing and defying the courts themselves.

And so matters went on from bad to worse through the weary years, with now a convention and then a mob. "Between the conventions and the mobs everything," says Dr. Holland, "became a grievance. Lawyers assisted in the administration of justice; therefore lawyers were never excluded by the popular voice from the Senate and House of Representatives. Money was scarce; therefore there was a loud call for the issue of paper currency. The Legislature refused; a cry then arose against the Legislature.

"The Legislature of 1786 was elected," says William L. Smith,* "at a time of great excitement. Demagogism was in its glory, and the distresses of the people were used for the accomplishment of personal and political ends. Many of the men who had been intrusted with the responsibilities of legislation, and were prominent in the service of the State, were superseded by inexperienced, and in many cases by utterly unfit, persons. Patriots of the Revolution, whose elegant appeals had aroused the spirit that carried the country triumphantly through the war of independence, were defeated as candidates merely because they happened to be lawyers. When the Legislature assembled various visionary schemes were brought forward, among them a proposition that the State should go into the business of manufacturing paper-money. The 'Greenback' party of the day was active and noisy. The very men who had lived through a period of great inflation and consequent depreciation wanted to travel over the same wretched road again. We should wonder at this if we had not seen recently history repeating itself in this particular. After reading the discussions of that time one is brought to the conclusion that the advocates of rag-money have not materially strengthened their arguments during the last ninety years. The Legislature proceeded deliberately, influenced no doubt by the conservative sentiment of Boston, and finally rejected the proposition; and the Senate stood firmly in the way of other dangerous schemes. Thereupon there arose a new clamor. It was declared that the Senate should be abolished, and that the Legislature should not continue to hold its sessions at Boston; and the agitators proceeded to supplement their boisterous declamations by a formal organization."

The Legislature adjourned on the 8th day of July, and the excitement increased. It spent its violence again in conventions and mobs.

V.

MORE CONVENTIONS.

Conventions and mobs seem to have constituted the machinery by which the discontented sought to relieve their distresses. The conventions were at first respectable, but soon became the abettors of violence. The first object of the mobs

* Address before Conn. Val. Hist. Society at Springfield.

seems to have been the stoppage of the inferior courts, so that debts could not be collected, and the next object was the destruction of the superior courts, so that themselves might not be in danger of trial for their crimes.*

Convention at Worcester.—On the 15th of August, 1786, a convention was held at Worcester, composed of delegates from thirty-seven towns of Worcester County. It first voted that it was "a lawful and constitutional body." It then voted that the following were the causes of discontent among the people, to wit:

"1st. The sitting of the General Court in Boston.

"2d. The want of a circulating medium.

"3d. The abuses in the practice of the law, and the exorbitance of the fee-table.

"4th. The existence of the Courts of Common Pleas in their present mode of administration.

"5th. The appropriating the revenues arising from the impost and excise duties to the payment of the State securities.

"6th. The unreasonable and unnecessary grants made by our General Court to the attorney-general and others.

"7th. The servants of the government being too numerous, and having too great salaries.

"8th. This Commonwealth granting aid or paying moneys to Congress while our public accounts remain unsettled. But this convention proposed that relief should be sought only by lawful and constitutional means, and deprecated all riots and mob violence."†

It should be stated that the war, like all others, had engendered luxury and expensive living. It greatly stimulated the importation, and consequently the consumption, of foreign goods. This, of course, added in the end to the other burdens. The public prints of the day were full of comments, suggested by the confusion of the times. One says, "How much soever we may be oppressed, yet this much is certain: we cannot be oppressed without justice. Why, then, should we wish to stop its execution? If we have honestly involved ourselves in public or private debts, let us honestly discharge the obligations we have contracted. We have nobly bled for our liberty, and finally obtained the victory. But at the rate we are about to use it, God knows it cannot be much preferable to slavery."‡

Convention at Hatfield.—On the 22d day of August, 1786, a convention met at Hatfield, in Hampshire County. This convention was called at the recommendation of a minor convention previously held at Pelham.

This convention was constituted of delegates from fifty towns in Hampshire County. After a deliberation of three days, it decided upon and put forth the following body of grievances, to wit:

"At a meeting of delegates from fifty towns in the county of Hampshire, in convention held at Hatfield, in said county, on Tuesday, the 22d day of August instant, and continued by adjournments until the twenty-fifth ult., voted that this meeting is constitutional.

"The convention, from a thorough conviction of great uneasiness subsisting among the people of this county and Commonwealth, then went into an inquiry for the cause; and, upon mature consideration, deliberation, and debate, were of opinion that many grievances and unnecessary burdens now lying upon the people are the sources of that discontent so evidently discoverable throughout this Commonwealth. Among which the following articles were voted as such, viz.:

"1st. The existence of the Senate.

"2d. The present mode of representation.

"3d. The officers of government not being annually dependent on the representatives of the people, in General Court assembled, for their salaries.

"4th. All the civil officers of government not being annually elected by the Representatives of the people in General Court assembled.

"5th. The existence of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

"6th. The Fee-Table, as it now stands.

"7th. The present mode of appropriating the impost and excise.

"8th. The unreasonable grants made to some of the officers of government.

"9th. The supplementary aid.

"10th. The present mode of paying the governmental securities.

"11th. The present mode adopted for the payment and collection of the last tax.

"12th. The present mode of taxation, as it operates unequally between the polls and estates, and between landed and mercantile interests.

"13th. The present method of practice of the attorneys-at-law.

"14th. The want of a sufficient medium of trade to remedy the mischiefs arising from a scarcity of money.

"15th. The General Court sitting in the town of Boston.

"16th. The present embarrassments on the press.

"17th. The neglect of the settlement of important matters depending between the Commonwealth and Congress relating to monies and averages.

"18th. Voted, This convention recommend to the several towns in this county that they instruct their representatives to use their influence in the next General Court to have emitted a bank of paper-money, subject to a depreciation; making it a tender in all payments, equal to silver and gold, to be issued in order to call in the Commonwealth's securities.

"19th. Voted, That whereas several of the above articles of grievances arise from defects in the constitution, therefore a revision of the same ought to take place.

"20th. Voted, That it be recommended by this convention to the several towns in this county that they petition the Governor to call the General Court together, in order that the other grievances complained of may, by the Legislature, be redressed:

"21st. Voted, That this convention recommend it to the inhabitants of this county that they abstain from all mobs and unlawful assemblies until a constitutional method of redress can be obtained.

"22d. Voted, That Mr. Caleb West be desired to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this convention to the convention of the county of Worcester.

"23d. Voted, That the chairman of this convention be desired to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this convention to the county of Berkshire.

"24th. Voted, That the chairman of this convention be directed to notify a county convention, upon any motion made to him for that purpose, if he judge the reasons offered be sufficient, giving such notice, together with the reasons therefor, in the public papers of the county.

"25th. Voted, That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be sent to the press in Springfield for publication."

As the natural result of such deliberations mob violence was again the order of the day.

On the last Tuesday of August following, a mob numbering fifteen hundred persons assembled under arms at Northampton.‡ It was on the day appointed by law for the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas and the General Sessions of the Peace. The mob took possession of the ground adjoining the court-house. The result was that no court was held. Mob violence was again triumphant. Those who did not wish to pay their debts accomplished their object.

The clerk of the court at Northampton made the following minute in his records, to wit:

"Early on the morning of this day there was collected a considerable number of persons under arms, who paraded near the court-house, with a proposed design to prevent this court from sitting; a committee from whom presented a petition, requesting the court would not proceed to any business. The court having considered thereof, thought proper to open the same at the house of Capt. Samuel Clark, innholder, in Northampton; and having continued all matters now pending in said court to the term of this court next to be holden in Springfield, in and for the county of Hampshire, on the second Tuesday of November next, adjourned without day."

But no November term of the court was held. The court was continued by legislative action till the May following.

After being informed of the action of the Northampton mob, Governor Bowdoin at once issued his proclamation calling upon all "judges, justices, sheriffs, grand jurors, constables, and other officers, civil and military, to suppress all such riotous proceedings." The proclamation, after appealing to the State pride, personal honor, and patriotism of the people, enjoined upon the attorney-general the duty of prosecuting and bringing to condign punishment not only the ringleaders and abettors of the Northampton mob, but also all subsequent offenders against law and order.

On the week succeeding the Northampton demonstration the sittings of the courts were also stopped at Worcester, and on the 11th of September a mob at Concord stopped the sittings of the courts of Middlesex County. But the mob of Berkshire County seemed so far to be the most violent of any. They assembled, at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas at Great Barrington, to the number of eight hundred, and

* Holland's Hist. of Western Mass., Vol. I., p. 235.

† Ibid., p. 236.

‡ Ibid., p. 237.

§ Minot's Hist. Insurrections in Mass., p. 37.

not only stopped the sitting of the court, but broke open the jail and liberated the prisoners.

UNIVERSAL DISORDER.

The whole State was now aflame with excitement; from one end of it to the other rebellion and anarchy stared the people in the face.

VI.

DANIEL SHAYS.

And now appear upon the scene two strong and turbulent spirits who soon brought the rebellion to a head, but not until they had stirred the troubled waters to their profoundest depths,—Daniel Shays and Luke Day.

Daniel Shays, who about this time came to the front as the acknowledged leader of the insurrection, seems to have been a soldier of fortune. His parents had been extremely poor, and his early education was neglected. Yet he was a man of good address and not displeasing manner. He was courageous, ambitious, strong-minded, and sagacious, but unscrupulous in accomplishing his ends. He was born in Hopkinton in the year 1747. When young he worked some time on a farm in Framingham. He removed to Great Barrington before the Revolutionary war, and at the breaking out of the violent phase of the rebellion resided at Pelham. At the age of twenty-eight he entered into the service of his country, with the rank of ensign, and was conspicuous for his bravery at Bunker Hill. In the year 1776 he was appointed a lieutenant in Col. Varnam's regiment, and was soon detached on recruiting-service. He enlisted a company, which he took to West Point, whose engagement to serve was on the condition of his being the captain. This condition was not fulfilled, and the men were apportioned to different corps. He was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and at the storming of Stony Point. In 1779 he received a captain's commission, and was with Col. Putnam's regiment at Newark, N. J., in October, 1780, when he resigned and left the service. He possessed few qualifications for a high command. After the suppression of the insurrection he removed to Sparta, N. Y., where he lived in utter poverty, dying in the year 1825.

VII.

LUKE DAY

was born at West Springfield, July 25, 1743. His father was a wealthy land-owner, but the land, for some reason, fell to a younger brother. At the opening of the war of the Revolution he was commissioned as a captain. He served honorably in the Continental army for several years, and at the close of the war returned home poor and a major by brevet. He seems to have been a somewhat rough, boisterous man, but brave, and influential among his fellows. Of the two, he was perhaps stronger-minded and more sagacious than Shays, but less plausible and gentlemanly. He raised his own men, drilled, and commanded them. He was a most inveterate speech-maker, and often met the turbulent spirits of his neighborhood at the old Stebbins tavern in West Springfield, and harangued them for hours together. A few days before the attack of Shays upon the arsenal at Springfield, Day, in talking to his men, said, "My boys, you are going to fight for liberty. If you wish to know what liberty is, I will tell you. It is for every man to do what he pleases, to make other folks do as you please to have them, and to keep folks from serving the devil." After the defeat of Shays, Day fled to New York. He afterward returned, under the conditions of a general pardon, to his native town, and died there, miserably poor, at an advanced age. While drilling his men on West Springfield Common, they wore in their hats a sprig of hemlock, which afterward became the symbol of the insurgents.

Such were the two men who, on the breaking out of the more violent phase of the rebellion, assumed its leadership.

VIII.

THE ATTACK UPON THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT AT SPRINGFIELD.

Thus far, as the reader has seen, the attacks of the mob had been made upon the inferior courts,—the Courts of Common Pleas and of General Sessions of the Peace. But the grand jury met also with the Supreme Judicial Court, and unless the sittings of that court could also be prevented, the rioters could all be indicted and punished.

The next sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court was to be held in Springfield, on the 26th day of September. The insurgents resolved to prevent its sitting. But the friends of law and order were also at this time profoundly conscious of the impending danger, and made up their minds that the court should be held at whatever cost.

The rebellion had now reached its height. Outrages had been committed in Middlesex and Bristol, as well as in the western counties of the State. Even the city of Boston was threatened, and the movement spread into the adjoining States. It is probable that at this time neither the insurgents nor the State authorities knew its extent. After it was over, the Legislature passed a law disqualifying persons engaged in the rebellion from holding office. It was then found that in some towns there were not enough men untainted to fill the offices, and it became necessary to pass an enabling act. This was the state of things when the Supreme Court was first attacked at Springfield.

But it would seem that this high-handed outrage was the culmination of the insurrectionary movement.

The determined stand here taken by the friends of law and order opened the eyes of the thinking ones, and one after another they returned to their homes, leaving it to the more unscrupulous rabble to follow Shays in his mad attempt upon the arsenal in the following winter.

On the 27th day of September, the Governor issued his proclamation convening the Legislature. The command of the governmental forces at Springfield was intrusted to Gen. Williams. We cannot do better here than to copy the account of this affair given in the able paper of William L. Smith, above referred to. Mr. Smith says:

"Gen. Shepard succeeded in collecting about six hundred militia and volunteers, and anticipated the plans of the insurgents by taking possession of the court-house. On the appointed day the court was opened, Chief-Justice Cushing and Justices Sargeant, Sewall, and Sumner being present, and Shays appeared at the head of a force largely superior in numbers to Gen. Shepard's, but his men were not as well armed as were the militia. The insurgent leaders were disconcerted at finding the militia in possession of the court-house; their followers were enraged, and insisted upon making an immediate attack. But the leaders were more prudent. They knew that the government troops were well armed, they had no artillery, and they were especially disgusted with the bark of a small cannon, which they styled the 'government's puppy.' They offered to withdraw if the judges would agree that no other than the ordinary criminal business of the term should be taken up. The judges replied in substance that they had a public duty to discharge, and would attend to such business as should properly come before them. But by the time this answer was received the insurgent leaders were indifferent as to the action of the court, for they were satisfied the grand jury could not be got together, and that there would be no trials. They saw their main purpose would be accomplished without fighting. Shays had his headquarters on or near Ferry Lane (now Cypress Street), and a tavern that stood on the southerly corner of the present Main and Sargeant Streets was a favorite rendezvous of the insurgents.

"The inhabitants of Springfield were beginning to feel some relief from their anxiety, when a new commotion was seen in

the camp of the insurgents. It was rumored among them that the militia had determined that they should not be permitted to march past the court-house. It is not likely that any person in authority on the government side threw down the gauntlet in that way. It is more probable that the rumor originated with some of the Shays men, who wanted a pretext for a fight and consequent pillage. But the rumor, however it originated, aroused the fighting-qualities of the insurgents. Old soldiers were not to be told that they must not march over the highway. They notified Gen. Shepard that they would march past the court-house forthwith, and they did so in military order and with loaded muskets, and they countermarched and again passed under the windows of the court-house. But no one came forward to knock the chip from their leader's shoulder. The experiment of the insurgents proved a failure. The militia could not be tempted to accept a mere challenge or invite a battle. A taunt or a careless word would have occasioned a collision, but the word was not spoken. But some of the militia were so impressed by the numbers and bearing of the insurgents that they deserted their colors and enlisted under Shays.

"The court was kept open three days, but the proceedings amounted to a mere ceremony. The grand jury did not assemble. Parties to causes, jurors, and witnesses were under arms, either on one side or the other. One defendant, who was out on bail, was defaulted, and that was the only business transacted at the term. The adjournment of the court under such circumstances was a victory for the insurgents, and their triumph was made complete when they learned that the judges had determined not to hold the October term at Great Barrington. The judges had been informed of the preparations made for their reception at that place, and knew it would be useless to attempt to hold the term.

"The rebels had accomplished all they intended, and more, but success had crazed them. The rank and file were clamorous for a fight, and Shays sent a message to Gen. Shepard demanding a surrender of the court-house. Gen. Shepard did not deem the possession of the court-house worth fighting for, the court having adjourned, and moved his forces to the Federal arsenal, where there was valuable property that required protection. The insurgents, finding no satisfaction in standing guard over an empty building, and not yet being ready to make war against the Federal authority, soon dispersed."

On the 27th day of September the Legislature assembled, according to the proclamation, and the Governor, in an able speech from the chair, presented to the members the alarming state of affairs. The Senate appeared to be decided in their opinion that stringent measures were necessary to be taken, but the lower house, more or less in sympathy with the objects, if not with the acts, of the insurgents, wavered, and favored conciliation.

Various disturbances occurred in different parts of the State, and the military was called out to protect the courts. Upon hearing this, Shays issued the following order to the insurgents:

"PELHAM, Oct. 23, 1786.

"GENTLEMEN,—By information from the General Court, they are determined to call all those who appeared to stop the court to condign punishment. Therefore I request you to assemble your men together, to see that they are well armed and equipped with sixty rounds each man, and to be ready to turn out at a minute's warning; likewise to be properly organized with officers.

"DANIEL SHAYS."

Further disturbances occurred in various parts of the State, and again, early in December, the insurgents were preparing to renew their opposition to the laws in the county of Hampshire, as the following address issued at the time will show:

"AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE, NOW AT ARMS.

"GENTLEMEN,—We have thought proper to inform you of some of the principal causes of the late risings of the people, and also of their present movements, viz.:

"1st. The present expensive mode of collecting debts, which, by reason of the

great scarcity of cash, will of necessity fill our gaols with unhappy debtors, and thereby a reputable body of people rendered incapable of being serviceable either to themselves or the community.

"2d. The moneys raised by impost and excise being appropriated to discharge the interest of governmental securities, and not the foreign debt, when these securities are not subject to taxation.

"3d. A suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, by which those persons who have stepped forth to assert and maintain the rights of the people are liable to be taken and conveyed even to the most distant part of the commonwealth, and thereby subjected to an unjust punishment.

"4th. The unlimited power granted to Justices of the Peace and Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs and Constables, by the Riot Act, indemnifying them to the prosecution thereof, when, perhaps, wholly actuated from a principle of revenge, hatred, and envy.

"Furthermore, Be assured that this body, now at arms, despise the idea of being instigated by British emissaries, which is so strenuously propagated by the enemies of our liberties, and also wish the most proper and speedy measures may be taken to discharge both our foreign and domestic debt.

"Per Order,

"DANIEL GRAY,

"Chairman of the Committee for the above purpose."

At the same time another publication appeared in the *Hampshire Herald*, published in Springfield, of similar tenor:

"To the Printer of the Hampshire Herald:

"SIR,—It has somehow or other fallen to my lot to be employed in a more conspicuous manner than some others of my fellow-citizens in stepping forth in defence of the rights and privileges of the people, more especially of the county of Hampshire.

"Therefore, upon the desire of the people now at arms, I take this method to publish to the world of mankind in general, particularly the people of this commonwealth, some of the principal grievances we complain of, and of which we are now seeking redress, and mean to contend for until a redress can be obtained, which we hope will soon take place; and if so, our brethren in this commonwealth, that do not see with us as yet, shall find we shall be as peaceable as they be.

"In the first place, I must refer you to a draught of grievances drawn up by a committee of the people now at arms, under the signature of Daniel Gray, chairman, which is heartily approved of; some other also are here added, viz.:

"1st. The General Court, for certain obvious reasons, must be removed out of the town of Boston.

"2nd. A revision of the constitution is absolutely necessary.

"3rd. All kinds of governmental securities, now on interest, that have been bought of the original owners for two shillings, three shillings, four shillings, and the highest for six shillings and eight pence on the pound, and have received more interest than the principal cost of the speculator who purchased them, that if justice was done, we verily believe, nay, positively know, it would save this commonwealth thousands of pounds.

"4th. Let the lands belonging to this commonwealth, at the eastward, be sold at the best advantage, to pay the remainder of our domestick debt.

"5th. Let the monies arising from impost and excise be appropriated to discharge the foreign debt.

"6th. Let that act passed by the General Court last June, by a small majority of only seven, called the Supplementary Aid, for twenty-five years to come be repealed.

"7th. The total abolition of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

"8th. Deputy Sheriffs totally set aside, as a useless set of officers in the community, and Constables, who are really necessary, be empowered to do the duty, by which means a large swarm of lawyers will be banished from their wonted haunts, who have been more damage to the people at large, especially the common farmers, than the savage beasts of prey.

"To this I boldly sign my proper name, as a hearty well-wisher to the rights of the people.

"THOMAS GROVER.

"WORCESTER, Dec. 7, 1786."

At length, on the 26th day of December, Shays, at the head of an armed mob of three hundred men, marched into the court-house at Springfield, and forcibly prevented the sitting of the court appointed to be held there.

A letter from Springfield to the *Boston Chronicle*, under date of the 27th of December, gives an account of this outrage, committed there the day before:

"There is a stagnation of almost every kind of business among us by reason of the tumults which are so prevalent here. Yesterday we had another visit from the mob; about 350 men marched in hostile array, with drums beating, and took possession of the court-house, commanded by Shays, Day, and Grover, in order to prevent the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, which by law was to have been held here at that time. This they effected, as there was no opposition on the part of the government. It was not possible for the court (as they were surrounded by an armed force and a guard placed at the door of the room in which the judges were met) to proceed to do business. They therefore informed a committee who were chosen by the insurgents to wait on them that they would not attempt to open the court. After which, about dark, the insurgents left the town."

IX.

THE ATTACK ON THE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD.

This and other outrages incited the Governor and his council, in the absence of the Legislature, to adopt the most energetic measures for the restoration of order and the suppression of the rebellion, now continuing so formidable.

Says Mr. William L. Smith: "The Governor and the members of the Executive Council were capable and resolute men, and were faithful to their great trusts, but they were powerless. They did not have at their command the means of sustaining even a single regiment in the field. The emergency was finally met by some of the capitalists and business-men of Boston, who realized the danger to which their interests would be exposed by a revolution, and came forward with an offer of a loan to the State, trusting to future legislation for their reimbursement. Their offer was accepted, and there was at once a change in the condition of affairs. There was a new and wholesome activity in the executive departments. Orders were issued for the raising and equipment of four thousand five hundred men, a considerable army in that day. Public sentiment at once exhibited a more healthy tone. The wavering and doubting began to get off the fence and range themselves on the side that had troops and money, and the lukewarm and more thoughtful among the insurgents began to think of their allegiance. Shays and his council had been in deliberation over two distinct plans of operation. The more reckless of the leaders advised an attack upon Boston, for the purpose of releasing two of their number who had been arrested and were held in jail. Others advised that the attack on Boston be delayed until after the seizure of the Continental arsenal at Springfield, with its store of war material; and this last plan was the one adopted.

"The Hampshire County quota of twelve hundred men were ordered to assemble at Springfield, and Gen. Shepard was placed in command. The Eastern militia were to meet at Roxbury, whence they were to march to Worcester, and there be joined with the force raised in Worcester County. The chief command was given to Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, an accomplished officer of the Revolutionary war. Gov. Bowdoin's orders to Gen. Lincoln required him to protect the Court of Common Pleas at the January term at Worcester, and left his further movements against the insurgents to his own discretion."

The orders of the Governor to Gen. Lincoln were as follows:

"BOSTON, JANUARY 19, 1787.

"SIR,—You will take command of The Militia detached in obedience to my orders of the 4th instant. The great objects to be effected are to protect the Judicial Courts, particularly those next to be held in the County of Worcester, if the justices of the said courts should request your aid; to assist the civil magistrates in executing the laws, and in repelling or apprehending all and every such person and persons as shall, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and also to aid them in apprehending the disturbers of the public peace, as well as all such persons as may be named in the State warrants, that have been, or shall be, committed to any civil officer or officers, or to any other person, to execute.

"If, to these important ends, the militia already ordered out should, in your opinion, be incompetent, you will call on the Major-Generals for further and effectual aid; And, if you can rely on their attachment to government, you will, in the first instance, call on the militia in the neighborhood of your camp. I cannot minutely point out to you the particular line you shall pursue in executing these orders: But would observe in general, that if, to answer the aforesaid valuable purposes, you should judge it necessary to march a respectable force through the western counties, you will in that case do it. This would give confidence to the well affected; would aid and protect the civil officers in executing their duty, & would convince the misguided of the abilities of government, and its determination to pursue every legal and constitutional measure for restoring peace and order to the Commonwealth.

"You are to consider yourself, in all your military offensive operations, constantly as under the direction of the civil officers, saving when any armed force appears, and oppose your marching to execute these orders.

"That I may be fully acquainted with all the proceedings of the armed force under your command, and with all matters that respect the great objects to be effected, you will give me regular information by every post. And for intermediate and necessary intelligence you will order the Quartermaster-Gen'l to provide the necessary expresses.

"On these attempts to restore system and order, I wish the smiles of heaven, and that you may have an agreeable command, the most perfect success, and a speedy and safe return, and am with much esteem,

"Sir, your most obedient servant,

"JAMES BOWDOIN.

"HON. MAJOR-GENERAL LINCOLN."

We again quote from Mr. Smith:

"Gen. Shepard again anticipated the movements of Shays. Acting under the authority of the secretary of war, he took possession of the arsenal. Gen. Lincoln reached Worcester on the 22d of January, after a three days' march from Roxbury through the deep snow of midwinter. The court was opened, and proceeded with the business of the term. Order was restored at Worcester, and substantially at all points in the State east of that place. The insurgents were concentrating their strength in the western counties, and it was understood on all hands that the issue was to be tried and determined at Springfield.

"The positions of the several armed forces on the evening of January 24 were as follows: Gen. Shepard was posted at the arsenal with about one thousand men. Shays had just reached Wilbraham on his march from Rutland. A part of Lincoln's command was less than two days' march in the rear of Shays. Luke Day, an insurgent leader, was at West Springfield with about four hundred men and boys, well armed and well drilled. There was a good ice-bridge at the time, so that he was within easy reach of the arsenal. Eli Parsons, a Berkshire leader, was in the north parish of Springfield (now Chicopee) with about four hundred men. The total insurgent force was about double that of Gen. Shepard.

"The inhabitants of Springfield, except such as were within the immediate protection of Gen. Shepard, were kept in constant alarm. Respectable citizens were seized in their own houses and taken to Day's camp in West Springfield, where they were kept under guard as hostages and for purposes of retaliation. Men were not sure whether their near neighbors were friends or foes, and unprotected homes were exposed to outrage and plunder. Upon the receipt of the news that Shays had reached Wilbraham, most of the women and children who had means of conveyance fled from the town, the greater part of them going to Longmeadow.

"On his arrival at Wilbraham, Shays sent a message to Day informing him that he intended to attack the arsenal on the 25th. Day replied by letter that he could not move on that day, but would join in the attack on the 26th. Day's messenger was arrested, and his letter, instead of going to Shays, went to Gen. Shepard. On the 25th, Shays moved upon Springfield, expecting, of course, the co-operation of Day and Parsons. Even if he had received Day's letter, he could not have delayed his attack. His only chance of success was in seizing the arsenal before Gen. Lincoln could come up.

"At that time none of the buildings now standing on the arsenal grounds had been erected. There were two wooden buildings, built for barracks and for storage, on the brow of the hill looking to the north, on or near the site of the present storehouse. There was a private dwelling-house on the site of the present middle arsenal (opposite the Olivet Church). It was to this house that the dead and wounded insurgents were carried. East of that point there were no buildings except the powder-magazine, that stood in a then remote spot in the woods. Magazine Street has since been located over its site. The present main Armory square was the public training-field. There were not then any gun-shops on the arsenal grounds. If there was one in the town at the time, it was in Ferry Lane, where government gun-work was originally done in Springfield.

"When Shays left Wilbraham, on the morning of the 25th, Asaph King, a deputy-sheriff, started on horseback to give information to Gen. Shepard. He was obliged to avoid the highways, and made his way across the fields, through snow-drifts and over fences, and is said to have accomplished the

distance in forty-five minutes. This was the first exact information received by Gen. Shepard of the approach of Shays, and he proceeded to make ready for his fitting reception. His men were stationed near the barracks, and his cannon were planted on the brow of the hill commanding the approach by the Boston road. A part of his force was posted in Main Street, at the point now crossed by the Boston and Albany Railroad, for the purpose of holding Day in check in case he should attempt to come to the aid of Shays. A considerable mob collected at that point, but did not attempt an attack upon the militia.

"It was toward the close of the short winter day that the insurgents were seen from the arsenal making their toilsome march through the snow on the Boston road. They were in the best of spirits. Every attempt they had hitherto made had succeeded, but it was not an unprotected court-house they were now intending to occupy. Some of them were to be dead within the next few minutes. Shays was entirely confident. Some of his old army comrades went out to meet him, and advised him to keep out of the range of Gen. Shepard's guns and abandon his treason. He received them pleasantly, told them he was sure of success, and was inclined to be jocose. He did not know his own men.

"There is a good deal of loose tradition about the affair of the 25th of January, which is entirely omitted here for the reason that it does not seem to be supported by any trustworthy contemporary evidence. There was not any battle. The only firing was on the government side, and there was but little of that. Only one shot seems to have been fired in genuine earnest, and that was followed by a panic among the insurgents and a flight. The official report of the firm but kind-hearted Gen. Shepard to the government gives us reliable history. It is as follows:

"SPRINGFIELD, January 26, 1787.

"SIR,—The unhappy time has come in which we have been obliged to shed blood. Shays, who was at the head of about twelve hundred men, marched yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock toward the public buildings, in battle array. He marched his men in an open column by platoons. I sent several times, by one of my aids, and two other gentlemen, Capts. Buffington and Woodbridge, to him to know what he was after, or what he wanted. His reply was, He wanted barracks; barracks he would have, and stores. The answer was, He must purchase them dear, if he had them. He still proceeded on his march until he approached within two hundred and fifty yards of the arsenal. He then made a halt. I immediately sent Maj. Lyman, one of my aids, and Capt. Buffington, to inform him not to march his troops any nearer the arsenal on his peril, as I was stationed here by order of your Excellency and the secretary at war, for the defense of the public property; in case he did, I should surely fire on him and his men. A Mr. Wheeler, who appeared to be one of Shays' aids, met Mr. Lyman after he had delivered my orders in the most peremptory manner, and made answer, that that was all he wanted. Shays immediately put his troops in motion, and marched on rapidly near one hundred yards. I then ordered Maj. Stephens, who commanded the artillery, to fire upon them; he accordingly did. The two first shots he endeavored to overshoot them, in hope that they would have taken warning without firing among them, but it had no effect on them. Maj. Stephens then directed his shot through the centre of his column. The fourth or fifth shot put the whole column into the utmost confusion. Shays made an attempt to display his column, but in vain. We had one howitz, which was loaded with grape-shot, which, when fired, gave them great uneasiness. Had I been disposed to destroy them, I might have charged upon their rear and flanks with my infantry and the two field-pieces, and could have killed the greater part of his whole army within twenty-five minutes. There was not a single musket fired on either side.

"I found three men dead on the spot, and one wounded, who is since dead. One of our artillerymen, by inattention, was badly wounded. Three muskets were taken up with the dead, which were all deeply loaded. I enclose to your excellency a copy of a paper sent to me last evening. I have received no reinforcements yet, and expect to be attacked this day by their whole force combined. I am, sir, with great respect,

"WILLIAM SHEPARD.

"On the back,—By Col. Eli Parsons."

"His Excellency, JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq."

"The following is a copy of the paper inclosed in the above letter:

"HEADQUARTERS, WEST SPRINGFIELD, January 25, 1787.

"The body of the people assembled in arms, adhering to the first principles in nature, self-preservation, do, in the most peremptory manner, demand

"1. That the troops in Springfield lay down their arms.

"2. That their arms be deposited in the public stores, under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the present contest.

"3. That the troops return to their homes upon parole.

"Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

"LUKE DAY.

"Captain Commandant of this division.

"To the commanding officer at Springfield, Jan. 25, 1787."*

With the affair at the arsenal at Springfield ended everything of importance which occurred during this uprising in the valley of the Connecticut.

On the night of the 25th, Shays retreated to "Chapin's Tavern," five miles east of Springfield. The next day he marched to Chicopee, and joined the force of Parsons, two hundred of his men deserting by the way.

On the 27th, Gen. Lincoln's army, consisting of three regiments of infantry, a body of cavalry, and three companies of artillery, entered Springfield. After an hour's rest, Lincoln's infantry and artillery crossed the river to the west side in quest of Day and his party. At the same time Gen. Shepard with his force moved up the east bank, and the cavalry went up the river on the ice to prevent the junction of Day and Shays. The insurgents manifested no further disposition to fight. The pursuit was kept up with vigor until the insurgents were all dispersed and their leaders captured or driven from the State.

We again quote from Mr. Smith's paper:

"John Hancock, who was the first Governor under the State constitution, was again elected in 1787. It is no unfavorable criticism of the administration that immediately preceded him to say that his election was generally received as a promise of the removal of the prevailing discontent. The armed insurrection had been suppressed, but the work of bringing the people of the State to a cordial and unanimous support of the constitution and laws remained to be performed. The new Governor assumed this difficult undertaking, and accomplished it. John Hancock did not believe in the religion of hate. Nine of the leading insurgents, who were convicted of treason and sentenced to death, were pardoned, some of them at the foot of the gallows, the only condition being that they should never hold any office, civil or military, within the commonwealth. A large number of persons convicted of seditious offenses were pardoned unconditionally. A member of the Legislature, who was convicted of treasonable practices, was sentenced to stand for an hour on the gallows, with a rope around his neck, and to pay a fine of fifty pounds. This seems to have been the only sentence carried into execution. It would be a good plan, perhaps, to revive this mode of dealing with recreant legislators. Conciliatory measures were adopted by the Legislature. The sullen mutterings of the defeated insurgents gradually subsided. Commerce soon settled commercial difficulties in its own way, as it always does if unfettered by meddlesome legislation, and a season of prosperity ensued. The rebellion was ended at last in accordance with the grand precepts of the gospel of forgiveness and of peace. And all history tells us that rebellion is never completely conquered in any other way."

The following is a list of the men whose names will go down in history as leaders in this movement: Daniel Shays, Luke Day, Eli Parsons, Perez Hamlin, Elisha Manning, Daniel Dunham, Ebenezer Crittenden, Jacob Fox.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE WAR OF 1812-15—THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

I.

THE WAR OF 1812-15.

It is generally well known that the people of New England were, as a rule, opposed to the war with England of 1812-15.

* This paper, read by Mr. William L. Smith, before the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, was published in the *Springfield Republican* of Oct. 2, 1877.

The declaration of hostilities by the United States occurred on the 18th of June, 1812, and the feeling was so intense among the people of the three river counties that preliminary meetings were held and delegates chosen, within a few days succeeding the declaration, to attend a convention to be held at Northampton on the 14th day of July following.

On the day appointed eighty-eight delegates from fifty-seven towns of the three counties assembled at the court-house in Northampton. Upon calling the roll the following-named delegates answered to their names and took their seats in the convention :

Springfield.—John Hooker, Chauncey Brewer, Justin Lombard, Joseph Pease.

Northampton.—Joseph Lyman, Isaac Clark, Elijah H. Mills, Lewis Strong.

Hadley.—Charles Phelps, Samuel Porter.

Hatfield.—Isaac Maltby, Israel Billings.

Deerfield.—Ephraim Williams, Epaphras Hoyt, Pliny Arms.

Sunderland.—Simeon Ballard.

Blandford.—Jedediah Smith, Alanson Knox.

Pelham.—Isaac Abercrombie.

Palmer.—Amos Hamilton, Alpheus Converse.

Southampton.—Luther Edwards, John Lyman.

South Hadley.—Mark Doolittle, Bezaleel Alvord.

Greenfield.—Richard E. Newcomb, Samuel Wells.

New Salem.—Samuel C. Allen.

Montague.—Henry Wells.

Granville.—David Curtis.

Greenwich.—Robert Field, Joseph Williams.

Amherst.—Ebenezer Mattoon, Samuel F. Dickinson, Simeon Strong.

Monson.—Deodatus Dutton.

Belchertown.—Joseph Bridgman, Justus Forward, Phineas Blair.

Colerain.—John Drury.

Shutesbury.—William Ward.

Ware.—William Paige.

Chesterfield.—Asa White, Spencer Phelps.

South Brimfield.—Darius Munger.

Warwick.—Caleb Mayo.

Wilbraham.—Robert Sessions, Aaron Woodward.

Ashfield.—Henry Bassett.

Charlemont.—Stephen Bafes.

Chester.—Asahel Wright.

Conway.—Elisha Billings, John Bannister.

Granby.—Eli Dickinson, Levi Smith.

Shelburne.—William Wells.

Worthington.—Ezra Starkweather, Jonathan Brewster.

Whately.—Phineas Frary.

Williamsburg.—William Bodman, John Wells.

Norwich.—William Fobes, Jesse Joy.

Westhampton.—Sylvester Judd, Aaron Fisher, Jonathan Clarke.

Buckland.—Levi White.

Cummington.—Peter Bryant.

Montgomery.—Edward Taylor.

Wendell.—Joshua Green.

Goshen.—Oliver Taylor.

Middlefield.—Erastus Ingham.

Rome.—John Wells.

Heath.—Roger Leavitt.

Hawley.—Thomas Longley.

Gill.—Gilbert Stacey.

Plainfield.—Nehemiah Joy.

Easthampton.—Thaddeus Clapp.

Holland.—John Polley.

Tolland.—Eleazer Slocomb.

The irregular delegates were Rufus Stratton, from Northfield; Hezekiah Newcomb and Caleb Chapin, from Bernards-

ton; Pelatiah Bliss and Timothy Burbank, from West Springfield; and Rufus Graves, from Leverett.

The convention was organized by choosing John Hooker, of Springfield, President, and Isaac C. Bates, of Northampton, Secretary.

An executive committee was appointed, which drew up a memorial to be presented to the President of the United States praying that commissioners might be appointed for the speedy negotiation of terms of peace with Great Britain, which was unanimously adopted. The committee also reported in favor of a State convention, and recommended that four delegates be appointed from each county to attend the same, provided other portions of the Commonwealth coincided with them in the call; and also, that committees of correspondence and safety be appointed in each county and town throughout the State; which recommendations were adopted.

But notwithstanding their determined opposition to the war on general principles, the people of Connecticut Valley were not found wanting in ardor or patriotism when their services were required to defend the country. Caleb Strong was at that time Governor of the State.

Upon the first overthrow of Napoleon I. and his banishment to the island of Elba, Great Britain concentrated her powerful navy against the American States, and blockaded, at least theoretically, the whole coast of the Atlantic, from the Bay of Fundy to the southern cape of Florida. Occasionally troops were landed, and on the 1st of September, 1814, a body of them took possession of Castine, a port on the Penobscot River, without opposition. The region erected into the State of Maine in 1820 was then a province under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and this aggressive proceeding ended at once all political discussions and opposition to the war, and united the people unanimously against the common enemy.

Governor Strong, apprehensive of a descent upon the coast of Massachusetts, immediately issued a proclamation calling out the militia, who were ordered to assemble forthwith at Boston. Western Massachusetts responded nobly. A regiment of infantry was raised in the northern part of old Hampshire County, and marched under command of Col. Thomas Longley, of Hawley; another was recruited in the southern portion of the county, and placed under the command of Col. Enos Foote, of Southwick; and a regiment of artillery was made up in the Connecticut Valley, under the command of Col. William Edwards.

In those days there were no telegraphic lines or railways, and all information was conveyed by post-riders, or the slower method of the old-time stage-coach; and the troops, when raised and prepared for the field, were compelled to march over the hundred miles which intervened between the Connecticut River and the sea-board, instead of being whirled in the space of three or four hours on board a flying train to their destination.

Most of these troops were probably drafted or volunteer members of the State militia, and hurried to Boston in the ordinary dress of citizens,—the infantry armed with old "flint-lock" muskets, many of which had done good service against this self-same enemy nearly forty years before at Bunker Hill. One company of the artillery regiment was from Springfield, commanded by Capt. Quartus Stebbins; one from Northampton, under Capt. Asahel Strong; one from Belchertown, under Capt. Bridgman; and one from Northfield and vicinity, under Capt. Mattoon. An entire regiment of infantry was also raised in Berkshire County.

The commander-in-chief of this force was Maj.-Gen. Whiton, of New Marlborough. Among the staff-officers were Col. Henry Dwight, of Stockbridge, and Col. Sloane, of Lanesborough. Jacob Bliss, of Springfield, commanded a brigade. The force commenced its march for Boston about the middle of October. The Springfield artillery company

left on Sunday morning, after a prayer and benediction by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

On their arrival at Boston, the troops from the Connecticut Valley were cantoned at Dorchester, and the Berkshire regiment at Cambridgeport.

After a sojourn of nearly six weeks in camp, during which time they had a very pleasant experience and were reviewed by the Governor, apprehensions of a descent by the British troops having ceased, they were discharged from further duty, and returned to their homes without having the satisfaction of firing a gun at the enemy. This little episode in the military history of Massachusetts was subsequently known as "Governor Strong's War."

The Hartford Convention met on the 15th of the following December, and consisted of twenty-six delegates from the New England States, of whom twelve were from Massachusetts. Two of these were from Western Massachusetts,—George Bliss, of Springfield, and Joseph Lyman, of Northampton.

The definitive treaty of peace concluded in the early part of the following year (1815) was hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the people of New England, and from henceforth her development in every branch of human knowledge and industry was rapid and permanent.

The Mexican war of 1846-47 was generally opposed by the better classes of New England; but notwithstanding this feeling a regiment was raised and forwarded to the seat of war, where many of its officers and men laid down their lives, among whom was the gallant Col. Truman B. Ransom, of Vermont, who fell in the attack upon the castle of Chapultepec.*

II.

THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Washington Benevolent Society was a secret political organization, which, early in the present century, spread itself over the Northern and Eastern States. This society was formed to further the interests of the Federal party. It sought to bring back by this means the country to what the Federalists thought were sounder views on the questions of a strong central government as opposed to State sovereignty. In a word, it advocated the views of Hamilton and Adams in opposition to Jefferson and the Democratic party. The ostensible object of the society was benevolence. But the candidate, upon his initiation into its secret workings, soon discovered that it really had more to do with politics than with charity.

There was a society at Northampton, and probably societies at other places in Hampshire and Franklin Counties.

We copy the following papers from the book of records of the county society at Springfield. From these papers the reader will be able to gather the objects and aims of the society:

"WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HAMPDEN & COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Many persons being desirous that the Washington Benevolent Society should be instituted at Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, by the name of the Washington Benevolent Society of the County of Hampden, the following persons, viz., John Hooker, Esq., Thomas Dwight, Esq., Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Esq., Edward Pynchon, Esq., Moses Bliss, Jr., James Wells, and Edward Bliss, members of the said Society established at Northampton in the County of Hampshire, having obtained the constitution of said society at Northampton, adopted the same as the constitution of said Society in the County of Hampden; and having met at the Dwelling-House of Eleazar Williams in Springfield, on the twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and Twelve, and having chosen John Hooker, Esq., President *pro tempore*, the following persons were proposed for admission, viz., Doct. William Sheldon, Oliver B. Morris, Esq., Daniel Bontecon, Edmund Dwight, Doct. Samuel Kingsberry, Samuel Orne, Amasa Parsons, Jonathan Packard, Henry Bates, and John Howard, and being balloted for, were elected members, and were then admitted and initiated into said Society according to the Constitution.

* This officer was the father of Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, who died at Rome, Ga., in October, 1864, while in command of the 17th Army Corps.

"CONSTITUTION OF THE WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

"Considering that the wisdom and experience of ages have sanctioned the fact that public virtue, founded in the integrity, discernment, magnanimity, and good faith of the individuals composing the community, is the only sure basis of national honor, prosperity, and glory;

"Considering how deeply we are interested for ourselves and for our posterity in the welfare of our country, and, consequently, in the permanence and prosperity of our Government;

"Considering that a foundation for national glory laid deep and secured in the affections and virtuous principles of the people most certainly insures the performance of those offices of charity, kindness, and brotherly affection which so well become members of one great family in a state necessarily exposed to the infirmities and sufferings of humanity and all the vicissitudes of mortal life; being convinced that associations founded on humane and benevolent principles, proposing the highest model of human excellence for their imitation,—yet imitable because human,—embracing the inexperience of youth and the wisdom of gray hairs, and inviting to a free interchange of opinion, but carefully guarding against the influence of passion, prejudice, or vice,—cannot fail of affording one of the surest methods of inculcating pure and correct doctrines, of promoting good morals and social affection, of essentially advancing the good of the community, and guarding against the evils which threaten it, especially in times of public danger and distress,—

"We, whose names are here underwritten, do associate together for the purpose above expressed, and we adopt the following articles as the Constitution by which we will be regulated and governed:

"FIRST.—The Society shall be denominated the Washington Benevolent Society of the County of Hampden.

"SECOND.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, four Stewards, a Standing Committee of ten persons, a Doorkeeper, and an Assistant Doorkeeper, all which officers (when the Society shall be permanently organized) shall hold their offices during the period of one year, and shall be elected annually, at such times as the Society shall appoint. If a vacancy happen it may be filled at the next regular meeting of the Society.

"THIRD.—The Society shall hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday of every month, and may adjourn from time to time at the discretion of every meeting.

"The President, or in his absence the oldest Vice-President, or in the absence of the Vice-Presidents a President elected for the purpose, shall preside.

"FOURTH.—The Secretary shall keep the books and papers, and shall record such proceedings as the President shall direct.

"FIFTH.—The Stewards shall provide a place of meeting for the Society, procure necessary accommodations, distribute and collect ballots, assist in keeping order, and be the acting officers of the Society under the direction of the Acting President, and their accounts of disbursement shall be paid by the Treasurer.

"SIXTH.—The Standing Committee shall distribute the benevolent donations of the Society, recommend persons proposed as members, and attend to such other duties as the Society shall direct. No benevolent donations shall exceed the sum of five dollars to any one person in one month without the consent of the Society first obtained. Report shall be made to the Society every three months what donations have been made, and to what persons; and the Committee shall have power to draw on the Treasurer for such sums as they shall have expended.

"SEVENTH.—The Treasurer shall hold the funds of the Society, collect initiation fees and dues of the members, and report every three months the state of the Funds.

"EIGHTH.—Every member of this Society shall, on his being initiated, pay the sum of one dollar, and then afterward he shall pay every three months twenty-five cents so long as he shall continue a member of the Society.

"NINTH.—Honorary members may be admitted on such terms as the Society shall direct.

"TENTH.—Persons proposed as members must be recommended by three or more of the Standing Committee at a regular meeting of the Society, and balloted for, at the same or next meeting of the Society, by black and white balls. The President shall examine the ballots and declare whether the candidate is admitted. Two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of the candidate, he shall be admitted, otherwise he shall not be admitted. No person shall be balloted for unless fifteen members are present.

"ELEVENTH.—The President shall address the Candidate when initiated, particularly recommending the necessity of morality, benevolence, sociability, and brotherly love. The forms of initiation shall be signed by the President and certified by the Secretary. The President shall keep a copy for his own use, and deliver the same to his successor in office for the use of the Acting President.

"TWELFTH.—The Society shall have power to make such By-Laws as they shall think necessary, but no part of this Constitution or the By-Laws shall be altered without the consent of the majority of the members of the Society.

"SPRINGFIELD, April 27th, 1812."

INITIATION SERVICE.

After being balloted for and admitted the president addressed the candidates as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: You have been balloted for and admitted members of the Washington Benevolent Society, established in this place; but before you can be entitled to all the privileges of membership it is my duty to explain to you more particularly the principles upon which this Society is founded. We believe that

it is better, by inculcating sound principles of morality, sobriety, and integrity, to endeavor to guard our fellow-citizens against the distress consequent upon immorality and ignorance than to trust to alleviating them by donations in money when too late to prevent the pernicious consequences to the public. We believe that the best method of preventing distress among the citizens of any country is the institution of a government for themselves which makes provision for the security and free exercise of their inalienable rights. And such government we verily believe to be sacredly guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States. No system of government, however, can be so perfect but it may, if perverted and mal-administered, become ruinous and destructive to the liberties of the people. While the illustrious Washington was at the head of the administration of the Federal government, our unparalleled prosperity proved that our national affairs were conducted with purity and wisdom. Then the Constitution was strictly and sacredly regarded, and the rights and privileges of the people not only acknowledged, but constantly cherished and promoted. But during the disastrous administration of Thomas Jefferson and his successors in office our Constitution has been openly violated, public sentiment has been corrupted, virtue and talents have been proscribed, and the rights and interests of the people have been made the sport of unprincipled ambition. A government like ours cannot well be administered when individual distress becomes general. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to use all exertions to prevent corruption, whatever specious mask it may assume, from destroying our Constitution. Having, with deep regret, observed the baneful effects produced by combinations against the morals and politics of our fellow-citizens, having marked the dangerous influence of ambitious and designing men, uniting to obtain by means of popular deception every honorable and profitable office under the government, and being convinced that very many of those who are loudest in their professions of love of the people, love of liberty and equality, have no other object than the attainment of power and the building of fortunes upon the ruin of their country, we have adopted as our motto, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' When bad men combine good men must unite. The members of this Society have thought it necessary to associate themselves for the purpose of inculcating and maintaining the true principles of our government, and of more effectually promoting and cherishing among ourselves and our fellow-citizens friendship, benevolence, mutual confidence, and union of sentiment; to relieve the unfortunate, and to diffuse such useful information as will tend to promote the general welfare and fundamental principles of this Society.

"Gentlemen, are you willing to join a society avowing and solemnly pledged to support these principles? You will then, on your sacred honor, answer me to such questions as I shall put to you. Are you firmly attached to the Constitution of the United States? Are you willing to use your exertions to preserve and defend it against the inroads and contaminations of aristocracy, monarchy, despotism, and democracy? Will you endeavor to divest yourself of all partialities for foreign nations, more especially when such partiality will interfere with the interest of the United States? Will you use your endeavors to have the government administered upon the principles of our beloved Washington? Do you pledge your word that you will exercise your privilege as a citizen, and vote at all elections for such men as you conscientiously believe will be faithful to the Constitution and as are attached to the political principles which distinguished the glorious administration of Washington? Will you endeavor to aid and assist the members of this Society in their several lawful callings, when it will not interfere with your interest or your duty to others? Do you promise never to communicate anything said or done in this Society unless it be to a member of the same, or when compelled to do so by due process of law? To the support and practice of all these principles and things you pledge your sacred honor, in presence of all these witnesses, whom I now call on to notice the transaction."

The last meeting of this society was held on the 22d day of February, 1813. The constitution above copied was followed by the signatures of seven hundred and nineteen members.

CHAPTER XX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—EARLY ROADS—TURNPIKES AND TOLL-BRIDGES—FERRIES.

BY SAMUEL W. DURANT.*

I.

THE earliest roads traveled by human beings in Massachusetts—at least, since the advent of the Indian race—were no doubt simple paths or "trails," which threaded the mazes of the unbroken wilderness from one settlement to another. The savages always traveled in a single line, one behind the other, and their trails were well defined, and in places so worn down into the soil as to have remained for many years after their dusky travelers had passed away.

These highways of the red man were no doubt made use of by the early English settlers for "bridle-paths," and when

wheeled vehicles began to appear they were widened and cleared up to accommodate the new mode of travel.

It is well known that many of the old war-trails of the Indians were adopted by the whites, in various parts of the Union; among them the great *Iroquois* trail from the Hudson River to Lake Erie, and the celebrated "Nemacolin's trail" through Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, no doubt, the "Bay Path," which was one of the first important roads laid out in the province of Massachusetts Bay, followed substantially a great trail of the savages which ran from the neighborhood of Boston—or "Shawmut," as it was called by the Indians—to the Long River, and thence over the mountains to the valley of the Hudson.

This famous route followed substantially the present line of the Boston and Albany Railway, striking the Quaboag River probably in Brookfield, and thence following that stream and the Chicopee River to the vicinity of Indian Orchard, when it bore away from the river and entered Springfield by what is still called the "Old Bay Road" and Bay and State Streets, passing near, and perhaps partly over, the ground now occupied by the United States armory and arsenal.

II.

TURNPIKES.

Turnpikes began to multiply quite rapidly in the years following the close of the Revolutionary war and the Shays rebellion. From the close of the latter business began to revive, and improved means of travel and communication were demanded. Macadamized and plank-roads had not been introduced into America at that date, and an improved common road, built by a chartered corporation with ample capital, was for many years considered the *ne plus ultra* of highways.

"The Second Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation" was chartered by the General Court on the 8th of March, 1797, for the purpose of constructing an improved road from the west line of Charlemont, then in Hampshire County, to the west foot of Hoosac Mountain, in the town of Adams, in Berkshire County. The charter was granted to Asaph White, Jesse King, and their associates.

On the 9th of March, 1797, the Third Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation was chartered to build a turnpike from the east side of Roberts' Hill, in Northampton, to the east line of Pittsfield, and passing through Westhampton, Chesterfield, Worthington, Peru (then Partridgefield), and Dalton. The principal members of this company were Jonah Brewster, Elisha Brewster, Jonathan Brewster, Samuel Buffington, and Tristram Browning.

According to Dr. Holland, there was no Fourth Massachusetts Turnpike Company chartered; but the Williamstown Turnpike Company properly occupied its place. This was organized on the 1st of March, 1799, for the purpose of building and keeping in repair a road from the west side of Hoosac Mountain, commencing at the termination of the road of the Second corporation, in Adams, and thence running through the towns of Adams and Williamstown to the line of Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

The Fifth corporation was chartered on the 1st of March, 1799, for the building of a road from Northfield, through Warwick and Orange, to Athol, in Worcester County, and also from Greenfield, through Montague and the unimproved lands, to Athol, where the two roads were to be united and proceed through Templeton, Gardner, Westminster, and Fitchburg to Leominster.

The Sixth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation was chartered the 22d of June, 1799, for the construction of a road from the east line of Amherst to Worcester, passing through the towns of Pelham, Greenwich, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham, Rutland, Holden, and Worcester, and uniting with the "great road in Shrewsbury," leading from New York to Boston. This road was to be not less than four rods in width,

* This chapter, and to the end of the General History of the Connecticut Valley, edited by Samuel W. Durant.

and the track not less than eighteen feet in the narrowest place.

The Eighth Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation was chartered on the 24th of February, 1800, the principal names being those of Joseph Stebbins, James S. Dwight, and George Bliss. Their road commenced on the line between the towns of Westfield and Russell, near the Agawam River, and followed the river through portions of Blandford and Russell to a point known as Falley's Store; thence by the west branch of the river, through portions of Blandford and Chester, to the Government road, which it followed to Becket, and thence by the usual road to the Pittsfield line.

The Tenth Turnpike Corporation was chartered on the 16th of June, 1800, for the construction of a road from a point where the Farmington River crosses the line between Massachusetts and Connecticut; thence, by the side of the river, through Sandisfield, Bethlehem (now part of Otis), Becket, and Lee, to Lenox Court-House; thence over the mountain, through Richmond and Hancock, to the New York State line.

The Eleventh Turnpike Company was chartered on the 19th of June, 1801, with Ezra Marvin, Elihu Stow, and one hundred others, as incorporators, to build a road from the Connecticut line through the east parish of Granville to Blandford meeting-house, and thence, through the town street in Blandford, to Becket, in Berkshire County.

The Thirteenth corporation was chartered, June 19, 1801, to construct a road from Connecticut State line, in Granville, through that town to the northwestern part of Loudon, now included in the town of Otis.

"The Fourteenth corporation was chartered on the 11th of March, 1802, to construct a road from the west end of the Fifth turnpike, in Greenfield, through that town, Shelburne, Buckland, and Charlemont, to the eastern terminus of the Second turnpike, leading over Hoosac Mountain."

The Sixteenth corporation was chartered, Feb. 14, 1803, to construct a road from the west line of West Springfield (the portion now forming the town of Agawam), through Southwick, Granville, Tolland, and Sandisfield, to the turnpike passing through Sheffield from Hartford, Conn., to Hudson, N. Y.

The Petersham and Monson Company was chartered on the 29th of February, 1804, to build a turnpike from the Fifth turnpike, in Athol, through that town, Petersham, Dana, Greenwich, Ware, Palmer, and Monson, to connect in the latter with the road leading to Stafford, Conn.

The Springfield and Longmeadow Company was established March 7, 1804, to construct a road from the south end of Main Street, in Springfield, through Longmeadow, by a direct route, to the State line of Connecticut.

The Williamsburg and Windsor Corporation was chartered on the 16th of March, 1805, to build a road from Williamsburg, through the towns of Goshen, Cummington, and Windsor, to the east line of Cheshire, in Berkshire County.

In addition to those mentioned in the foregoing list, there were the Belchertown and Greenwich, the Blandford and Russell, the Chester, and perhaps a few other minor corporations within old Hampshire County.

These toll-roads were as great favorites as were plank-roads in the West at a later date, though they continued much longer.

They were deservedly popular, for they afforded the best system of intercommunication and transportation then in use in the country.

They were most of them continued by their several corporations until about the year 1850, when they were transferred to the custody of the public, and have since been kept in repair by a tax.

III.

BRIDGES.

Bridges were constructed by various means,—among others by a lottery system, which was quite popular for many pur-

poses during the latter part of the last and the beginning of the present century. On the 6th of March, 1782, a lottery was granted by the General Court to aid in building a bridge over the "Chikabee" River, on the road leading from Springfield to Hadley; and on the 1st of November of the same year another was granted, for the purpose of repairing and supporting one over the Agawam River, in West Springfield; and still another, for the benefit of a bridge over the same stream, near a place called Weller's Mills, in Westfield.

Many of the bridges over the smaller streams were built by incorporated companies and supported by a system of tolls. Occasionally small sums were granted by the county authorities to aid in their construction. In 1816 the towns of Palmer and Westfield petitioned the Court of Common Pleas (then the official county body) for assistance to construct bridges over the larger streams in those towns, and three hundred and fifty dollars was granted for a bridge over the Agawam in Westfield.

A remonstrance was presented against the petition from Palmer, but the court, after a careful hearing, granted the sum of one hundred dollars for a bridge over the Chicopee River in that town.

The task of bridging the Connecticut, or "Great River," was long considered an impossible one. The earliest bridges were built by chartered companies, and maintained by tolls fixed by law.

The earliest legislation which we find touching bridges over the larger rivers was on July 7, 1786, when Jonathan Hoit and John Williams were associated together, and authorized to construct a bridge over the Deerfield River at a place known as "Rocky Mountain."

On the 6th of March, 1792, a company, consisting of David Sexton, David Smead, Lyman Taft, Elisha Mack, and associates, was incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge over the Connecticut River between Greenfield and Montague, at Great Falls.

On the 18th of June, 1795, another company, consisting of Jonathan Leavett, Eliel Gilbert, and their associates, was chartered for the purpose of building a bridge between Montague and Greenfield.

On the 22d of June, 1797, Jonathan Hoit and David Smead were incorporated as the proprietors of the Deerfield River bridge, in the town of Deerfield, at the point known as Williams' Ferry.

On the 17th of June, 1800, the town of Westfield was authorized to build a toll-bridge over "Westfield Great River," near Park's Mills.

On the 10th of February, 1803, David Morley was authorized to erect a toll-bridge over the Agawam River, "near the late dwelling-house of Stephen Noble, deceased."

On the 22d of February in the same year a company, consisting of John Hooker, George Bliss, Joseph Williams, Samuel Fowler, Jonathan Dwight, Thomas Dwight, Justin Ely, and associates, was incorporated as proprietors of the bridge over the Connecticut between Springfield and West Springfield. The rates of toll to be charged, upon the completion of this bridge, which was the first one erected at this point, were fixed as follows:

For each foot-passenger.....	3 cents.
" " horse and rider.....	7 "
" " horse and chaise, chair, or sulky.....	16 "
" " chariot, phaeton, or other four-wheeled carriage for passengers.....	33 "
" " curicle.....	25 "
" " horse and sleigh.....	10 "
" " head neat-cattle.....	3 "
" " sheep and swine.....	1 "

This bridge was twelve hundred and thirty-four feet long, forty feet above low water, and cost thirty-six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars. It consisted of six arches, supported by two abutments and five piers, each twenty-one feet wide and sixty-two feet long. Thirty rods above the bridge two guard-piers, to break the ice, were built. The curve of

each arch was one hundred and eighty-seven feet, and the chord one hundred and eighty feet.*

It was erected in the two following years, and opened to the public on the 30th day of October, 1805, upon which occasion Rev. Joseph Lathrop preached a famous sermon from Isaiah 45: 18. A procession was formed, and a salute of seventeen guns was thrice repeated from each end of the bridge.

The following paragraph is from the *Federal Spy*, a newspaper of the time:

"The bridge is so constructed, with frames upon piers connected by long timbers with the arches, that the traveler passes over nearly the whole extent of it on an elevated plane, affording a view of extensive landscapes, in which are blended well-cultivated fields, plains and villages, river and meadows, lofty (?) mountains, and, indeed, a variety in the beauties of nature which is highly gratifying to the eye."

It would appear that this bridge was painted red and was a famous structure for a time; but the old men who said that a bridge "could not be built that would stand" were right, for it is recorded that the old red bridge "gave way, and fell into the water," July 19, 1814, after standing less than nine years. The fall is said to have been brought about by the passage of heavy United States army-wagons, probably loaded with ammunition.

A new bridge was constructed in the same place, and opened Oct. 1, 1816.†

This second structure was carried away by the flood of March, 1818. Five of the seven piers and abutments were demolished with the bridge, two on the west end being left.

The present covered bridge succeeded the one destroyed in 1818, but whether built the same season or at a later period we are not informed, though most probably it was finished as soon as possible.‡ It is said that the last two bridges were constructed in part by the aid of a lottery, which a prominent divine characterized as "aid from the evil one." It would not be very strange, surely, if the company, in the face of such a rapid destruction of their bridges, had resorted to all legitimate means of obtaining the necessary funds wherewith to rebuild. The present sidewalk on the south side of the bridge was added in 1878.

In 1872 commissioners were appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the value of this bridge and fix the amount of damages which should be paid to the bridge company. The value fixed was \$30,000, which sum was paid by the county, and the towns of Springfield, West Springfield, and Agawam, in the following proportions:

County of Hampden.....	\$15,000
Springfield.....	10,000
West Springfield.....	4,000
Agawam.....	1,000
	<hr/> \$30,000

The property was then transferred to the custody of the county commissioners, and made a free bridge.

A bridge was built at Chicopee, over the Connecticut, in 1848-49, forty-three years after the erection of the Springfield bridge, and this was transferred to the county commissioners after appraisal, in 1870, at a valuation of \$36,000, divided as below: County of Hampden, \$18,000; Chicopee, \$12,000; West Springfield, \$6,000.§ All the bridges in the county are now free.

A wooden trestle-bridge was built at Sunderland about the year 1815. It was an open bridge, and was soon superseded by a covered bridge resting on stone piers and abutments, which seems not to have been very strong, for it was replaced in 1832 by a covered bridge built after what was then called the X-work style. In 1840 a portion of this was carried away,

and immediately rebuilt. In 1857 two spans were again carried away, together with one of the piers, and it was rebuilt somewhat narrower than before.

In 1868 a great flood took off all but one span, and it was again rebuilt in 1870. On the 9th of December, 1876, a strong wind completely demolished it.

In 1877 the present elegant and substantial iron structure was erected by the Iron Bridge Company, of Massillon, Ohio. This bridge is eight hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, thirty-eight feet above low water-mark, with a roadway of eighteen feet, and a total height of twenty-five feet above the floor. The completion of this structure was celebrated on the 23d of November, 1877. The river is spanned at Turner's Falls by two suspension-bridges, recently erected. Altogether there are five railway-bridges over the Connecticut within the State,—one in Northfield, two between Deerfield and Montague, one at Holyoke, and one at Springfield,—mostly wooden structures.

IV.

NEW BRIDGES.

The act establishing the south end bridge, in Springfield, was passed April 15, 1873. The contracts for its construction were awarded Nov. 8, 1877. The contract for the substructure was made with John Beattie, of Leet's Island, Conn., at an aggregate cost of \$48,950. The rip-rapping was done by O. S. Douglass, of Suffield, Conn., at \$2.25 per yard. The contract price for the iron superstructure was \$45,700, which was subsequently increased on account of additional work. This bridge is twelve hundred feet in length, having eight spans, and is twenty feet wide in the clear, and twenty-four feet high. It is of the wrought-iron truss style, with vertical ends. The total cost will not be far from \$100,000, to be paid for largely by the towns of Springfield, Agawam, and Longmeadow.

The north end bridge is a noble structure, of the "open Warren girder" or riveted lattice style. It is eleven hundred and thirty-four feet long, twenty-five feet three inches high, and thirty feet wide, not including a substantial sidewalk on the south side. It has seven spans, and is twenty-two feet above the mean water-level. Work was commenced upon it in July, 1876, and it was completed Sept. 1, 1877. The filling of the east side approach cost \$10,500, the substructure \$68,000, and the superstructure \$71,500, making the total expense \$150,000. The builders consider it one of their best structures, and the finest highway-bridge in the United States.

The first bridge of the Boston and Albany Railway Company over the Connecticut was a wooden structure with a single track, erected in 1835.¶ The present fine iron structure was erected in 1872, at a total cost of \$262,000. It is twelve hundred and sixty feet in length, and carries a double track. The iron-work of these three last-mentioned bridges was constructed by the Leighton Bridge and Iron Company, of Rochester, N. Y.

There is some talk of demolishing the old covered structure on Bridge Street, and erecting another iron one in its stead; but the heavy expense entailed by those already built will probably postpone this project for some time, unless some unforeseen calamity shall make it necessary. The old bridge is good for ten years, if not destroyed by fire or flood.

On the 2d of March, 1803, a company, consisting of Ebenezer Hunt, Levi Shepard, Joseph Lyman, Jr., Asahel Pomeroy, John Taylor, and others, was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the Connecticut between Northampton and Hadley.¶

On the 8th of March, 1803, Lemuel Dickinson and seventy-four others were incorporated for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the Connecticut between Hatfield and Hadley. This bridge has not been maintained for many years.

* From the *Springfield Republican* of Feb. 2, 1879.

† The second bridge cost about \$22,000, and the third, built in 1820, \$25,000.

‡ This bridge is 1287 feet long, 28 feet above low water, and 18 feet wide.

§ This bridge has a length of 1237 feet between the abutments.

¶ The cost of this bridge was \$131,612.12.

¶ See History of Northampton.

V.
FERRIES.

Ferries were the primitive means of crossing the Connecticut and all the larger streams from the first settlement down to the close of the eighteenth century, when the first important bridges were erected. There may possibly have been a few points between New Hampshire and Connecticut where the "Great River" was fordable at low water.

The smaller streams were crossed by means of fords at the shallow places, and it was many years before they were all substantially bridged.

The earliest legislation which we find touching the matter of ferries on the Connecticut at Springfield was in February, 1683, when the following appears of record:

"At the General Town-Meeting, Feby. 5, 1683, it was further voted and concluded that the Selectmen should discourse with any person for the keeping a ferry over the Great River, and, having found such a one, to make a report thereof to the Town; as also, they are to consider the most meet place where it shall be kept, and signify accordingly."

"At a town-meeting, March 14, 1683-84, The Honorable Corte having appointed this Town to consider and state a place for a country Ferry and to procure a person to attend it, and make report thereof to the Honored Corte, The Town did vote and conclude that the place should be at John Dorchester's; and he declaring himself willing to attend the Ferry, provided he may have liberty to sell drink and be freed from military training; and, to encourage him, the Town did vote and conclude him to have liberty to take nine pence per horse and man of our own Inhabitants a time; and the said John Dorchester declaring himself contented that any of the Inhabitants use any other way or man or means to transport on the river."

The following items are also from the early town records:

"May 7, 1718.—It was also Voted, that their be levied on the Inhabitants of the Town Nine pounds for the Procuring of a free ferry for this present year, & twenty-five pounds for the year ensuing, & that the Nine pounds be raised this year. And it was also voted, that if their be notification for so much as the whole sum, that the Remainder be paid into the Town Treasury. And it is also voted, that John Worthington, & Joseph Williston, & Jos. Merrick be a Committee to see ye affair Respecting the ferry effected; & it is voted, also, that the ferry be kept at the upper wharfe.

"Jan. 31, 1727.—Voted, that the Ferry at the upper wharfe be let out for five years on the Desire of Mr. John Huggins, Dated Jan'y 31, 1727, viz., that the Town would grant him the Ferry and the whole Privilege thereof at the place called the upper Wharfe, at the great River, being the common place for the Ferry in Springfield, for the space of five years, and he will give them Sixty shillings for the same yearly, every year, for the whole time, and give sufficient Bond for keeping said Ferry well the whole Time, and to begin within Twenty Days from this date or Time, and to give Bond within Twenty Days to the Town Treasurer and his Suckessor, the which Bond is to be of the sum of one hundred pounds. At this meeting the said Desire of the said John Huggins was granted.

"March 12, 1728.—Also to consider and settle the Ferry at Agawam, & with reference to the said ferry, The following vote was voted, viz., that there be a Ferry settled at the mouth of Agawam River, to cross bothe the great River and said Agawam River, and that the present Selectmen be appointed to agree and settle a ferryman for that purpose.

"A Town Ferry was established at the middle wharfe by Vote, May 15, 1749. Voted, that Josiah Dwight, Daniel Parsons, George Pynchon, Jacob White may have the liberty to set up a Vessell at the middle wharfe in said town."

At the August term of 1814, Amasa Parsons was licensed to keep the "upper ferry," which was probably located at the point where the upper bridge now crosses. The following were the rates of toll fixed by the court for all the ferries on the Connecticut River within the county of Hampden:

Foot-passenger.....	3	cents.
Man and horse.....	6	"
Horse and chaise or sulky.....	12½	"
One-horse wagon and passengers.....	12½	"
Coach, coach, or phaeton.....	25	"
Four-horse carriage with passengers.....	30	"
One-horse wagon or cart.....	10	"
Two-horse wagon or cart.....	16	"
The same with more than two beasts.....	20	"
The same with more than five beasts.....	30	"
Six-horse carriage.....	35	"

* See histories of the river-towns for interesting items in this connection.

Neat cattle, each.....	3	cents.
Horse or mule without rider.....	3	"
Sheep and swine, each.....	1	"

In the same year Ruel Warriner was licensed to keep the lower ferry. In 1831, Hiram Jones was licensed to keep a ferry over the Connecticut River at Chicopee for two years.

Benjamin Ashley is said to have been the first to put a steam ferry in operation on the Connecticut River. When the bridge was erected at Cabotville (now Chicopee), he sold to the company boat and franchise for thirteen hundred and fifty dollars. The ferry between Springfield and Agawam was run by steam.

CHAPTER XXI.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION—IMPROVEMENT OF CONNECTICUT RIVER.

I.

CANALS.

FROM the first settlement of the valley down to the close of the Shays rebellion the means of transportation in Western Massachusetts had been very limited, and the necessity of better facilities began to be apparent as the country, which had been exhausted by the long period of war and disturbance, slowly emerged from its lethargic condition and took a new departure on the road to prosperity.

One of the earliest and most important enterprises in the country was the improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut River. The first movement in this direction was the construction of a canal around the falls at South Hadley and at Turner's Falls, in the town of Montague.

Petitions were drawn up and presented to the Legislature, and on the 23d of February, 1792, that body passed "An Act incorporating the Hon. John Worthington, Esquire, and others therein named,—for the purpose of rendering Connecticut River passable for boats and other things from the mouth of Chicopee River northward through this Commonwealth,—by the name of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River." The individuals named in this act were John Worthington, Samuel Lyman, Jonathan Dwight, John Hooker, and William Smith, of Springfield; Caleb Strong, Robert Breck, Samuel Henshaw, Ebenezer Lane, Ebenezer Hunt, Benjamin Prescott, and Levi Shepard, of Northampton; Theodore Sedgwick, of Stockbridge; David Sexton and John Williams, of Deerfield; Samuel Fowler, of Westfield; Justin Ely, of West Springfield; Dwight Foster, of Brookfield; Simeon Strong, of Amherst; and William Moore.

Work was commenced at South Hadley as soon as practicable after the act of incorporation, under the superintendence of Benjamin Prescott, of Northampton, as engineer. Mr. Prescott was subsequently superintendent of the United States armory at Springfield.

This is believed to have been the first work of the kind attempted in the United States, though the "Western Inland Lock Navigation Company" was incorporated on the 30th of March, 1792, for the improvement of the Mohawk River and Wood Creek, in the State of New York, and the Middlesex Canal Company, in Eastern Massachusetts, was incorporated in 1793. At all events, Mr. Prescott had no precedent in this country as a guide to his operations.

On the 25th of February, 1793, the company, by an act of the Legislature, was empowered to assess the proprietors in such amounts as were necessary for the work, and in case such assessments were not paid to sell the shares of delinquents. The shares were also made transferable, and established as personal estate.

The enterprise had not progressed very far before it was found that the cost had been greatly underestimated, and, money being very scarce, the aspect of the company's affairs wore anything but a pleasant look. The necessary funds

were not forthcoming, and, as a last resort, an agent was dispatched to Holland—then, perhaps, the foremost money-power in Christendom—to enlist the capitalists in the enterprise. He succeeded in disposing of considerable stock, and returned with the means thus obtained.

The capacity of the locks, as required by the act of incorporation, was to be equal to the passage of boats or rafts twenty feet wide and sixty feet long. This it was soon found would involve a heavier outlay than was deemed advisable, and accordingly a supplementary act was obtained at the session of June, 1793, permitting the company to reduce their capacity to the accommodation of boats of forty feet in length and twenty in width.

Even with this modification of the work, it was soon found that the works at South Hadley would be all that a single corporation could manage successfully, and accordingly, on the 27th of February, 1794, another act was passed for the purpose of dividing the interests in the upper and lower canals. It was enacted that the Proprietors of the latter should remain a corporation, and that Samuel Henshaw and Benjamin Prescott, of Northampton, and Jonathan Dwight, of Springfield, and their associates, should be a distinct corporation, by the name of "The Proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River," vested with all the powers pertaining to corporations. The number of shares in this new enterprise was 504.

The lower canal and locks were the first completed. The canal was two and a half miles in length, and was sunk for a good portion of the distance in the red-sand rock. When finished, its bed was not low enough to take the water from the river, and this circumstance rendered the construction of a dam necessary. It was pushed from the head of the canal in an oblique line up the river to a point in the stream, and thence, at right angles to the current, to the eastern shore. But the work was not permitted to remain. The overflow caused by it flooded a considerable extent of the meadows above, and the people of Northampton were wrought to a wonderful pitch of excitement; and the difficulty finally culminated in the indictment of the company for the maintenance of a nuisance. The case was decided against the corporation, and all the dam, except its oblique portion near the right bank, was ordered removed by the court.

A number of Dutch capitalists who had been interested in the work, alarmed by these proceedings, sold their shares and abandoned the enterprise, and the stock soon fell into the hands of comparatively a few individuals.

The knowledge of constructing locks and machinery for the passage of boats and rafts was exceedingly crude at that date, and, though the system has long been abandoned, a brief description of it may be worthy of preservation. The following account is from Dr. Holland's "History of Western Massachusetts," and is no doubt substantially correct:

"At the point where boats were to be lowered and elevated was a long inclined plane, traversed by an immense car of the width of the canal, and of sufficient length to take in a boat or a section of a raft. At the top of this inclined plane were two large water-wheels, one on either side of the canal, which furnished, by the aid of the water of the canal, the power for elevating the car, and for balancing and controlling it in its descent. At the foot of the inclined plane the car descended into the water of the canal, becoming entirely submerged. A boat ascending the river, and passing into the canal, would be floated directly over and into the car, the brim of the latter being gauged to a water-level by its elevation aft in proportion to the inclination of the angle of the traverse-way. The boat being secure in the car, the water was let upon the water-wheels, which, by their common shaft, were attached to the car through two immense cables, and thus, winding the cables, the car was drawn up to a proper point, when the boat passed out into the canal above. The

reverse of this operation, readily comprehended by the reader, transferred a boat or the section of a raft from above downward."

As business on the river increased, it became obvious that the volume of water afforded by the wing-dam was insufficient for the demand, and it was finally resolved to petition the Legislature for relief, in the shape of a lottery for the purpose of raising twenty thousand dollars, to enable the company to increase the volume of water by deepening the canal-bed four feet through its whole extent. On the 25th of February, 1802, the Legislature granted the petition, and Thomas Dwight, Justin Ely, Jonathan Dwight, Joseph Lyman, Jr., and John Williams were appointed managers of the scheme; each being bound in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of the trust. The grant extended to a period of four years.

The matter was duly advertised in the papers, the plan succeeded, and about the close of the year 1804 the work was completed. The engineer of this improvement was one Ariel Cooley, a man of great ingenuity and energy. Under his direction the old plan of inclined planes, water-wheels, and elevating apparatus was laid aside, and the simple lock system substituted.

Upon the completion of the improvements Mr. Cooley offered to take charge of the canal and locks, keep them in repair, survey the craft passing through, and collect the tolls for a period of fifty years, for one-fourth the amount of tolls. A contract was accordingly drawn and signed, and he entered upon his duties at once; thus relieving the corporation from nearly all care in the premises.

In 1814 he deemed it necessary, for the more perfect working of the canal, to build another dam, and the work was partially completed when the spring flood of 1815 swept it away; but during the same year he completed a new one, which stood until 1824, when it was swept away. In the mean time Mr. Cooley had died, and his administrators rebuilt the dam, which was still standing when the great dam of the Hadley Falls Company was built, about 1849; a slight ripple marking its location. These dams were indicted as nuisances at the instance of those engaged in the shad fishery, but the indictment of the first was stopped by the agreement of Mr. Cooley to build a fish-way, by which the shad could pass the obstruction.

He accomplished this work in a unique and ingenious manner, through his thorough knowledge of the habits of the fish.

Below and near the dam, on the eastern side, he constructed an oblique wing-dam, extending for some distance into the stream. This arrested the water from the main dam, producing an eddy, in which the fish could find a quiet stopping-place after passing the rapids below.

Opposite this wing-dam he cut down the main dam for the width of a few planks, making a passage through which, notwithstanding the velocity of the gushing water, the fish could dart into the pond above.

The second indictment brought on an extensive lawsuit, which employed nearly all the attorneys then living in the county on one side or the other, and resulted in the rebuilding of the fish-way. The contract entered into by the company and Mr. Cooley was eventually surrendered by his administrators, and the canal was utilized, more or less, for manufacturing purposes, until it was purchased by the Hadley Falls Company, who were empowered to build the present dam, "subject to an equitable indemnification of the fishing rights above."

The construction of the dam at Montague was originally attempted at a point some two miles below the falls at Smead's Island, under the supervision of Capt. Elisha Mack, of Montague, who, according to Dr. Holland, operated either as engineer for the corporation or as a contractor for the work. But the project proved impracticable, chiefly on account of

the depth of water, and was abandoned after considerable labor and expense.

In connection with the experiments at this place, Dr. Holland relates an interesting incident illustrating the saying of Solomon that "there is nothing new under the sun."

"While Capt. Mack was operating at Smead's Island, an itinerant Scotchman made his appearance, who undertook to construct a sort of leathern case for the body, with a long tube attached for the purpose of respiration, and glass about the face for the use of vision.

"He succeeded in worming his way into the captain's favor, worked steadily at the curious armor, and, on a Saturday night, pronounced it complete, and appointed Monday (following) for an experimental test. After closing work he obtained the loan of Capt. Mack's gray mare, a valuable animal, for the purpose of visiting a lady, a somewhat attractive fair (one) of the times and locality. Capt. Mack conferred the favor gladly, and would have been rejoiced to see the ingenious Scotchman again; but he never did, both mare and rider mysteriously disappearing."

Capt. Mack finally succeeded in constructing a dam at Turner's Falls in 1793, which was allowed to stand one year on trial, and, contrary to many doubts, it stood the test of the spring flood. The canal was commenced in 1794, but was not completed until 1796 or 1797. It was three miles in length.

II.

SHAD AND SALMON FISHERIES.

In the early days before the construction of dams on the Connecticut, shad and salmon were exceedingly plenty, and the fisheries formed for many years a most important industry, and it is not astonishing that the people who derived so large a share of their sustenance and means of livelihood from this source should have jealously guarded their rights, and persistently fought against all attempts to obstruct the river by artificial means.

Turner's Falls, and those at South Hadley, were famous resorts for the Indians, and for ages before the advent of the English they must have sought annually these prolific sources of their food supplies.

The salmon remained in the river until some time after the construction of the dam at Montague. The first season after its construction they were very plenty at Turner's Falls, and were taken in immense numbers, as they could not pass the obstructions at that place; but their numbers declined rapidly from year to year, until about the last seen of them were a few stragglers at South Hadley Falls, about the year 1800. The following description of the mode of capturing this magnificent fish, furnished by an eye-witness, is from Dr. Holland:

"In hauling in a seine in the shad fishery they not unfrequently formed a portion of the prey, and manifested their presence by commotions well understood by the fishermen. The common seine could not withstand their powerful struggles, and the fishermen were obliged to wade out and get behind the net, and, by kicking it and striking upon the water, drive them into the shallow water near shore, where they were grasped by the skillful, and rendered powerless by sending deftly-delivered raps upon the head.

"At that time as many as two thousand shad were frequently taken at a haul.

"The shad fishery has gradually declined since, owing partly, doubtless, to the actual diminution of the number of shad entering the river, and partly to the increase in the number of gill-nets in the lower part of the river, which have become so prevalent as to operate almost as an absolute bar to their progress up the stream.

"The shad fisheries at Hadley Falls were formerly considered common property, and were participated in by all who had a taste for the business. But when the fish became scarce, and consequently enhanced in value, the owners of the lands

bordering the river availed themselves of the law giving them the exclusive right of fishing thereon, and drove away the old fishermen and carried on the business themselves, thereby reaping all the benefits accruing therefrom. In the year 1853 they took out from forty thousand to fifty thousand shad, which were all disposed of at remunerative prices."

The business has, however, gradually diminished, principally in consequence of the net or "pound" fisheries at the mouth of the river, which occupy the entire channel during the season, not even being removed over Sunday,—the only chance the fish have of passing them being while a net is on shore for a few hours.

Small fisheries are at present maintained at Longmeadow, Agawam, Springfield, and South Hadley, and considerable numbers of this fine fish are still taken in their season. The entire catch is disposed of in the cities and villages of the valley, a large share being sold in the Springfield markets.

Within the past fifteen years arrangements have been made for restocking the Connecticut with several varieties of fish, among them the salmon and the delicious black bass of the Western lakes and rivers, and the latter are now taken in considerable numbers.

It is a question, however, whether the salmon can ever again be persuaded to inhabit their former home. In addition to the dams on the Connecticut and the immense amount of chemical refuse of various kinds which finds its way into the stream from the great manufacturing establishments, all the smaller streams, where they formerly swarmed in thousands, are entirely debarred from them by innumerable dams, constructed without provision for their passage.

III.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

The following interesting reminiscences of the Connecticut River were furnished to the Connecticut Valley Historical Society in a series of articles by T. M. Dewey, Esq., and published in the *Springfield Republican* in 1872. Mr. Dewey has obligingly furnished copies for this work:

"*Early Navigation of the Connecticut River.*—The Connecticut River has its sources in New Hampshire and the mountainous tracts of Lower Canada or Canada East.* Its general course is south. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for a distance of fifty miles, to Hartford, Conn., and to Middletown, about thirty miles from the Sound, for vessels of twelve feet draft. It is the Quoncktacut of the Indians, said to signify 'Long River,' or, as it is rendered by others, the 'River of Pines.' Its western branch forms the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and the main river, dividing Vermont and New Hampshire, crosses the western part of Massachusetts, passes through the central part of Connecticut, and, after a fall of about sixteen hundred feet in its whole length of four hundred and ten miles, enters Long Island Sound in about 41° north latitude. At Middletown, Conn., it bears off considerably to the east. In its course it passes through a beautiful country and by many flourishing towns, among which may be mentioned Haverhill, Orford (particularly beautiful to me), Hanover, Walpole, and Charlestown, in New Hampshire; Windsor, Newbury, and Brattleboro', in Vermont; Greenfield, Hadley, Northampton, and Springfield, in Massachusetts; and Hartford, Middletown, and the Haddams, in Connecticut. Its width varies from one hundred and fifty feet at its entrance between Vermont and New Hampshire to four hundred feet at Orford and twelve hundred feet at Springfield. The navigation of its upper course was improved by means of locks and canals, which secure boat-navigation to the mouth of Wells River in Vermont, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles above Hartford. The falls of most celebrity are Bellows Falls, Queechee, and White River Falls, in New Hampshire and Ver-

* Now Province of Quebec.

mont, Turner's and South Hadley Falls in Massachusetts, and Enfield Falls in Connecticut. The descent of the river between White River Falls and the foot of Enfield Falls, where it meets tide-water, is above three hundred and seventy feet.

"Since the clearing up of the forests along its banks and adjoining country the channel of the river has materially changed, and notably at the 'Ox-Bow,' at Newbury, Vt., at Old Hadley, and at Hockanum. At this last place it has within a few years cut its way directly across the neck of the bow, which shortens the distance three and one-half or four miles. At Hadley, where it takes a bend of six miles to gain only one, it has worn its way into those beautiful meadows at the 'upper side' more than its whole width, so that a well which once stood in Hadley, on the east side, is now quite a distance from the river-bank, in Hatfield, on the west side of the river!

"The canal at South Hadley Falls was made by the Hollanders, probably as early as 1790, or thereabout, and the boats were passed up and down upon an inclined plane. The locks at this place were built by Ariel Cooley about the year 1796. This inclined plane is very much of a tradition at this time, as I can find no one living who can describe it in anything like detail. The opinion of the oldest men at South Hadley Falls is that a triangular box was sunk under the boat, and, as the whole was drawn forward out of the water, the boat itself would rest level on the box as it ascended. It is supposed that the power, fixed at the upper end of the plane, was a windlass with sweeps and carried around by horses, thus winding up the rope or chain. How the boat was again launched into the canal above I have not learned.*

"In the early part of the present century, and before the locks and canals at Enfield were built, the boats used for the transportation of freight were quite small. A ten-ton boat was considered a large one at that time. These boats, bound for Springfield or above, were propelled, unless the wind was favorable for sailing, by the laborious process of poling,—a process which, with other details of river navigation, will be described in another chapter. A number of men called fallsmen kept themselves in readiness at the foot of the falls—that is, at Warehouse Point—to assist in 'poling over the falls' the boats carrying six or eight tons. The article of rum constituted quite a large proportion of the freight in those days.

"Capt. Flower, of Feeding Hills, who was master of a vessel for many years running between Hartford and Boston, would take a miscellaneous cargo to Boston in the fall of the year, and, remaining there through the winter, would return in the spring, as soon as the river opened, with a cargo of rum and mackerel! But the rum was better than it is now. Various methods were employed by the boatmen above Hartford to obtain their daily rations of rum on their trips up the river. Among others, the following was the most novel and successful: A common junk-bottle would be filled with water, and then its nozzle inserted in the bung-hole of a full barrel or hogshead of rum, whereupon the water, being of heavier specific gravity than the rum, would descend into the barrel, and the rum would consequently be forced up into the bottle. This operation was liable to be repeated until the reduced strength of the rum rendered it not only impracticable, but undesirable. The abrasion of the skin on the front of the shoulder caused by the work of 'poling' was in many cases very severe, especially in the early part of the season, and a frequent application of rum was necessary, which operated as a toughener as well as a cure; and it was generally supposed to be a judicious plan to take a little inwardly, to keep it from striking to the stomach.

"During these years of boating over Enfield Falls the 'John Cooley Boating Company' was formed, consisting of John Cooley, Hosea Day, Roderick Palmer, Henry Palmer, James

Brewer, and the Messrs. Dwight of Springfield. A few years after (in 1820), Edmund and Frederick Palmer and Roderick Ashley joined the company, afterward Sylvester Day and the Messrs. Stebbins.

"In 1809, Springfield bridge was carried away by a freshet. Mr. Dwight, a large owner, fearing it would go, made it fast by means of a cable to a tree; 'but', said my informant, Mr. Adin Allen, 'I guess that didn't stop it a great while.' This was in Allen's boyhood, and, living a mile or so above the falls and seeing the bridge coming, he and his brother ventured out through the floating ice with a skiff, mounted the bridge, and busied themselves in saving the iron bolts until the roar of the falls and the screams of the people ashore admonished them that they had better be getting to land, which they did by drawing their skiff across the large pieces of floating ice just in time to escape going over the falls.

"The locks and canal at Enfield were built in 1826, and thereafter the freight-boats began to increase in size, as they were not obliged to climb the falls, till at last the capacity of some of the Springfield boats reached sixty or seventy tons. But before this time a trial of steamboating was made. A company was formed for the purpose of the navigation of the river above Hartford, and bore the name of 'The Connecticut River Valley Steamboat Company.' Its members chiefly resided in Hartford, although a few were scattered along the line of the river. Mr. Charles Stearns, of Springfield, was a member, I think; also Gen. David Culver, of Lyme, N. H., who afterward became an active partner in the boating company of 'Stockbridge, Culver & Co.,' and the inventor of a number of improvements in boating machinery. This (Connecticut River Valley Steamboat Company) was a short-lived company, operating only one season, if I am correctly informed. There is no record of its incorporation, but I learn from Col. C. H. Northam, of Hartford, that Philip Ripley, of that city, was its agent, and for one year only. They built a small-sized steamboat, which was run up the Connecticut about the year 1829, and was afterward named the 'Barnet.' The 'Barnet,' Capt. Nutt master, made its first trip up the river as far as Barnet, Vt., after which it was named. It drew a crowd of spectators from all along the river-bank. The farmer left his team, the merchant his store, the hired man shouldered his hoe and took to his heels, and even the girls and some of the mothers left their spinning-wheels and dish-pans, and cut for the river to see the first steamboat. It was a 'side-wheeler,' high pressure, with two engines of twenty-horse power each, and could make about six miles an hour up stream. I learn also that in July, 1830, Col. Clinton, son of De Witt Clinton, ran a steamboat up the Connecticut, and that on the 4th of July, 1832, Dr. Dean, of Bath, N. H., was drowned from on board the steamboat 'Adam Duncan;' also that in July, 1831, the 'John Ledyard' ran up, probably to Wells River. These boats were stern-wheelers. Upon the advent of the first-named 'Barnet,' Capt. Nutt master, a rollicking poem was written by a resident of Haverhill, commencing thus:

"This is the day that Capt. Nutt
Sailed up the fair Connecticut."

But I have not been able to find the rest of the poetry.

"This was about the time that Allen began to pilot boats over Enfield Falls, and he was employed to run the 'Barnet.' One day a boat was seen coming down the river having three sails,—main and topsails and a sail above them. Its name was not known. But it seems it was only an experiment, and probably never was tried again.

"The act incorporating the 'Proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canal' (Turner's Falls) was passed in the winter of 1792. The first dam at the falls was built in 1793 by Capt. Mack, and in the course of the year following the canal was commenced. The locks were built by my grandfather, Capt. Hophni King, of Northfield, Mass. They are of sufficient size to pass boats and boxes thirteen feet wide and sixty-eight

* See ante.

or seventy feet long. Capt. King was the first builder to 'lay out' the frame of a building by the 'square rule.' Mr. Timothy Billings, of South Deerfield, who was his apprentice, informed me that people came from great distances to see a building framed in that way. The manner of framing had, up to this time, been by the 'scribe rule.'

"There was in operation at this time a line of small steamers running between Springfield and Hartford, first started by James Blanchard, of this city. The first was the 'Springfield,' a side-wheel steamer; then the 'Vermont,' a stern-wheeler, built by Blanchard; then the 'Massachusetts,' 'Agawam,' and the 'Phoenix.' The captains of the boats were Peck, Mosely, and Hoyt. Capt. Peck was not exactly the same on all occasions,—at times pleasant, bland, and courteous to his passengers, then again crusty and sarcastic. Capt. Mosely was jovial, social, and gentlemanly, and the best tenor singer then in the whole valley. Capt. Hoyt was the prince of story-tellers, and always drew a crowd. Mr. Adin Allen was the pilot, and stood at his post through wind and calm, storm and shine.

"The Connecticut River has borne on its bosom so many pilgrims during the earliest settlements of this country in search of a permanent home, from Windsor, Hebron, and other towns in the State of Connecticut to the upper counties in Vermont and New Hampshire, and has become so incorporated and interwoven into our history and progress, that any incident in which it bears a prominent part should not be passed over unnoticed in our historical researches. In the spirit of this sentiment, therefore, I claim for it the honor of bearing upon its waters the first steamboat ever built in America. The justice of this claim is established by the following article, which was written by Rev. Cyrus Mann, after careful investigation of the subject, and was printed in the *Boston Recorder* in 1858:

"Who was the original inventor of the steamboat? The credit of the original invention of the steamboat is commonly awarded to Robert Fulton; but it is believed that it belongs primarily and chiefly to a far more obscure individual. So far as is known, the first steamboat ever seen on the waters of America was invented by Capt. Samuel Morey, of Orford, N. H. The astonishing sight of this man ascending the Connecticut River, between that place and Fairlee, in a little boat just large enough to contain himself and the rude machinery connected with the steam-boiler and a handful of wood for a fire, was witnessed by the writer in his boyhood and by others who yet survive. This was as early as 1793 or earlier, and before Fulton's name had been mentioned in connection with steam navigation. Morey had his mind set upon the steamboat, and had actually brought it into operation, although in a rude and imperfect state, at that period. He had corresponded with Prof. Silliman, of New Haven, and been encouraged by that distinguished patron of the arts and sciences. Many of the writings of this correspondence are still extant. Soon after a few successful trips in his boat on the river, Morey went with the model of it to New York, where he had frequent interviews with Messrs. Fulton and Livingston, to whom he exhibited and explained his invention. They advised to have the engine in the side or centre of the boat, instead of the bow or forepart, to which it had been assigned by Morey. That they were highly pleased with what he had exhibited is manifest from the offer made of one hundred thousand dollars if he would return home and make the alteration suggested, so as to operate favorably. They treated him with great respect and attention. Taking a friendly leave, he returned to his distant residence to make the alteration.

"Having completed the work at considerable expense of time and study, and with the help of his brother, Maj. Israel Morey, who aided in making the machinery, he repaired to New York, expecting the same cordiality which he had before experienced. But, to his surprise, he was treated with great

coldness and neglect, and no further intercourse with him was desired. The secret of his invention had been fully acquired, and from subsequent developments it appeared that Fulton, in the interval of Morey's absence, had planned and formed a boat according to the model shown him, and he now desired no further communication with the originator. He even went to Orford, during the period in which the alteration was being made, to examine its progress and the prospect of success.

"In 1798, several years after Morey's boat had ascended the Connecticut River, the Legislature of New York passed an act investing Mr. Livingston with the exclusive right and privilege of navigating all kinds of boats which might be propelled by the force of fire or steam on all the waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the State of New York.

"Subsequently, Mr. Livingston entered into a contract with Fulton, by which, among other things, it was agreed that a patent should be taken in the United States in Fulton's name. In 1802 or 1803, Fulton came forward with an "experimental boat," for which he obtained a patent with the usual exclusive privileges. Thus it appears that there was ample time after his interviews with Morey for him to complete his schemes previous to their consummation. He now claimed to be the inventor of the steamboat. The patent could not be obtained without Mr. Fulton's taking an oath that the improvement was wholly his.

"Does not this look like great unfairness toward Mr. Morey? Does it not almost irresistibly convey the idea that the patentee surreptitiously seized upon the invention and turned it to his own account, taking advantage of the quiet disposition and retired position of the real inventor? In this light Morey ever after, to the day of his death, viewed the whole transaction. Living witnesses testify that he repeatedly complained of Fulton for superseding him in obtaining a patent and stealing the honor and emolument of the invention. A gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, who was with Morey some of the last years and days of his life, asserts that he most bitterly criminated Fulton for his ill-treatment in secretly depriving him of his sacred rights and privileges. Why should the dying man have done this, and persisted in it amidst the solemnities of his situation and the approaching realities of eternity, unless he knew that the truth was on his side? He was a man of veracity, in whom his friends and acquaintances had entire confidence.'

"Very much of interesting detail of the early navigation of our river has passed out of remembrance of those living at the present time. Had such a society as this been formed one hundred or fifty years ago, we should doubtless have secured this detail, perfectly familiar to the men of that day, but now beyond our reach. Hence I regard the present work of this society, in resuscitating whatever incidents we can of our early history, by interviewing the aged who are yet left to us, and by examination of records and memoranda wherever they may be found, as worthy the special attention of us all.

"*Boating on the Connecticut Forty Years ago.*—The 'Connecticut River Valley Steamboat Company' was in full operation in 1833, when I first became acquainted with the freighting business on this river. They owned a line of boats called 'luggers,' running from Hartford to the head of navigation at Wells River, Vt., and also several stern-wheel steamboats used for towing the same. As the steamers were too large to pass through the locks and canals, the first steamer would take them, sometimes four and even six at a time, as far as Willimansett. They were then drawn over 'Willimansett' (I use the river parlance) by a strong team of oxen led by a span of horses, operated through the South Hadley locks and canal, and were taken by the next steamer above to Montague Canal; then by the next from Miller's River to the foot of Swift Water, at Hinsdale, N. H., and, I believe, in a good pitch of water, as far as Bellows Falls; and so on. Other boating companies were engaged at the same time, and carrying large amounts

of goods of almost every description used in country stores from Hartford to all the principal towns in the valley, freighting down with wood, brooms, hops, staves, shingles, woodenware, and sometimes fine lumber. These companies used more convenient and serviceable boats, well rigged, with main and topsails, running-boards and cabin, with rudder and helm instead of the steering-oar.

"Commencing at the lower section, there were the 'John Cooley Company,' consisting of Edmund Palmer, Roderick Ashley, Sylvester Day, J. B. M. and 'Kit' Stebbins; and the 'Parker-Douglass Company,' of Stoddard Parker, George Douglass and brother, Albert Gowdy, and Horace Harmon. These two companies did the freighting for the merchants of Hampden County, each owning and running a steamer for towing their boats, and sometimes the boats of other companies, and having their headquarters at Springfield. Next above was Bardwell, Ely & Co., consisting of Josiah Bardwell, Hiram Smith, Peletiah and Joseph Ely, Broughton Alvord, Whiting Street, and David Strong; they carried for South Hadley, Northampton, and adjoining towns. Capt. Nash, who ran one boat only, for the business of Hadley and Amherst, was a veteran in the business when I commenced, and continued until boats and boating were superseded by the rail-car. On the Greenfield reach were Stockbridge, Culver & Co.,—David Stockbridge, David Culver, J. D. Crawford, and T. M. Dewey. This company struck hands with the 'Greenfield Boating Company' in 1837, and took the name of Stockbridge, Allen, Root & Co., Messrs. Allen and Root taking the place of Gen. Culver. They owned the steamer 'Ariel Cooley,' which took their boats from the head of South Hadley Canal, and winding around the smiling Hockanum and Old Hadley bends, and through the sinuosities of School-Meadow flats, landed them at the foot of Montague Canal. This run (forty miles) was generally made in twelve hours, with four boats in tow, and through the night as well as daytime, unless it was very cloudy. The steamer was a 'stern-wheeler,' ninety feet long and eighteen feet wide, with two high-pressure engines of twenty-horse power each. She was overhauled in 1830, her name changed to 'Greenfield,' and in the spring of 1840, just above Smith's Ferry, she burst her boiler, killing Capt. Crawford, Mr. Lancy, of this city, the maker of her machinery, and Mr. Wood, the engineer.

"Above Turner's Falls, after the collapse of the Connecticut River Valley Steamboat Company, all steamboating was given up,—the freight-boats, smaller than those at the lower sections of the river, relying on the south wind and the 'white-ash breeze.' J. G. Capron and Alexander ran one or two boats in connection with their store at Winchester, N. H.; Hall & Townsley, of Brattleboro', ran two or more, and supplied the merchants of that place and vicinity, and Wentworth & Bingham those of Bellows Falls. Other individuals and companies, whose names I cannot recall, were engaged in this enterprise, and the merry boatmen's song was heard far up the valley. Some of the ups and downs incidental to this laborious work may interest the reader.

"No department of the business of this country offered so wide scope of incident, and called into action so great a number of jolly, hard-working, determined, and unselfish men, as that of Connecticut River boating in its palmy days. They were the stoutest, heartiest, and merriest in all the valley, and there were few towns from Hartford, Conn., to Northumberland, N. H., unrepresented. If there arose any disturbance in city or town, it was a common thing to send for a few Connecticut River boatmen, and it was soon quelled. I was engaged to teach a common district school of seventy scholars in one of the river-towns, in the winter of 1834, where the previous winter the 'big boys' had turned out four teachers,—some out of the door and some out of the window; and as soon as it was known that the committee had hired a boatman to teach their school, the 'boys,' like Captain Martin Scott's

coon, decided that I 'needn't fire,'—they'd come down. I had no trouble with the school. One of the young men we used to call Lee, who rejoiced in the height of six feet seven inches in his stockings, made the boys believe I had killed several 'ugly boys' up in Upper Cohoes! These river-men might indeed be called 'sons of Anak,' as they were of prodigious strength. The names of Sam Granger, Tim Richardson, Charles Thomas, Bart Douglass, Mart Coy, Sol Caswell, Cole Smith, and, last and stoutest of them all, Bill Cummins, would strike terror to all loafers, beats, or bruisers in the city of Hartford, or wherever they were known. Cummins would lift a barrel of salt with one hand by putting two fingers in the bung-hole, and set it from the bottom timbers on top of the mast-board: I have seen him do it. While in Hartford and belonging to one of the Wells River boats, he was told that a gang of twenty Irishmen had laid a plan to meet on the next night and give him a 'mauling.' He found Cole Smith and told him to look on, and if he thought it *necessary* he might lend a hand. When the gang made their appearance near Knox's Slip, Cummins went for them, and in twenty minutes there wasn't an Irishman in sight except five or six who were lying around loose on the ground with bloody noses and broken ribs. Smith's services were not needed, but he never liked it in 'Bill' because he did all the pounding himself.

"Very few persons of the present day know anything about the method of propelling a boat of from thirty to sixty tons up the river by means of the white-ash breeze aforesaid, and it may be worth an explanation. In our river vernacular the term given to this kind of propulsion is 'poling a boat.' The poles used are made of the best white-ash timber, and are from twelve to twenty feet in length, according to the depth of water, and two inches or more in diameter, with a socket-spike in the lower end, and a head on the upper end for the shoulder. The bowsman selects the pole he needs,—this is, if he is an inside bowsman, a short pole, if an outside a longer one,—sets it firmly over the side near the bow of the boat, and, placing the head of the pole against his shoulder, straightens himself out along the wale of the boat, with his feet on the bow-piece, and walks along down on the timbers to the mast-board, shoving the boat ahead. If there are two or more men on each side, No. 2 takes a 'set' in the same way, the first one lifting his pole over No. 2, and walking back to the bow to take another 'set,' and so on. Sometimes, in hard water or over bars, there are five or six men on each side. This is probably the hardest work ever known to men. Men have sometimes been obliged to pole a boat from Hartford to Wells River without any aid from wind or steam, and for several days before they got toughened their bloody shoulders bore testimony to the severity of their labor. The water from Hartford to Windsor locks is what is called 'hard water,' as well as many other places farther up; and rest assured that a south wind or a steamboat was welcome to a boat's crew bound up-river.

"One Sabbath morning, in the spring of 1837 or 1838, the boat of one of our oldest river-men, whose destination was Old Hadley, lay at the foot of Ferry Street, Hartford, loaded and ready for starting. The men were variously employed. Some were smoking, some washing their clothing, and some reading; but all of them were trying to 'woo the southern breeze,' which gave signs of immediate action. At this point the old captain came down to the river, eyeing the mare-tails in the southern sky, and told his men not to start if the wind did blow, as he was opposed to Sabbath work entirely. But as he was leaving he called 'Moses' aside and handed him fifty dollars, saying, 'You may want it for toll and other expenses.' Probably Moses knew what that meant when translated into Connecticut River English. The captain then returned to Bartlett's Hotel, took a glass of 'pep'mint,' called for his horse and carriage, and drove twelve miles to Windsor

locks, where he found his boat and men trying to persuade Mr. Wood, the toll-gatherer, to let them through. The men were not dismissed for disobeying orders, for they had 'a glorious south wind.'

"Now go with me from Hartford up the river on one of our best cabin-boats, in a good south wind or by steam. First get under Hartford bridge; then up mast, hoist sail, and we leave Pumpkin Harbor gushingly. On Windsor flats and Scantic we stir up the sand, but the wind increases and away we go. Steady there! Windsor locks! Let off that brace; round with 'em; down sail. 'Jo, run along and get a horse ready while we operate through the locks.' And so we pass through Enfield Canal, six miles, by horse-power; operate through the guard-lock; up sail again, and, leaving behind the roar of the falls, and the still louder roar of 'Old Country' Allen, our boat goes through 'Longmeadow Reach' kiting with a 'bone in her mouth.' We pass Springfield on a close-haul, and soon reach the foot of Willimansett. Here Capt. Ingraham hitches on his big team of six oxen and two horses, with a chain one hundred feet long, and draws us through the swift canal, called 'drawing over Willimansett.' We then cross over to the foot of South Hadley Canal (now no longer a canal), operate through the locks, after paying toll to 'Uncle Si,' then through the canal, two miles, and, if the wind is strong enough, sail 'out at the head,' and on up the winding river.

"The operation of 'getting out at the head' should be described. On account of the rocky shore, the canal was begun a half-mile below the commencement of quick-water. Of course the current is swift, and in high water it sometimes used to require from fifteen to twenty men to get a boat out. This was done mainly by 'tracking.' A number of men go ashore with a long track-line hitched to the mast, and, with yokes or collars over the shoulders, trudge and clamber along, and 'haul her over,' with inside polesmen to aid. These extra men were put on at the expense of the canal corporation. In later years this hand work was avoided. A machine was invented by Harry Robinson, one of our first-class pilots, for drawing boats 'out at the head' of this canal, which did the work successfully. The boatmen called it a 'fandango.' Upon a good staunch boat were placed two upright timbers, firmly braced fore and aft, one on each side of the boat. Across these rolled the axle, with a drum for the rigging to wind upon, with floats and buckets at each end and outside of the boat. By means of timbers reaching from this axle to the stern these floats could be lowered into or raised out of the water. An inch-and-a-quarter rigging was made fast at the head of this shute, and, reaching to the fandango (some two thousand feet), was attached to the drum. Now cast off and let the floats down into the water, and the current will carry them around, winding the rigging around the drum. So away goes the majestic fandango up the stream, taking along a boat made fast to its stern, and the faster the water runs the faster will go the flotilla against it.

"But while I have been describing this machine our boat has sailed on around Hockanum, and, with a little aid from 'white ash,' around 'Old Hadley turn,' and now, after running the gauntlet of School Meadow flats, which would puzzle an eel to do, has made the foot of Montague Canal. And so on through the canal and through Miller's upper locks, and thence plain sailing to the 'foot of swift water' at Hinsdale. Here, if the wind is not very strong, we take in a few 'swift-water-men' for twelve miles, then on to Bellows Falls, and the same over and over to Quechee and White River locks up to Wells River. This is a good week's work, but it has been done in less time. A day's work with the poles, however, would be from Hartford to Windsor locks,—with a good south wind, from Hartford to Montague Canal. Between the last-named places but little poling has been done in the latter years of boating, as steam or wind was more available.

"The down trips of these boats were a different thing. A

boat loaded with wood, brooms, wooden-ware, hops, and other bulky articles was not an easy thing to handle in a wind. Pilots were necessary over the falls at Enfield and Willimansett. At the latter place Harry Robinson held this responsible position many years, and Joseph Ely was his successor. At Enfield the signal strain of 'Pilot ahoy!' was heard at short intervals through each boating season, either for boats or rafts. This call brought out Jack Burbank, Alv Allen, 'Old Country' Allen, and Capt. Burbank, Sr., who would come aboard and draw cuts for the chance. The boat was then put into trim for 'going over,' oars and poles all handy, rigging properly coiled, and every man ready for any emergency. The channel is as difficult to run as that in the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Laprairie, but the aforementioned pilots seldom touched a rock. This run of six miles was quickly made, when the pilot would sometimes get a chance to ride, but generally walked or ran back for the next boat. His fee was one dollar and a half each trip, and his was a laborious life. But they have all gone 'over the river' for the last time, except Adna Allen, formerly for twenty-one years pilot of the passenger-boats running between this city and Hartford, and who now resides in this city.

"It was a custom to 'break in' the raw hand on the passage of the freight-boats over Enfield Falls by showing him the silver mine at 'Mad Tom.' The initiate must get down close on the bow-piece to look for the silver, and when the boat pitched into 'Mad Tom,' and the water rushed over him a foot deep, he would generally retire aft and say he'd 'seen enough,' and it would require quite a number of gin-cocktails at Hartford to dry him!

"Some of the pleasantest days of my life were spent at the helm of the old steamer 'Ariel Cooley' in passing up and down between South Hadley and Greenfield,—sometimes with four or six boats in tow, sometimes with only two, the down trip being usually made without any,—as we wound around the placid Hockanum of former days, before the impatient river, like many a would-be reformer of the present day, concluded to straighten things, and so cut a channel through its narrow neck,—that is, cut its throat,—with Mount Holyoke on our right, looking majestically down upon our boys who were quietly enjoying the scene, as if saying to them, 'Come up higher,' while the carpeted meadows of Northampton seemed as urgently to invite their attention to their own realm of beauty.

"This towing process was of great benefit to the men, as it gave them the leisure they so much needed to wash, to mend, and to refresh themselves, and prepare for the hard work to come, when the steamer had taken them through. In this, as in other vocations, some will be remembered by their eccentricities, some by their reticence, and others by their loquacity. I have listened till 'beyond the twal' to the anecdotes of Edmund Palmer and Bob Abbe. I have known John Sanborn to go the whole round trip from White River, Vt., without speaking, and Dick Thorpe would talk enough to make it up! Other notables were Capt. Peck, who presided with so much dignity over the passenger-steamers from this city to Hartford, and who was said to have been arrested for smuggling! This was a line of small steamers first put on by James Blanchard, then of this city. The first was the 'Springfield,' a side-wheel steamer; then the 'Vermont,' a stern-wheeler, built by Blanchard, the 'Massachusetts,' the 'Agawam,' and the 'Phoenix.' The 'Massachusetts' only could come up over Enfield Falls, and many of this day can remember the sturdy form of the faithful pilot, Ad Allen, who so long guided these boats through storm and shine. Capt. Increase Mosely, too, commanded one of these boats awhile,—the best singer on Connecticut River; Capt. David Hoyt another,—the complete story-teller.

"Capt. Jonathan Kentfield was also one of the early workers on this river, and ran a line of boats on his own ac-

count for a number of years. His distinguishing characteristic was pomposity, but he was a considered a trusty and competent boatman. While he was in his best days, the body of a deceased member of Congress from Vermont was sent forward from Washington, and came from New York to Hartford by steamboat, directed to his friends in Vermont, to go by first boat up the Connecticut River. None of the up-river companies were willing to take it. Finally, one who knew the captain's weak spot (he was called 'Capt. Don't') told him that the remains of a Vermont member of Congress had been forwarded to his special care to go up by his boat. 'Very well,' said Capt. Don't. 'Boys, do you hear that? Drop down the boat to the steamboat, and take the body aboard! How the people of the city of Washington knew that I was an old and experienced boatman, God only knows. I don't!' The boatmen took it aboard, taking a frequent sniff of something warm the while, and when fairly under way by the side of the up-river steamboat, Capt. Don't called his men and said to them, 'Come aft, men, come aft, and take something to drink; dead bodies aboard,—ten or fifteen, p'haps, one sartain,—and who knows but what they died of some d—n spontaneous disease? Drink behind that hog'shead, and don't, for God's sake, let Gen. Culver see you!'

"Mr. Blanchard sold out his interest in these boats, after running them two or three years, to Sargent & Chapin, who used them in connection with their line of stages. It was a very pleasant mode of travel unless the water was low, but many a time have the passengers been obliged to jump into the water and lift the 'Phoenix' and 'Agawam' over 'Scantic.' In the new scheme for improving Connecticut River navigation, Gen. Ellis, the government engineer, is confident of securing a channel of three or three and a half feet of water over these sand-flats, by means of wing-dams running diagonally from each side of the river, bringing the water into a narrow channel, which is expected in this way to keep itself clear by forcing the continually moving sand down through this channel. I find, however, that most of the old experienced boatmen now living have little faith in it. The rest of the enterprise looks feasible, and no doubt will succeed if Congress will make the needed appropriation.

"Before closing these reminiscences I should also speak of Messrs. Abbe and Ensign, who boated so many years to Warehouse Point; King Hiram Smith, of South Hadley; Capt. Sam Nutt, of White River; Tom Dunham, of Bellows Falls; and Rufus Robinson, the most consummate waterman of the Connecticut River Valley, who performed the feat of sailing a boat loaded with a valuable cargo through to Wells River, Vt., the first time he ever went up the river beyond Turner's Falls. He also ran the 'Adam Duncan,' minus her machinery, over South Hadley Falls, and came safe ashore below. Yet, with all his skill, his life was closed by his being carried over Holyoke dam, a few years since. Capt. Granger, who had no superior on the river, recently died at the age of sixty-five. His old comrades will hold him in affectionate remembrance. We have now left among us, of the men who formerly took part in the scenes I have described, Roderick Ashley, Stoddard Parker, Albert Gowdy, Adna Allen, and Sylvester Day, who, with others I have named, are and were good and substantial men.

"*Rafting on the Connecticut a Generation Ago.*—The late rush of logs down the 'dark rolling Connecticut' calls to mind the various attempts, in years long gone by, to transfer lumber from the forests of Northern New Hampshire and Vermont to Hartford and Middletown, Conn. Many a lawsuit during the old boating-times has grown out of this river-driving business. Like the case of 'Bullum versus Boatum,' the lumberman would sue the farmer for stopping his logs, and the farmer would sue the lumberman for damage done to his meadows by the said logs. So they wrangled and strove, and the courts were well patronized. But this river-

driving, or running logs loose, was found to be a losing business, and the most available method of transporting lumber down the Connecticut—logs, boards, clap-boards, and shingles—was by rafting, an account of which may be of interest. The rafting terms used on this river are, division, raft, box, steerage, beams, snubbers, flyers, ties, oars, lock-downs, catch-pins, cross-ties, and scull-boards. The box, being the unit, is a collection of masts or logs, made thirteen feet wide and sixty or seventy feet long. If it is made up of long timber, the box is the length of the timber, more or less, provided it is not too long to go through the locks. If of short timber, it is made by piecing out, so as to be of the requisite length. These logs are fastened by oak or ash pins, driven through the steerage-beam at each end of the box, and in case of short logs they are held by cross-ties, using lock-downs or catch-pins. Two inch-and-a-half or two-inch holes are bored in the middle of each steerage-beam and through into the logs, for oar-pins; then some smart flexible sticks or flyers are bent in to raise the oar to a proper position, and we have a 'box' of round timber. Six of these boxes, fastened together—three in width and two in length—by ties, make a division. Any number of boxes, or divisions even, fastened together in running order, is a raft. Fifty years ago this river was full of rafts during the spring run, as well as of salmon and shad. A lumber company would generally run six or eight divisions at one trip, having shanties built on some of them, wherein to cook, eat, and sleep. In my boyhood I used to listen with delight to the creak of the ponderous oar, as it swung back for its oft-recurring dip, and echoed through the quiet valley. It was the welcome precursor of a coming jubilee for the boys, who were ever ready to rush to the river-bank to see the stalwart men and hear their jolly songs; and the girls too, and men, women, and children, would watch with pleasure the grand flotilla of rafts, as, emerging into view around the bend of Sawyer's Mountain, they came along down one after another in all the grandeur of an army corps.

"One of the three or four men assigned to each division acts as pilot,—that is, he runs the division. His position is forward,—one of great responsibility; and such was the scope of the pride of the majority of these pilots that they would as soon forfeit their hard-earned summer's wages as to run a raft upon a rock or a flat. The rafts were often loaded with boards, shingles, and clap-boards. This was called 'top-loading.' Then we had 'board-rafts,' the boards being rafted into the water, and of the same length and width, and with as many courses as the nature of the water and locks would permit, drawing from one to two feet of water. When a sale was made of a box of boards, the next and most disagreeable task was to 'draw' them. One man would stand with a broom and swash them off, while the rest would carry them ashore,—about the hardest work a mortal man was ever called upon to do; and, I must add, it requires very nearly as much new rum to draw a box of boards handsomely as would float the box! On reaching the vicinity of the locks the second divisions are 'snubbed,'—i.e., made fast ashore. The process of snubbing a raft is laborious, difficult, and dangerous. The rigging, which is heavy, must be handled in a hurry, and just right. The strength and velocity of movement of the ponderous body of lumber admits of no false motions. If it is brought up too suddenly, the rigging parts or the raft is torn to pieces; if not soon enough, the rigging runs out, and away goes the raft; another trial is to be made at the next available tree. A man who can snub a raft handsomely in high water must have a head exactly level, and a body made up mainly of steel springs and india-rubber. Now, to operate through the locks, cast off the ties and shove in one box at a time, stationing one man below to re-arrange and tie the boxes together as they come through. This is the process over and over at White River, Quechee, Bellows Falls, Miller's River, Turner's Falls, South Hadley, and at Enfield Falls and Swift Water, although

at the two last named a whole division could go over in high water. Generally, however, at Enfield only one or two boxes could be run at a time, and this, with the freight-boats, gave the Allens and the Burbanks, the pilots, all they could do during the rafting season.

"I call to mind a few of the laughable, and peradventure startling, incidents which served in those days to give humanity a jog and beguile some of the tedious hours. There was a little man, by the name of Jarve Adams, who had risen to the dignity of ferryman at Thompsonville,—that is, the head of Enfield Falls. One pleasant day Jarve found the rafts encroaching upon his ferry-rights,—that is to say, as they lay along-shore waiting the action of the pilots, they had been allowed to drop down a little too far, in the estimation of the doughty ferryman; and he, being a man of immense consequence according to his own reckoning, uttered many large words, accompanied with a number of quite respectable physical demonstrations. One of the big Vermonters,—I think it was Steve Ames,—having listened to his fulminations till he was tired of it, told him that he ran something of a risk in coming on board the rafts; that he (Ames) 'sometimes had fits,' and when he did he clutched hold of anything within his reach, and would as likely as not walk right into the river, so he must look out. This squelched him for a day or so, but he soon got his 'dander up' again, and, forgetting about the fits, came aboard and began to call down vengeance on all the raftsmen between there and 'Fifteen-Mile Falls.' Whereupon Ames, a six-foot-and-four-incher, telling Jarve his fit was coming on, grabbed him and walked straight into the river, wading out beyond his struggling victim's depth, and sousing him vigorously, only letting him up to breathe, and telling him all the while he couldn't help it, and 'I told you so,' till poor Jarve was nearly exhausted and begged piteously to be let off. After punishing him as much as he thought was right he allowed him to go ashore, cautioning him next time to look out for 'them fits.' The roars of laughter raised at Jarve's expense could be heard above the roar of the falls. Ad Allen was there and saw the fun, and from him and Mr. Elwell, our artist, I got the story.

"One day Capron and Alexander had a lot of boxes lying at the head. Capron and 'Old Country' took a couple of them and started over the falls. Just as they entered on the upper falls the forward tie broke, and away they went, spreading and swinging around, taking off the other tie in less time than I am writing it; and the two were thenceforth separate, each man going over the surging waters on his own hook.

"*Old Country.*—'Point her ashore, Capron!'

"*Capron.*—'Go to thunder! I can run her over.'

"*Country.*—'Can ye? Well, you've got to go about right or you'll fetch up on Leonard.'

"*Capron.*—'Tell 'em I'm a-coming.'

"It was said by a boatman who was coming up through the canal that he saw some one running a box of lumber through all manner of channels, and he was not sure but he made the attempt once, at least, to scull it over the falls, but that was not generally believed. It might have been, however, that he ran around the island once or twice; and it was said he was last seen pointing her diagonally with the stream, with a view of giving her sufficient headway to put over into the canal, but I never believed it. At any rate, he landed his box safe and sound at the foot of the falls, which was considered in those days 'right smart.' Whether it was with him as with many others we read about, that the — (old gentleman) 'always keeps his own,' I shall not venture to say.

"It is impossible for me to recall the names of those ancient lumbermen, nor is it necessary for the purposes of this paper. But I desire to note here and now those I do remember, in honor of the days of Auld Lang Syne, all of whom were owners or captains.

"*Up Country.*—Ebenezer L. Carlton, James Hutchins, Sul-

livan Hutchins, Deacon Gilchrist, Samuel Hutchins, Josiah Wilson, Nahum Wilson, Jonathan Wilson, Abiel Deming, Daniel Holt, Moses Chase, Timothy Morse, Wyram Morse, Stephen Morse, Jacob Morse, Charles Scott, Cyrus Scott, Jared Wells, Horace Wells, Hiram Wells, Windsor Cobleigh, and William Abbott.

"*Down Country.*—Stratton, Solomon Spencer, Silas Burnham and sons, S. F. Dudley, William Dudley, George W. Potter, B. F. Savage, and Daniel Burnham.

"Stephen Morse,—or rather 'Steve,' as he was better known,—was one of those queer compounds of music, mirth, and metaphysics, of logic, labor, language, and loquacity, intermixed with a goodly proportion of the social as well as the vocal element, which is sure to fix itself permanently in one's memory. Those who have heard him ring out the old song of 'The Sea, the Sea, the Open Sea,' on the soft evening air, as they floated by, while every man sat upon his oar, and not a ripple on the stream, while gentle Luna looked down with approval, will never forget how it echoed and re-echoed among the grand old mountains and through the groves and vales. And now I think of it, and apropos to this rush of logs down the river, Morse had a number of divisions of logs lying in the pond above Montague Canal. On inquiry he found it would cost him eight hundred dollars to run them through the canal. This he thought was a gouge game, and gave out word that within the next twenty-four hours every stick of that lumber would be turned loose over Turner's Falls. Hearing of this, and knowing the sort of a man he had to deal with, the agent went to see him, and, fearing he should lose the toll on that lumber, softened down to five hundred dollars. Morse said, 'Mr. Thayer, I'll give you just two hundred dollars to put that lumber through. Not one cent more.' The lumber went through the canal on the eve of the Sabbath-day. While this lot of lumber lay in the canal, near the lower locks, the men of these and other rafts lying around loose and idle and enjoying a quiet time, Morse, according to a notice which had been given out, took the family Bible from the hotel upon his shoulder and, followed by all these men and also by the citizens of the place, wended his way to the school-house, and after the usual preliminaries took his text and delivered an acceptable Baptist sermon, every way proper and appropriate, and none the worse for coming from inside of a blue frock. A generous contribution was taken up on the spot, which the preacher declined, but requested that it be given to the poor. Mr. Henry, the hotel-keeper at that place, not to be outdone by 'Steve,' opened his book and squared the account against him and his men. The next night was 'flip night.'

"It will never do in these reminiscences to omit the name of 'Uncle Bill Russell,' the long-time toll-gatherer of the Montague Locks and Canal Company; yet I will not attempt to describe him, save by these four adjectives,—rough, honest, eccentric, faithful. One incident will show. Capt. Spencer had gone through the locks with a lot of lumber, and went back to settle his toll. 'Uncle Bill' handed him his duplicate receipt, as was usual. Now, the captain, although a good man, had a habit of using one profane term, to wit: 'by h—l.' This was the extent of his swearing, but this came in pretty often. On looking at the duplicate he thought Uncle Bill had rated him too high. 'By h—l! Uncle Bill,' said he, 'that's too bad; that's altogether too high.' Russell paid but little attention to him, until after Spencer had followed him all over the canal grounds and had teased him most persistently to change it, when he, taking the paper, went in and added about one hundred dollars more to the toll, and, handing him back the paper, said, in Spencer's own language, 'There, by h—l! see if you're satisfied now.' One of the Wells River raftmen was a little too many for Uncle Bill at one time, when he sold him a couple of young owls, at a very tall price, for parrots. Dictionaries were no account when he

discovered the cheat. Capt. Silas Burnham had just finished rafting a lot of down-country lumber, and was ready to start down the river, but he had one man he wanted to discharge. So he bethought him that his man, 'Uncle Ira,' could not read; he therefore took a shingle and wrote upon it, 'Mr. Cheney, dismiss Uncle Ira and pay him off.' He then sent him down with the shingle, telling him it was 'money-business.' Uncle Ira marched into the store, well filled with customers, and, with quite an air of authority, said, 'Mr. Ginery, bore buddy watted' (more money wanted), at the same time producing the shingle. Mr. Cheney looked at the shingle and saw the joke. 'Why, Uncle Ira,' said he, 'this is for your discharge!' Uncle Ira looked all sorts of surprise, and at last, turning to leave the store, said, 'Dab that Silas Burdab!' Capt. Burnham was well known on the river, and I could note a great variety of anecdotes, but they'll tell better than they can be written. It was always an insult to a raftman to ask him which way he was going, 'up or down?' One kind old lady, who had just served breakfast for the captain and his men, innocently asked him this tabooed question just as he was leaving for his raft. Hearing it from her, he turned and soberly answered, 'Yes, ma'am!'

"In 1849 I bought for Kimball & Clark, the contractors, eight hundred thousand feet of hemlock timber, near the head of navigation, for the present Holyoke dam. This was rafted and run to the South Hadley Canal that season, and was one of the most unwieldy jobs that a raftman ever knew. It was manufactured mainly at the head of the canal, and passed through to the dam. The contractors sunk money in proportion as the soggy hemlocks sank in the water, but the dam stands.

"How the valley rang with the songs of these boatmen and raftmen of thirty or forty years ago! Good singers they were, too, some of them; and even after these long years have intervened, with their ever-increasing rush of business, attended by the scream of the whistle and the thundering of the car, it requires but a slight effort of the imagination to recall the mellow songs of Cutler, of Guildhall, Vt., Chamberlain, of Newbury, Morse, of Haverhill, N. H., Humes, of Montague, and many more whose names have not in my memory survived their voices. Capt. Jonathan Smith, of South Hadley, the pilot for many years over Williamansett, and the father of the superintendent of our street-railway, was one of the jolly singers of that day, and always ready to contribute his share for the gratification of the company. But farewell to the river-men of old and the incidents of their time until we 'gather at the river!'

IV.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The first attempt to navigate the Connecticut above Hartford by steam was in 1826, when a company was formed in that city for the purpose. An agent was sent West to examine boats on the Western rivers and make a report. On his return the "Barnet," of the wheelbarrow pattern, was built in New York, and made her first trip to Springfield in November, 1826, arriving on the 28th of the month. She ascended the river at the rate of five miles an hour, under the pilotage of Roderick Palmer, of West Springfield, and went as far as Bellows Falls, Vt., and passed Springfield on her way down on the 18th of December.

It was apparent that she could not be depended upon to ascend the rapids at Enfield, Conn., and the project of building a canal was agitated, and work was finally commenced on it in 1827, but it was not completed for about two years.

In the mean time an ingenious mechanic, long an employé at the United States armory,—Mr. Thomas Blanchard,—built a side-wheel boat at Hartford, put in the machinery, and named it the "Blanchard." He made a trial trip to South Hadley on the 30th of July, 1828. On the 11th of September

he made an excursion to Hartford and return with about sixty passengers, making the downward trip in a little over two hours, but taking much longer to return over the rapids at Enfield. On the 30th of the same month she made an eight-mile trip with a large number of school-children on board.

But the "Blanchard" was found to be but little better adapted to overcome the Enfield obstructions than the "Barnet," and Blanchard constructed a new boat upon an improved plan, which was named the "Vermont." She was a stern-wheeler, seventy-five feet in length and fifteen feet wide, and only drew one foot of water.

This boat was built on wheels, east of Main Street, nearly opposite the present Wilcox Street. This was probably the first steamboat built in Massachusetts with engine complete.* It was launched on the 8th day of May, 1829, being drawn to the river by the men who had gathered to "see the sight." This boat made six miles an hour up-stream, and in July made several trips to Hartford with one hundred passengers, returning the same day, and ascending the falls, a distance of five miles, in an hour and twenty minutes. In August she went up to Brattleboro', and was at Windsor, Vt., in October. This first trip of a regular steamer was the occasion of great excitement along the river, where the people assembled from many miles, and celebrated the occasion by the ringing of bells and the firing of guns.

The secret of the success of the "Vermont" lay in the fact that her wheel was placed far enough astern to work in the dead water.

The "Enfield Canal" was finished Nov. 11, 1829, and the "Vermont" took down a party from Springfield and returned, passing the canal both ways. The "Blanchard" also brought up a party from Hartford to the lower end of the canal.

In April, 1830, the schooner "Eagle," which had been running between New York and Warehouse Point, came around from Albany and up through the canal with a load of rye for Springfield. The steamers "Vermont" and "Blanchard" also laid at the wharves at that time. The latter was advertised on the 15th of May, 1830, to make regular trips to Hartford.

Mr. Blanchard had then recently returned from Pittsburgh, Pa., where he had built the "Allegheny," on the model of the "Vermont," which pattern was universally adopted on the Western rivers. On the first of June the "Vermont" commenced running regularly between Springfield and Hartford, and there was a lively competition during the season between the boats and the stage-lines, which latter ran on each side of the river, under the management of Messrs. Sargent & Chapin.

A new steamer, called the "Massachusetts," was built by Mr. Blanchard in the winter of 1830-31, calculated for the better accommodation of passengers, but too long for the low stages of water in the river. It was much the largest and most complete boat which had yet been seen in Springfield, having a cabin upon deck and a double engine. It commenced running in the spring of 1831, but could not go through the locks or run in low water.

It was said that Mr. Blanchard had invested eight thousand dollars in his boats. He had at first been greatly accommodated by the canal company, but now they threatened him with heavy tolls unless he would do towing, which would interfere with passenger travel.

The season of 1831 opened with the "Hampden" in March, which then commenced running for John Cooley & Co., as a freight-towing boat. In April the "Vermont" commenced the passenger business, under an arrangement between Mr. Blanchard and Messrs. Sargent & Chapin by which the stages running in competition with the boat were withdrawn.

The "Springfield" (probably the "Blanchard" under an-

* See article of Mr. T. M. Dewey, preceding this.

other name) also commenced towing in April for the Connecticut River Valley Company. This company had just launched the "Ledyard" at Springfield, for the use of the towing trade above the town. In July the "Wm. Hall" was put on as a tow-boat, to run between Hartford and South Hadley Falls, while the "Ledyard" was placed above, between the Falls and Greenfield.

The "Massachusetts" commenced her trips in June, and in the course of the following month Messrs. Sargent & Chapin purchased Mr. Blanchard's interest in the steamers "Vermont" and "Massachusetts;" and his connection with the boating business ceased from that time, though he remained in Springfield a year or two afterward.

Another steamer, called the "James Dwight," was also put on the line between Hartford and Springfield for the accommodation of passengers coming up in the morning and returning in the evening.

The "Massachusetts," immediately after her transfer, was thoroughly overhauled, and supplied with new and heavier boilers and furnaces. The superintendent of that work was afterward the engineer of the ill-fated ocean steamer "Arctic," lost off Cape Race; and is said to have put off from the sinking ship, and was never afterward heard of.

The "Massachusetts" was in service some twelve years, and was finally burned at her wharf in Hartford.

Contemporary with the "Massachusetts," the "Agawam" was put on the line and run in connection with her; and two other boats, the "Phoenix" and "Franklin," were built and launched for the passenger traffic, but saw very little service, as the boats were all withdrawn upon the opening of the railway from Springfield to Hartford, in 1844. The "Franklin" was sold and taken to Philadelphia, and the other two were taken to Maine, where they were engaged in the trade of the Kennebeck River.

In 1842, Charles Dickens made his first visit to this country, and in the beginning of February went from Springfield to Hartford on the "Massachusetts." It was the first trip of the season, and the second, he says, "as early in February, within the memory of man." Though the boat was the largest and most capacious of all that had been built or used on the river in Massachusetts, yet he treated it as a small affair, and described it as of about one-half pony-power. The grand cabin he compared to the parlor of a Lilliputian public-house which had got afloat in a flood and was drifting no one knew where, but it contained the inevitable rocking-chair, which it is impossible to get away from in America.

"The boat," says he, "was so short and narrow we all kept the middle of the deck, lest it should unexpectedly tip over; the machinery, by some surprising process of condensation, worked between it and the keel; the whole forming a warm sandwich about three feet thick."

It was raining hard the whole day, the river was full of floating ice, and the boat was obliged to work in the shallow water to avoid the huge blocks.

He thought the Connecticut a fine stream, and the banks beautiful in summer.

"After two hours and a half of this odd traveling (including a stoppage at a small town, where we were saluted by a gun considerably bigger than our own chimney), we reached Hartford."

During the fifteen years in which boats were running on the river there was only one serious accident: the steamer "Greenfield" exploded her boilers at South Hadley in May, 1840, by which three lives were lost and property to the value of ten thousand dollars was destroyed.

V.

CANALS.

The first attempt to connect the western part of the State with Boston and tide-water was as early as 1791, when Gen.

Henry Knox took active measures to determine the physical feasibility of the work by causing a series of surveys to be made by an eminent engineer, John Hills, Esq., upon two routes,—a southern one *via* Worcester, and a more northern one.

Gen. Knox and his associates were finally incorporated by the Legislature on the 10th of March, 1792, with the title of "The Proprietors of the Massachusetts Canal," with authority to construct a canal from Boston to the Connecticut River. There is no evidence that anything of importance was attempted under this charter. Maps and estimates were made, which were preserved and subsequently placed in the hands of the State Commissioners for Canal Surveys in 1825.

On the 25th of February, 1825, upon the recommendation of Governor Eustis, three commissioners were appointed to ascertain the practicability of constructing a canal from Boston Harbor to the Connecticut River, and of extending the same to some point on the Hudson River in the vicinity of the junction of the Erie Canal with that river. Nathan Willis, of Pittsfield, Elihu Hoyt, of Deerfield, and Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, of Boston, were appointed commissioners, and Col. Laommi Baldwin engineer.

At the June session of the Legislature, in the same year, Governor Lincoln devoted a portion of his message to the subject, and urged the favorable consideration of the Legislature. He also made mention of the then new subject of railways.

A report of the above commission was made at the session of January, 1826, recommending a route for a canal through the north part of Worcester County to the mouth of Deerfield River, and thence up that stream through the Hoosac Mountain, by means of a four-mile tunnel, and through to the Hudson River, near Troy.

The district west of the mountains was surveyed and mapped by George Tibbits, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., and on the east side, from the summit of the mountains to the mouth of Deerfield River, by General Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield. The length of the proposed canal was given at 178 miles, 100 of which was between the Connecticut River and Boston, and 78 between the river and the Hudson. The total lockage—rise and fall—was 3281 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

The estimated cost, exclusive of the tunnel, was.....	\$5,163,240
Tunnel, 20 by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 4 miles, 211,200 cubic yards, at \$4.36..	920,832
Total cost.....	\$6,024,072

The Governor in his message spoke favorably of the work, and recommended the continuance of the commission, with enlarged powers, and a resolution was introduced in the Legislature for further surveys, which was not only laid on the table, but the former resolve, under which the survey had been made, was repealed. This virtually put an end to the canal project.

HAMPSHIRE AND HAMPDEN CANAL.

By an act passed Feb. 4, 1823, Samuel Hinckley and others were incorporated as "The Hampshire and Hampden Canal Company," to construct a canal from the Connecticut River, in Northampton, through Easthampton and Southampton, in Hampshire County, and Westfield and Southwick, in Hampden County, to connect with one to be constructed in Connecticut from New Haven to the Massachusetts line, in Southwick. The capital of the Massachusetts company was fixed at three hundred thousand dollars.

The work was completed from New Haven to Westfield in 1830, and finished to Northampton in 1834, at a total cost of two million dollars.*

In 1836 a new company, called "The New Haven and Northampton Canal Company," was chartered by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut, which purchased the whole

* Another account says the total cost was about one million dollars.

line for three hundred thousand dollars, and kept up the business until about 1847, when railway competition compelled the abandonment of the work. The present New Haven and Northampton Railway follows substantially the line of this canal.

CHAPTER XXII.

RAILWAYS.

THE WESTERN RAILROAD—THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.*

IN 1826 petitions were presented by Thomas H. Perkins and others of Boston, and A. J. Allen and others, that a survey for a railway be made between Boston and the Hudson River, and the committee on roads and canals was "instructed to inquire whether any practicable and useful improvements have been made in the construction of railways and of steam-carriages used thereon, so as to admit of their being successfully introduced into this commonwealth; and if so, whether it is expedient to extend thereto the aid and encouragement of this Legislature."

This committee reported a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners and an engineer upon the subject of railways, which passed the Senate, but was indefinitely postponed in the House.

At the June session of 1826 a select committee of the House was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Abner Phelps and George W. Adams, of Boston, and Emory Washburn, of Worcester, with instructions to consider the practicability and expediency of constructing a railway from Boston on the most eligible route to the western line of the county of Berkshire, in order that, if leave can be obtained from the government of New York, it may be extended to the Hudson River, at or near Albany; and that the committee be instructed to report information and estimates of expense as they deem proper." This is believed to have been the first concerted movement looking to the construction of a railway in the State.†

The above-named commissioners, who were authorized to sit during the recess of the Legislature, sent circulars throughout the State, and employed all available means to obtain information. They made a report on the 19th of January, 1827. The report entered somewhat at length into a discussion of plans for a road, and cited the experience of the people of Great Britain. It would seem that the idea of using steam locomotive-carriages as a motive-power had been only hinted at, for the plans for single- and double-track roads were invariably coupled with arrangements for employing only horse-power, and provision was made for a horse-path, and paths for the drivers and attendants, on each side of the road. Some mention was made of locomotives, and it was stated that "an engine of two eight-inch cylinders, weighing about five tons, will move forty tons at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, and is said to have moved ninety tons at the rate of four miles an hour."

The committee reported unanimously in favor of the project, and "that a railway would be far more useful to the

public than a canal." They recommended the appointment of three commissioners and an engineer to ascertain the practicability of such a road, and to make surveys, plans, and estimates, and were in favor of an appropriation for the purpose, not exceeding \$5000.

These recommendations were not followed, but the Legislature, on the 22d of February, 1827, passed a resolution authorizing the appointment of "three commissioners, to constitute a Board of Internal Improvements," to attend to all matters concerning canals and railways. This board consisted of Messrs. J. J. Fiske, Willard Phelps, and James Hayward, at a compensation of four dollars per day. This committee appear to have performed very little work, and none with reference to the proposed line of railway.

At the June session of 1827, upon a petition of James Whiton and others, of Berkshire, and Josiah Quincy and others, of Boston, the Legislature authorized the appointment of two commissioners and an engineer to make the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates for a road from Boston to the New York line, and, with leave obtained from the authorities of the latter State, to the Hudson River. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose. Nahum Mitchell, of Boston, and Samuel McKay, of Pittsfield, were accordingly appointed such commission, with James F. Baldwin as engineer.

Two entire routes were examined,—one, called the southern, through Framingham, Worcester, Springfield, Chester, Washington, Pittsfield, and West Stockbridge, to the State line at Canaan; thence, through Chatham and Kinderhook, to the Hudson at Albany. The northern route was from Troy, N. Y., by Hoosac Four Corners, Williamstown, and Adams, to the Connecticut River at Northampton; thence, by Belchertown, Rutland, Boylston, Watertown, and Cambridge, to Boston.

Lateral examinations were also made from Chester, by Walker Brook, Becket, and Stockbridge, to the State line at Canaan, and others.

Accurate instrumental surveys were made only upon the southern route, and upon this only for twelve miles west of Boston, and from Connecticut River to Albany. These surveys and examinations were conducted exclusively with reference to the use of *animal power*, as "better adapted to the transportation of that endless variety of loading which a dense and industrious population requires." The length of the proposed road was given at 180 miles and 212 rods. No special estimate of cost was made, but the commissioners reported a probable outlay not exceeding one-half the cost of English railways per mile.

In transmitting the report to the Legislature, Governor Lincoln in his message said: "The results to which the commission have already arrived may be considered as fully establishing the *practicability*, within the reasonable application of means, of the construction of the road."

In the Legislature the Committee on Roads and Railways reported on the 15th of February, 1828, that "after mature examination of the facts and statements contained in said Report, they are of opinion that the railroad, as applicable to Massachusetts and to New England generally, has, since the making of said report, assumed a new and greater importance; that it will prove a new creation of wealth, power, and superiority to the State. That a railroad can be constructed at far less expense than a canal, and be productive of still greater advantages."

On the 11th of March, 1828, an act was passed providing for a *Board of Directors of Internal Improvements*, to serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses when on duty. They were clothed with powers to transact all necessary business, and were required to report to the Legislature. This board consisted of nine persons, as follows: Levi Lincoln, Nathan Hale, Stephen White, David Henshaw, Thomas

* The article upon the Western and Boston and Albany Railways has been mostly compiled from a history of the former road, written by Hon. George Bliss, and published in 1863, and data furnished by the officers of the Boston and Albany road.

As this was the pioneer among the important long lines of New England, and during its construction met with many difficulties and embarrassments, we have given its history much more in detail than that of the other roads passing through or connecting with the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.

The history of these companies best illustrates the difficulties encountered by the early railway corporations in New England, and in a prominent manner conveys to the mind of the reader the various stages in the growth of this important interest throughout the country.

† The first railway constructed in the United States was the short line from the Quincy granite quarries to the sea, in 1826. It was three miles in length, and was used solely for the transportation of stone, and employed horse-power only.

W. Ward, Royal Makepeace, George Bond, William Foster, and E. H. Robbins, Jr. James F. Baldwin was appointed engineer.

Nearly simultaneously with these proceedings, the Legislature of New York (April 15, 1828) passed "an act to facilitate the construction of a railroad from the city of Boston to the Hudson River;" and under it Ebenezer Baldwin, of Albany, Oliver Wiswall, of Hudson, and George Tibbits, of Troy, were appointed commissioners, and William C. Young, engineer. This act "pledged the Legislature that if the State of Massachusetts shall construct a railroad from Boston to the boundary of this State, either directly or through the medium of an incorporated company, the Legislature of this State will construct it from thence to the Hudson River, or grant to the State of Massachusetts, or some authorized company, the right of so doing, and taking tolls thereon, under proper restrictions as to jurisdiction."

Explorations and surveys were in progress under the commissioners of New York and Massachusetts, on every part of the line from Boston to the Hudson River, during the year 1828.

Reports by the commissioners of the two States were made early in 1829,—by those of Massachusetts on the 16th of January, and by those of New York on the 25th of February. The latter reported upon two routes between the Hudson River and the State line, which had been *minutely surveyed*, viz.: one from Troy, through Pownal, Vt., to Adams, and one from Albany and Hudson to West Stockbridge, the lines from Albany and Hudson to unite at Chatham.

The Massachusetts commissioners reported a number of surveys. The principal one was substantially the same as afterward adopted by the Boston and Worcester and the Western Railroads as far as the State line in West Stockbridge; among the others were two lines from the last-named point to Albany. From the State line to Chatham Four Corners both pursued substantially the same line, not varying greatly from where the road now runs. From thence one line bore more to the west, striking the Hudson near Schodack Landing, thirteen miles below Albany, and thence by the valley to Greenbush. The other struck the river at Castleton, eight miles from Greenbush. The road, as finally located, kept upon higher land, and reached the river directly at Greenbush.

By these surveys the distance from Boston to the Connecticut River was 94 miles and 64 chains, and to the State line 160 miles and 44 chains, and, by the shortest survey, 198 miles and 6 chains to Albany. By the other route, the distance from Boston to Albany was 200½ miles.

The cost of the New York section was estimated by Engineer Young at \$658,601, or at the average of \$16,162 per mile.

A second route was examined, farther north, crossing the Connecticut River at Northampton; and a third, still farther north, passing through the valleys of Miller's, Deerfield, and Hoosac Rivers to Troy. The distance by the northern route from Boston to Troy was 190 miles, and by the Northampton route 210 miles.

The passage of the Green Mountains was largely in favor of the southern route through Springfield, and thence up the valley of the Agawam River.

Several local surveys were made on some portions of the line west of the Connecticut River, with a view to taking every possible advantage in the topography of the country; but the various results only the more thoroughly established the southern route, and mainly as the road now runs.

A long discussion upon the relative merits of horse- and steam-power finally resulted in the adoption of the locomotive.

The road which is now known as the Boston and Albany Railroad was constructed by a number of distinct corporations, first of which was *The Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation*, which was chartered on the 23d of June, 1831, to construct a road from Boston to Worcester.

The proposed capital stock of this company was 10,000 shares of \$100 each, or a total of \$1,000,000, which was subscribed, and the company organized on the 1st of May, 1832. Surveys were made by John M. Fessenden, in 1831, and the total distance found to be 43½ miles. The terminus in Worcester was found to be 456 feet above Western Avenue, in Boston. The original estimated cost of the road and equipment, with the bed graded for a double track, was \$883,000. This road was opened from Boston to Worcester, July 4, 1835.

On the 15th of March, 1833, the directors of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company were individually incorporated as *The Western Railroad Corporation*, with authority to construct a railroad from Worcester to the Connecticut River, at Springfield, and thence to the western boundary of the State. The capital stock was to consist of not less than 10,000 nor more than 20,000 shares of \$100 each. The Boston and Worcester company had exclusive control of the charter of the Western road, and of all proceedings under it. The charter conferred the authority of building branch roads in any or all towns immediately adjoining those through which the road passed.

On the 5th of May, 1834, the Legislature of New York chartered *The Castleton and West Stockbridge Railroad Company*, with authority to construct a road from Castleton to the State line at West Stockbridge. The name of this corporation was changed by act of the same body on the 5th of May, 1836, to *The Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company*, with authority to construct a road from the Hudson River, at Greenbush, to the line of Massachusetts, at West Stockbridge. The capital stock was \$300,000. In this charter the State reserved the right to purchase the road after ten years, and within fifteen years of the completion of it, paying ten per cent. interest.

The stock of this company was duly subscribed, and the company organized about the 23d of May, 1835. Samuel Cheever was appointed superintendent, and Wm. H. Talcott engineer.

At the same date a charter was also granted for a railroad from the city of Hudson to the Massachusetts line at West Stockbridge. The stock of this company was principally taken in New York City, and the road was located *via* Chatham Four Corners.

The company's books were not opened for subscriptions to the stock of the Western Railroad until late in the fall of 1834, after the Boston and Worcester road had been completed to Westboro', and the effort was then confined to Springfield and the towns between there and Worcester. People were very loath to invest their money in what was to a great extent considered a chimerical undertaking, and matters progressed very slowly. At one time an informal offer was made by New York parties to subscribe the whole required capital, provided they could have the control of the company and stock. But this was looked upon as a stock-exchange scheme to control the road in the interests of the city of New York, and the offer was declined.

On the 2d of January, 1835, at a meeting held at Springfield, a committee of correspondence and inquiry was appointed, and on the 16th of February of the same year a meeting was held at the town-hall in Springfield, when Mr. George Bliss, of the above-named committee, laid what information had been obtained before the meeting, and, after discussion, the committee was instructed to call a convention at Worcester, on the 5th of March ensuing, for the purpose of devising means for making an immediate survey of the route.

The convention at Worcester was numerously attended, and a committee of one from each town was appointed on resolutions, who reported as follows:

"1. That a railroad from Worcester to Springfield was greatly to be desired, was feasible, and ought to be entered upon without delay.

"2. That an accurate survey and estimate be made the present season; and that a committee of three in each town interested be appointed to solicit subscriptions therefor.

"3. That an executive committee of five be appointed, to procure surveys and estimates, and obtain information in regard to the construction and probable income of the proposed road, with power to appoint a treasurer.

"4. That the directors of the Boston and Worcester company be requested to organize the Western Railroad corporation as early as in their opinion the stock can be taken up, and on the terms on which the Boston and Worcester corporation was first organized."

Following these resolutions an executive committee, consisting of George Bliss, Caleb Rice, and W. H. Bowdoin, of Springfield; Joel Norcross, of Monson; and N. P. Dewey (or Denny), of Leicester, was appointed "to procure accurate surveys, a location, and estimates for the road, as far as from Worcester to Springfield."

Town committees were appointed, and instructed to report to the executive committee.

The first thing was to procure funds for a survey, and the sum of \$7000 or \$8000 was soon raised in the towns along the line, and by consent of the Boston and Worcester company, their engineer, John M. Fessenden, was employed to make the survey, which was commenced in May, 1835. This survey included an examination of the proposed route between Springfield and Hartford.

The engineer reported the distance between Worcester and Springfield at 53½ miles, and between Springfield and Hartford at 23 miles. His estimates included

Grading, masonry, and engineering	\$589,000
Superstructure, including turnouts.....	428,000
Damages, fencing, engines, cars, and depot grounds.....	183,000
	<hr/>
Springfield and Hartford Line, 36½ miles with heaviest edge rail.....	\$1,200,000
	400,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,600,000

An estimate of probable business was made by the committee as follows:

55,510 passengers at \$1.75	\$97,142
42,004 tons merchandise at \$4.00.....	168,016
	<hr/>
	\$265,158
Less Mr. Fessenden's estimate of annual expenses.....	85,000
	<hr/>
Net income	\$180,158

The people of Connecticut, and particularly of Hartford, were in the mean time not idle. Efforts were made in various directions to establish railways. Routes were discussed, and some of them surveyed, from Worcester to Hartford, and thence to New York; from Worcester to Albany, *via* Hartford; from Worcester, *via* Norwich, to New York; from Hartford to West Stockbridge, etc.

The directors of the Boston and Worcester company were urged to open the books for subscriptions to the stock of the Western company, which request was complied with on the 3d day of August, 1835, at Boston, New York, Springfield, Worcester, Albany, Hudson, Pittsfield, and Lee, the books to remain open for ten days.

One of the conditions of subscription was that the company should not be organized until stock to the amount of \$2,000,000 had been taken. Every possible exertion was made to reach this amount, but when the books were closed, on the 13th of August, the total amount subscribed was found to be only 13,000 shares, or \$1,300,000. Of this amount 8500 shares were taken in Boston and vicinity.

Determined to succeed, it was resolved by the directors to call a mass-meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, which was accordingly done, and a large number of people assembled on the evening of Oct. 7, 1835. Delegations were present from Albany and Hudson, and all the interior towns on the route. Hon. Abbott Lawrence was chairman of the meeting. Addresses and reports were made and resolutions adopted, and

the meeting was enthusiastic in favor of raising the required sum. Committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions, but when the result was known it was found that only 18,300 shares had been subscribed, leaving a deficiency of 1700.

On the 20th of November another meeting was held in the Supreme Court-room, Boston, which was addressed in a spirited manner by a number of gentlemen, and the following resolution, offered by Isaac Parker, Esq., was adopted: "In the opinion of this meeting, the construction of the Western Railroad is of vital importance to this community, and the project should not be abandoned while any just and proper measures are left untried for its accomplishment."

By persevering efforts the required amount was obtained by the 5th of December, 1835, and the corporation was organized on the 4th of January, 1836, at the court-house in Boston. The following gentlemen were chosen directors: Thomas B. Wales, William Lawrence, Edmund Dwight, Henry Rice, John Henshaw, Francis Jackson, and Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, and Justice Willard and George Bliss, of Springfield. At the first meeting of the directors, Thomas B. Wales was chosen President; Ellis Gray Loring, Clerk; and Josiah Quincy, Jr., Treasurer.

Maj. William G. McNeil was secured as chief engineer and captain; William H. Swift as assistant engineer; the latter to devote his whole time to the work.* George Bliss was appointed general agent of the corporation, March 16, 1836.

At the meeting of the stockholders for organization, they instructed the directors to apply to the Legislature for aid in the construction of the road. On the 16th of January, 1836, a petition was presented by George Ashmun, asking for an act of incorporation for a bank, to be called "The Western Railroad Bank," to be located in Boston, with a capital of \$5,000,000.

Among other reasons urged for the establishment of this bank was the fact that several millions of capital had been withdrawn from the State by the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank.

At the same session a memorial of sixty pages, signed by prominent citizens of Boston to the number of 1736 individuals, was presented, praying for the establishment of a bank with a capital of \$10,000,000. Thirty-two petitions from various portions of the State supported this memorial. These petitions succeeded so far that a Bank Bill was passed to a third reading, but was finally indefinitely postponed in consequence of the passage of another bill directing the State Treasurer to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the stock of the railroad corporation, providing three of the nine directors should be chosen by the Legislature. This bill was signed by Governor Everett on the 29th of March, 1836.

Under this act the Legislature chose Messrs. Isaac C. Bates, William Jackson, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., as directors on behalf of the State, and at the next annual meeting the members of the old board were re-elected, with the exception of Messrs. Lawrence, Rice, and Willard.

An attempt was made, while these proceedings were pending, to get a company incorporated for the purpose of constructing a road from Worcester to Hartford, and thence to Stockbridge, and a careful survey and estimates were made and a report presented to the Legislature, which was accepted; but a motion to report a bill in favor of the project was voted down, as it was considered a project which would embarrass the Western company and impair its credit.

Surveys were begun on the Western road in April, 1836, by two parties, and were prosecuted with diligence, under the supervision of the resident engineer, during the year; and in June of the same year three parties were put in the field west of the Connecticut River.

A great amount of preliminary surveying was done on the

* Capt. Swift died in New York City, about the 7th of April, 1879.

line between Worcester and Springfield, but the line as now located was finally adopted and put under contract. The first grading was commenced at the crossing of the Worcester and Hartford Turnpike in Charlton, about the 1st of January, 1837.

Between Brookfield and the Connecticut River four separate lines were surveyed, to wit:

1. The Cabotville, or extreme north line, passing a little south of Chicopee Falls, through Cabotville (Chicopee), crossing the Connecticut a little south of the mouth of the Chicopee River, and running thence to Bush's Notch, in the Trap Range, or to the Garden Brook line at Ashley's Mills, in West Springfield (now Holyoke).

2. The End Brook route, crossing the Connecticut about midway between the mouth of the Chicopee and Springfield, and thence to Bush's Notch, or to the Garden Brook line at Ashley's Mills.

3. The Garden Brook line, nearly on the route finally adopted, which was to cross the river between the old bridge and Ferry Street, in Springfield, and thence by a route (undetermined) on the north or south side of the Agawam River, near Westfield village.

4. The Mill River line, following that stream to the south part of the village of Springfield, and thence, through the east part west of Maple and Chestnut Streets, to the Garden Brook line. The first two lines were favored by parties interested in manufactures on the Chicopee River.

The Garden Brook line was recommended by the engineers as being the shortest and most direct, having the least maximum grade, and involving the least expense for grading and bridging.

The certainty of the road being built caused considerable speculation in lands at Springfield, and the location of the depot grounds was the subject of a stirring controversy, even involving serious charges against certain parties, which were, however, subsequently cleared up.

In January, 1837, a reconnaissance of the route around the north end of Mount Tom, and thence up the Manhan River, through Easthampton and Southampton to Westfield, was made by the engineers; but as the route was six miles longer than by way of Springfield, and as the charter required the crossing of the Connecticut at the latter point, this line was abandoned.

The line from East Brookfield to the Connecticut River, as since constructed, was approved by the directors in the spring of 1837, and it was definitely located, and, with the exception of two miles next the river in Springfield, put under contract in June of that year.

At first it was intended to grade the road and build bridges for a single track only, but subsequently this plan was changed, and the deep cuts, heavy embankments, culverts, and bridges were generally made for a double-track road.

Extensive surveys and examinations were made in finding the best route from the Connecticut River to the State line. The Green Mountain range was thoroughly examined for a distance of 22 miles, north and south, including a careful survey of every important depression and the valley of every considerable stream. The northern route, as surveyed by Mr. Baldwin in 1828, was from the first considered the most favorable; but there was a strong feeling also in favor of a route *via* Lee and Stockbridge, and it was accordingly surveyed by R. P. Morgan, beginning at the village of Westfield and passing by the valley of the Little River, ascending the slope of Sodom Mountain to Loomis' Gap, Mount Pisgah, and Cobble Mountain, with a tunnel of 600 feet; and thence to the Blandford line, and, by Bush Hill, to Spruce Swamp Summit, 1470 feet above the beach mark on Connecticut River, and about 30 miles from it; thence down the western slope through East Otis, by Great Pond, Nichols' Pond, and Greenwater Pond, to the valley of Hop Brook, through the corner of Tyringham to

Stockbridge Plain and West Stockbridge to the State line, a distance of 62.38 miles from Connecticut River at Springfield, and with no grade exceeding 80 feet per mile.

The difference between the northern and southern routes, west of the river, was only $\frac{4}{100}$ of a mile by the measurement, but the equated distances gave about five miles in favor of the north route. There were five summits on the south line, and four on the north. The estimated cost of grading and bridging the north line was \$1,259,100.87, and of the south line \$1,232,905.45, showing a difference in favor of the south line of \$26,195.42. The engineers had reported in favor of the north line, probably because the average of grades was the best; but before this was known to the parties the Board of Directors, at their request, gave the friends of each route a hearing at Springfield, June 25, 1837.

After an examination of both routes by members of the board, and a full consideration, on the 10th of August in the last-mentioned year, they decided in favor of the northern route through Pittsfield, and ordered it to be definitely located, reserving, however, a few points for further examination.

But during these proceedings very little had been done toward completing that portion of the road between Albany and the State line.

The Hudson and Berkshire Railroad, from Hudson to the State line, at the Canaan Gap at West Stockbridge, 33 miles, had been graded during the year 1837, and the track laid with flat- or strap-iron, and the road opened for use in 1838.

The city of Albany had also, on the 3d of October, 1836, through Erastus Corning, Esq., its mayor, subscribed \$250,000 to the stock of the Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company, but thus far nothing had been paid upon it. Extensive surveys and estimates had also been made upon the last-named road by several routes in 1836, but nothing had been done toward constructing it up to the close of the year 1838.

The financial revulsion of 1836-37 had a serious effect upon the building of the Western road; and at the close of 1837, out of six assessments, amounting in the aggregate to \$900,000, only a little over \$600,000 had been collected. The estimates of the engineers for the whole line in Massachusetts were \$4,000,000, exclusive of engineering, depots, and general expenses. The funds provided for, if the stock was all paid up, would be only \$3,000,000.

At this stage of affairs a general meeting of the stockholders was held on the 23d of November, 1837, when it was decided to call on the Legislature for assistance, to the amount of eighty per cent. of the whole stock, in State scrip, having thirty years to run at five per cent., payable in London, England, with warrants for the interest.

Accordingly, a petition was presented, Jan. 13, 1838, by Emory Washburn, of Worcester, and the same was referred to a joint select committee of both Houses. After a careful examination by the committee, a detailed report was made, and a bill drawn up granting the credit of the State to the amount of \$2,100,000 in scrip, payable in thirty years, at five per cent. interest, interest and principal payable in London. This bill, after an exhaustive discussion and several proposed amendments, was finally passed and approved on the 21st of February, 1838.

This legislation immediately gave a fresh impetus to the work, and during the year six miles of track were laid, depots established, engines and cars purchased, etc. West of the river the line was definitely located (except through the village of Westfield), the road from Chester to the State boundary was put under contract, and work commenced.

But up to the close of 1838 nothing had been done upon the New York portion of the road. The authorized capital of the Albany company was \$650,000. In May, 1839, the New York Legislature passed an act authorizing the city of Albany to borrow \$400,000 to be used upon the road, in the purchase

of or subscription to its stock. The engineer of this part of the line had estimated the expense (in July, 1836) of constructing the road from Albany to the State line at \$586,280.73, including half the expense of a double track on the Hudson road.

During 1838 work on the Western road progressed so favorably that reliable estimates could be made upon the cost of the whole work, and in December of that year a detailed statement and report upon the finances was made, containing 36 pages.

From this report the following statements are compiled. Expenses to date, with estimates for completion by the resident engineer:

East of the Connecticut River:	
Grading, masonry, bridges, and engineering.....	\$1,117,569.93
Superstructure.....	496,318.37
Engines and cars.....	87,150.00
Buildings, etc.....	38,125.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	34,652.72
Land damages, fencing, and depot-grounds.....	90,913.10
Total east of the river.....	\$1,864,729.12
West of the river:	
Grading, masonry, bridges, engineering, superstructure, engines, cars, and buildings.....	\$2,213,493.47
Miscellaneous expenses.....	\$28,497.12
Land damages, fencing, and depots.....	84,452.02
	112,949.14
Total west of the river.....	\$2,326,442.61
Total cost 116 6-10 miles.....	\$4,191,171.73

The funds provided were:

Six assessments at \$5 each on 30,000 shares and interest.....	\$910,643.30
Proceeds of State scrip at par.....	2,100,000.00
	\$3,010,643.30

Deducting this from total expenses shows a deficiency of \$1,180,528.43.

In this condition of affairs it was resolved to again petition the Legislature for additional aid in the shape of State scrip for \$1,500,000, which was done; and on the 23d of March, 1839, a bill for the purpose of loaning the credit of the State to the amount of \$1,200,000 was passed, and approved by the Governor.

Under this fresh impetus, the work was prosecuted with vigor, and the road was opened on the 1st of October, 1839, for passenger-trains to Springfield, and for freight on the 23d of the same month. The distance from Worcester to Springfield was 54 $\frac{6\frac{3}{4}}{1000}$ miles.

West of the Connecticut the work was also well advanced during the year, and the directors reported in January, 1840, that the funds provided would be sufficient to complete the whole line within the limits of Massachusetts.

In the mean time nothing had been done toward constructing the portion between Albany and the State line; and in view of the discouraging condition of that portion of the work, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Western road, held on the 12th of February, 1840, a committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the corporation, which was done, and a report made to another meeting held March 12th following. Upon the committee's report a body of delegates, consisting of E. H. Derby, George Bliss, A. Walker, P. P. F. Degrand, J. Henshaw, A. T. Lowe, E. H. Robbins, Lemuel Pomeroy, and Charles Stearns, was appointed to proceed to Albany and Troy, and advocate the speedy construction of that portion of the road.

A large meeting of the citizens of Albany was convened, and upon the arrival of the Massachusetts delegation they were introduced by Samuel Stevens, Esq., and addresses were made to the meeting by Messrs. Bliss, Derby, Degrand, and Walker. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and strong resolutions were passed unanimously pledging a vigorous prosecution of the work.

Subsequently a proposition was submitted by the Albany directors that the Western company should construct and manage the road, and on the 23d of April, 1840, a contract was executed in three parts by the city of Albany and the two railroad companies, by which the city agreed to subscribe

\$650,000 to the stock of the Albany company, and the said company agreed to intrust the construction and control of the road to the Western company under certain restrictions and regulations. The Western company, on their part, agreed to construct and open the road as soon as it could be conveniently done.*

Upon the consummation of this desirable arrangement the Western company appointed John Childe as resident and George W. Whistler as consulting engineer, and immediately proceeded to make a careful examination and survey of various routes from the State line to Albany, which resulted in the recommendation of the engineers for an entirely new line, the Hudson and Berkshire line being considered as wholly inadequate to accommodate the anticipated business of the road.

The route recommended was 38 $\frac{224}{1000}$ miles in length, and involved the construction of a tunnel at Canaan of 600 feet. The estimated cost of the line was \$1,412,804, and the maximum grades were from 40 to 44 $\frac{88}{1000}$ feet for nine miles.

The Hudson and Berkshire road was subsequently purchased by the Western company upon its sale by the State of New York, which held a mortgage of \$250,000 upon it for assistance rendered in its construction.

During the year 1840 the road was pushed rapidly forward. The unfinished portions east of the Connecticut River were completed, and the foundations for the bridge over the river were laid. West of the river 53 miles were graded, 35 miles of rail laid, and work on the mountain division well advanced. 22 miles of the Albany road—from Greenbush to Chatham Four Corners—were under contract, and work was progressing upon 12 miles of it.

As work progressed the company learned many things which had not been anticipated, and for which the country furnished no precedent as a guide.

In 1839 there occurred severe floods, which necessitated the raising of the track for many miles along the valley of the Agawam River, together with the enlargement of bridges and culverts, and it was found that the work on excavations, rock-cuts, and embankments would be largely in excess of estimates. Upon making up the accounts in December, 1840, it was found that the excess of expenditures over the original estimates was,—

On the Eastern division.....	\$152,240.78
And on the Western.....	891,614.17
Making a total of.....	\$1,043,854.95

The operations of the company were considerably embarrassed by investigations set on foot in the Legislature touching its management, salaries of officers, rates of fare, etc.

A statement of the condition of the company in January, 1840, showed,—

Cost.—East of the river.....	\$2,016,969.90
West of the river.....	3,218,056.78
Albany road.....	1,412,804.00
	\$6,647,830.68

To meet this the following means were provided to Dec. 31, 1840:

Two grants of State scrip.....	{ \$2,100,000
City of Albany scrip, nett.....	{ 1,200,000
Eight assessments on \$3,000,000 of stock.....	{ 300,000
	1,200,000
	\$5,400,000

leaving a deficiency of about \$1,250,000 to be provided for.

Another application to the Legislature became necessary, and was accordingly made on the 4th of February, 1841.

The subject was carefully considered by the Legislature in all its bearings, and, after much debate and many different propositions and amendments, a bill was finally passed on the 12th of March, 1841, granting the credit of the State to the amount of \$700,000 in further aid of the road.

* For the particulars of this contract see Historical Memoir of the Western Railroad, by Hon. George Bliss, 1863.

This last legislation virtually assured the completion of the road, and during the year 1841 it was rapidly forwarded. Twenty-eight miles of the line west of the river were opened to Chester on the 24th of May, and the whole line from the river to the State line was finished on the 4th of October. The bridge over the Connecticut River was completed on the 4th of July of the same year,* and thus early in October the entire road from Worcester to the New York line was ready for use.

That part of the Albany road between Albany and the junction of the Hudson and Berkshire roads, at Chatham Four Corners, was opened for use on the 21st of December, 1841, and trains commenced running between Boston and Albany on that day.

In commemoration of the completion of this important road, then the longest line in the Union, the municipal authorities of Albany and Boston arranged for an interchange of visits; and, on the 27th of December, the authorities of Boston, together with many gentlemen from other cities and towns to the number of 125, took the train for Albany, resting between two and three hours at Springfield, and arriving at Albany at 7.30 P.M., where they were received by the authorities and citizens, and escorted by the military to their lodgings.

On the next morning the Eastern delegation was received at the City Hall, and subsequently visited the Common Council rooms, where the members were formally welcomed by the mayor. In the evening dinner was served at Stanwix Hall to about 300 guests, the mayor presiding, who delivered a congratulatory address, which was responded to by Mr. Chapman, mayor of Boston. Addresses were also made by other gentlemen.

On the 29th of December, in response to an invitation from the Massachusetts people, a train bearing about 250 gentlemen from Albany and vicinity visited Boston, arriving about 7.30 P.M. They were welcomed by a large concourse of people, and escorted to the United States Hotel.

On the next day they visited various places of interest, and at 5.30 P.M. sat down to a sumptuous repast at the United States Hotel, presided over by Mayor Chapman. Speeches were made by the mayors of the two cities and sundry other gentlemen, including Governor Davis, of Massachusetts, and the occasion was among the memorable ones of the Puritan city. The Albany delegation returned home on the 31st.

Upon the completion of the entire road, in December, 1841, Mr. Thomas B. Wales resigned the presidency of the company, which position he had held since 1836. Mr. George Bliss also resigned his office as agent of the company, and on the 1st of March, 1842, was chosen president, John Howard, Esq., having acted as president *pro tem.* since the resignation of Mr. Wales.

On the 4th of March, 1842, the respective executive officers and Legislatures of the States of New York and Massachusetts, upon invitation of the board of directors, met at Springfield to exchange congratulations and reciprocate courtesies on the occasion of the permanent union of the two States by the iron rail. On the day named the Boston party arrived at Springfield at 12.30 P.M., and the Albany party at 1.30 P.M., and both bodies were escorted to the Masonic Hall, where Governors Davis and Seward were introduced by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., president of the Massachusetts Senate, who presided, when Governor Davis welcomed the delegation from New York to the State of Massachusetts in an appropriate address, to which Governor Seward responded in his usual happy manner.

An hour or more was spent in introductions and social in-

tercourse, when the assemblage repaired to the town-hall, where the members partook of a grand dinner.

President Quincy, presiding at the banquet, gave as a toast, "The Western Railroad Corporation," which was responded to by Mr. Bliss, president of the company, who closed with a sentiment to the State of New York, which was responded to by Mr. Paige, acting president of the New York Senate.

Speeches were also made by Mr. Walley, speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, Dr. Taylor, speaker of the New York Assembly, and Gen. Root, the father of the New York Senate, who gave, "The happy union of the sturgeon and the codfish; may their joyous nuptials efface the melancholy recollections of the departure of the Connecticut River salmon!"

The independent road of the Albany and West Stockbridge company, between Chatham Four Corners and the State line, was completed on the 12th of September, 1842.

The following data are from the report of Jan. 4, 1843:

The length of the Western road, from its junction with the Boston and Worcester road, at Worcester, to the east abutment of the Connecticut River bridge, 54 miles, 3680 feet; thence to the State line, 63 miles, 568 feet; making a total of 117 miles, 4248 feet. The Albany and West Stockbridge road, from the State line to the face of the Greenbush dock, 38 miles, 1180 feet. Total, 156 miles, 148 feet.

Total from the passenger depot in Boston to the Hudson River, 200 miles, 468 feet.

Total from passenger depot in Boston to Albany Shore, 200 miles, 883 feet.

Elevations above base-line of Worcester road on the mill-dam: Boston:† Western depot, at Worcester, 474 feet; Charleton summit, 909 feet; depot at Springfield, 71 feet; Washington summit, 1456 feet; track at State line, 916 feet; summit at Canaan, 955 feet; depot at Greenbush, N. Y., 26 feet.

The heaviest grades include about 13 miles, varying from 74 to 83 feet. The highest grades on the Albany and West Stockbridge road are 40 to 44 $\frac{8}{10}$ feet for about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Length of straight line on the Western road, about 63 miles; on the Albany, about 18 miles.

The entire cost of the Western road to Jan. 1, 1843, paid out and estimated or contracted for, was \$5,814,807.52; of the Albany and West Stockbridge road, \$1,751,984.05. Total for both roads, \$7,566,791.57.

The mountain division of 13 $\frac{8}{10}$ miles cost \$980,000, or over \$70,000 per mile; and a single mile cost \$219,929.87.

The summit section, in Washington, 1 $\frac{8}{10}$ miles, cost \$241,311.39, or per mile, \$134,000.

A curious phenomenon (which has since become quite common, especially on the Michigan Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads, in Michigan and Indiana) was the sinking of about 1100 feet of the road-bed in the Richmond swamp to the depth of from 75 to 90 feet below the natural surface.

The first locomotives used on the road were seven of the Winans (Baltimore) manufacture, purchased upon the recommendation of Maj. Whistler, at a cost of \$11,000 each.‡

Maj. Whistler entered the service of the Russian government in June, 1842, as superintendent of the great St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway, 420 miles in length.

The Winans engines caused a considerable controversy to arise respecting the merits of various manufactures of locomotives, and they were gradually superseded by others, so that the last one disappeared from the road before 1850.

The total earnings of the road for a series of years were as follows: 1842, \$512,688.28; 1843, \$573,882.51; 1844, \$753,752.72; 1845, \$813,480.15.

* The first bridge cost \$31,612.12. The new iron structure, erected in 1872 cost \$262,000. The bridge over the Hudson at Albany, built about 1868, cost \$227,006.83.

† These elevations are given in round numbers, leaving off fractions of feet, or adding when over one-half.

‡ During the construction of the road the company had used some of the engines of the Lowell Locks and Canal Company.

Between 1843 and 1850 the value of the stock of the company fluctuated between 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 114 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Up to the time when Maj. Whistler resigned his position, in 1842, he had filled the offices of engineer and superintendent. Upon his resignation the directors ordered that the duties of engineer and superintendent should devolve upon the president, thereby concentrating in one individual the duties of president, agent, engineer, and superintendent.

In September, 1842, upon the urgent request of the president, the board of directors appointed James Barnes, acting master of transportation, as engineer, with authority to assume certain duties as superintendent.

On the 21st of March, 1843, Edmund Dwight was elected president, and his salary fixed at \$500 per annum. On the 7th of April following, James Barnes was elected superintendent and engineer, the president having been relieved of the duties of those offices. In 1844, George Bliss was again chosen president, and by a vote of the board was also made general agent of the company. He was also re-elected in 1845.

The Hartford and Springfield road was opened in the latter part of the year 1844, and the road between Springfield and Northampton in the following year. These roads added considerably to the traffic of the Western road.

In 1845 two dividends of three per cent. each were made, besides paying into the sinking fund \$50,000, and the stock of the company advanced in the same year from 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad Company was chartered in March, 1842, revised in 1845, the capital subscribed and the road built in 1845-46. The work was done by the Western company, which took a lease of the new line for thirty years, agreeing to pay an annual rental of 6 per cent. upon the cost. This road was not a paying one, but has since been connected with the Vermont system at Bennington.

On the 3d of January, 1846, after a service of ten years, President Bliss notified the company of his intention to withdraw as a candidate for re-election, on account of the state of his health. Mr. Addison Gilmore was chosen in his stead in February following.

Upon the organization of the new board in February, 1846, an old controversy with the Worcester company was amicably adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements were made by the two companies by the signing of a contract to run three years.

The affairs of the Western company were in a flourishing condition at the close of 1846. The total earnings of the road for that year were \$954,417.89, and the expenses \$412,679.80. Net earnings, \$541,738.09.

By an act of the Legislature passed April 24, 1847, the company was authorized to increase its capital stock to an amount not exceeding \$1,600,000. This step was taken with a view to enable the company to increase its facilities in the way of an additional track, new engines, cars, etc. The increase, under this act, brought the capital up to \$4,000,000.

The total receipts for 1847 were \$1,325,336.06, and the expenses \$676,689.75, leaving net earnings \$648,646.31. The dividends amounted to \$302,000.

During 1847, 20 ten-ton engines and 100 freight-cars were added to the equipment, and 28 twenty-ton engines and 400 freight-cars were ordered, and about 12 miles of second track were constructed. The market price of the stock had ruled during the year at from 99 to 114 $\frac{3}{4}$.

At the beginning of 1848, Hon. Josiah Quincy retired from the treasurership after a service of twelve years, and Stephen Fairbanks, Esq., of Boston, was chosen to succeed him. Ansel Phelps, Jr., of Springfield, was appointed solicitor.

By an act of the Legislature passed May 9, 1848, the company was further authorized to increase its capital stock to the amount of \$1,000,000, to be appropriated to construction and for the purchase of engines and cars.

During the year 1848, 32 miles of second track were laid with seventy-pound rail, and 400 freight-cars and 25 engines of

twenty-three tons each were added to the equipment, making a complement of 70 engines. A large freight-building was also erected at Greenbush, costing, with land, tracks, etc., \$115,000.

The gross earnings of the road for 1848 were \$1,332,068.29, and the expenses \$652,357.11, leaving the net earnings \$679,711.18. The heaviest receipts of the road from the time of its opening, in 1841, to 1862, were in the year 1856, when they reached a total of \$2,115,820.05. The receipts of 1862 were \$2,095,922.50.

On the 5th of July, 1861, a serious fire at East Albany destroyed all the station-buildings, one of the bridges leading to the island, and 67 freight-cars, involving a loss, exclusive of freight-cars, of \$113,143.76. The buildings were immediately rebuilt.

At the close of 1862 there remained about 40 miles of the second track to be laid between Boston and Albany. The double track was completed through in 1868.

The long-continued difficulties between the Western and the Boston and Worcester Railroad companies, regarding passenger and freight rates and the *pro rata* division of the earnings of the two roads, operated to diminish the business of the lines, and was the subject of various arrangements and compromises, and many attempts were made to adjust and settle the questions arising; but no permanent or satisfactory solution was reached until Dec. 1, 1867, when the two lines were consolidated under a new corporation, which from that date took the name of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company.

In addition to the main line the company operate the following roads and branches: Grand Junction Railroad, Newton Lower Falls Branch, Brookline Branch, Saxonville Branch, Milford Branch, Milbury Branch, North Brookfield Branch, Spencer Branch, Ware River Road,* Pittsfield and North Adams Road, and the Chatham and Hudson Road. The Ware River Road is operated under a lease for 999 years.

The present capital of the company is \$20,000,000. The equipment of the road consists of 243 locomotives, averaging 29 $\frac{15}{100}$ tons each, 184 passenger cars, 55 baggage and postal, 4907 merchandise, 517 other, and 11 snow-plows.

The following table shows the cost of the road to Sept. 30, 1878:

Graduation, masonry, and bridging.....	\$7,516,075.08
Superstructure, including iron.....	5,795,293.04
Land, land damages, and fencing.....	5,173,713.61
Passenger and freight stations, wood-sheds, and water-stations.....	2,947,617.89
Engine-houses, car-sheds, and turn-tables.....	516,442.53
Machine-shops, machinery, and tools.....	777,276.23
Engineering, interest, agencies, salaries, etc.....	1,642,298.12
Locomotives and snow-plows.....	1,215,000.00
Passenger, mail, and baggage cars.....	488,000.00
Merchandise cars.....	1,442,400.00
Total.....	\$27,514,116.50

TRIAL BALANCE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.	
Cost of road and equipment.....	\$27,514,116.50
Cost of South Boston property.....	505,098.22
Hudson River bridges.....	475,485.00
Materials.....	1,130,944.07
Real estate and land.....	119,678.96
Ledger balances due from individuals and corporations.....	495,483.83
West Stockbridge R. R. stock.....	13,000.00
Cash.....	549,874.09
	\$30,803,680.67
Capital stock.....	\$20,000,000.00
Seven per cent. bonds.....	5,000,000.00
Six per cent. bonds.....	2,000,000.00
Unclaimed dividends and interest.....	33,685.50
Dividend No. 20, due Nov. 15, 1877.....	800,000.00
Dividend No. 2, P. & N. A. R. R., due Jan. 1, 1878.....	11,250.00
Dividend No. 8, Ware R. R., due Jan. 1, 1878.....	26,250.00
Notes payable.....	507,434.75
Profit and loss.....	2,425,060.42
	\$30,803,680.67

The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, were \$6,633,533.41; expenses for same period, \$4,413,997.27; net balance, \$2,219,536.14.

The following statement shows the rapid increase in the quantity of grain of all kinds received into the East Boston elevator

* This line runs from Palmer up the Ware River, and through Worcester County. It was incorporated May 24, 1851, to build a road from Palmer to Templeton, in Worcester County. The road connects with the Fitchburg Railway at Baldwinsville.

during the last five years: 1873-74, 1,508,083 bushels; 1874-75, 2,588,227 bushels; 1875-76, 4,406,785 bushels; 1876-77, 4,240,501 bushels; 1877-78, 9,763,280 bushels.

A severe storm and flood on the 10th of December, 1878, caused considerable damage to the road in the valley of the Agawam River, the total loss to track, bridges, etc., being estimated at \$20,000. There was also serious interruption to travel and traffic for a number of days.

The presidents of the Western Railroad company, and of the Boston and Albany, since the consolidation with the Boston and Worcester company, have been as below: Thomas B. Wales, of Boston, from January, 1836, to February, 1842. John Howard, *pro tem.*, two months, 1842. George Bliss, from March, 1842, to 1843. Edmund Dwight, 1843-44, one year. George Bliss, one year, 1844-45. Addison Gilmore, 1846 to latter part of 1850, when he died. John Gardner, *pro tem.*, 1850-51. Captain Wm. H. Swift, 1851 to 1854. Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, 1854 to 1877. D. Waldo Lincoln, of Worcester, the present incumbent.

Present Officers of the Corporation.—Directors, D. W. Lincoln, C. W. Chapin, Ignatius Sargent, Moses Kimball, John Cummings, Henry Colt, Geo. O. Crocker, Edward B. Gillett, J. H. Chadwick, Charles L. Wood, J. N. Dunham, D. N. Skillings, Francis B. Hayes. D. Waldo Lincoln, President, Boston; William Bliss, General Manager, Springfield; C. O. Russell, General Superintendent, Springfield; Walter H. Barnes, Assistant Superintendent, Boston; J. B. Chapin, Assistant Superintendent Albany; C. E. Stevens, Treasurer, Boston; J. A. Rumrill, Secretary and Clerk, Springfield; M. E. Barber, Auditor, Springfield; H. J. Hayden, General Freight Agent, Boston; J. M. Griggs, General Ticket Agent, Springfield; A. S. Bryant, Cashier, Springfield; Albert Holt, Paymaster, Springfield.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER RAILROAD.

The first link in this line was that portion between Springfield and Northampton. A company known as "The Northampton and Springfield Railroad Corporation" was chartered on the 1st of March, 1842. The leading corporators were John Clarke, Sam'l L. Hinckley, Stephen Brewer, Jonathan H. Butler, and Winthrop Hillyer. The capital stock was limited to \$400,000, but this was increased by an act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1844, to \$500,000.

On the 25th of February, 1845, Henry W. Clapp, Ralph Williams, Henry W. Cushman, and associates were incorporated as "The Greenfield and Northampton Railroad Company," with authority to construct a road between the above-mentioned towns. The capital stock was limited to \$500,000. These two corporations were consolidated on equal terms in July, 1845, and took the name of "The Connecticut River Railroad Company." An act of the Legislature passed March 21, 1845, authorized "The Northampton and Springfield Company" to change its route to the one where the road now runs. "The Connecticut River Company" was authorized on the 16th of April, 1846, to extend its road northward from Greenfield to the Vermont State line, and to increase its stock by an amount not exceeding \$500,000.

The road was opened from Springfield to Cabotville (now Chicopee) on the 28th of February, 1845, and to Northampton on the 13th of December of the same year. On the 17th of August, 1846, it was opened to South Deerfield, and on the 23d of November following to Greenfield. The branch from Chicopee to Chicopee Falls was completed September 8 of the same year.

The earnings of the road from the first opening to January 1, 1846, were \$13,521; expenditures same time, \$5519. The receipts for 1846 were \$58,246.99; expenses, \$21,752.43. Receipts for 1847, \$123,951.61. Receipts for 1848, \$165,242.13; and the number of passengers carried was 299,865; tons of merchandise, 101,314.

The road was completed to the south line of Vermont on the 1st of January, 1849, a distance of 52 miles from Springfield. The total cost of the road to that date was \$1,798,825.

On the 7th of December, 1849, the company entered into an agreement with the Ashuelot Railroad Company, of New Hampshire, chartered to construct a line from the Cheshire Railroad, in Keene, N. H., to the west shore of the Connecticut River, in South Vernon, Vt., by which the Connecticut River company should operate the Ashuelot road for a period of ten years, paying 7 per cent. per annum on the cost of the road. The annual rental was subsequently fixed at \$30,000. The Connecticut company commenced running cars over this road Jan. 27, 1851. The company is still running this line under a special contract, and is also operating the Vermont Valley road from Brattleboro' to Bellows Falls, as agent. The company also has a branch of 3½ miles from Mount Tom Station to Easthampton.

The total cost of the road and equipments has been \$2,637,-976.52, the present capital stock is \$2,100,000, and the funded debt \$250,000; surplus, \$578,886.75.

The following table shows the annual receipts and expenses of the road from 1848 to 1878:

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
1849.....	\$192,072.49	\$95,090.93	1865.....	\$533,108.96	\$364,403.89
1850.....	191,587.12	104,149.18	1866.....	617,142.88	439,821.75
1851.....	199,894.83	102,185.45	1867.....	629,165.01	460,001.39
1852.....	229,004.98	113,154.02	1868.....	619,348.69	425,389.98
1853.....	258,220.89	126,122.68	1869.....	649,196.49	446,354.29
1854.....	277,770.71	144,828.57	1870.....	571,972.32	374,797.81
1855.....	286,562.55	166,067.07	1871.....	725,391.83	526,234.43
1856.....	288,669.71	163,045.72	1872.....	733,368.37	517,886.95
1857.....	267,710.57	156,667.50	1873.....	751,303.74	527,321.10
1858.....	238,390.37	125,293.06	1874.....	706,405.45	491,208.97
1859.....	271,592.15	133,367.00	1875.....	649,249.26	419,679.65
1860.....	306,264.68	143,637.78	1876.....	589,536.86	382,269.44
1861.....	250,836.00	127,880.39	1877.....	573,302.63	376,983.92
1862.....	268,152.15	134,297.86	1878.....	584,670.50	399,750.44
1863.....	344,194.19	176,185.72			
1864.....	472,320.85	306,389.07			
			Total*.....	\$6,534,397.45	\$4,462,487.00

TABLE SHOWING BUSINESS OF STATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1878.

STATIONS.	Tons of Freight.		Number of Passengers.	
	Forwarded.	Received.	Forwarded.	Received.
Springfield.....	139,758	96,225	287,092	332,147
Brightwood.....	.....	.....	23,216	24,076
Chicopee.....	8,062	22,661	138,463	115,521
Chicopee Falls.....	4,316	10,305	57,743	44,548
Williamsett.....	97	473	27,304	24,851
Holyoke.....	20,890	74,115	159,269	149,653
Smith's Ferry.....	2,931	456	4,989	5,394
Mount Tom.....	13,936	354	9,001	9,195
Easthampton.....	1,682	7,402	19,806	19,838
Northampton.....	5,186	17,689	71,260	72,597
Hatfield.....	1,218	817	6,214	7,261
North Hatfield.....	1,255	1,135	2,388	1,785
Whately.....	547	521	2,139	2,033
South Deerfield.....	2,252	3,904	9,171	9,231
Deerfield.....	1,892	1,976	4,635	4,393
Greenfield.....	12,947	24,535	32,837	33,794
Barnardston.....	1,072	1,118	6,045	6,915
South Vernon.....	87,928	32,028	34,516	33,224
Hinsdale.....	1,454	6,454	8,517	8,007
Ashuelot.....	3,565	1,793	5,316	5,272
Winchester.....	2,351	1,757	8,322	8,167
Westport.....	874	125	2,819	2,936
Swansey.....	1,139	861	5,315	6,078
Keene.....	7,548	16,196	20,523	19,984
Total.....	322,900	322,900	946,900	946,900

The presidents of the company since its organization, in their order, have been Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton; Henry W. Clapp, of Greenfield; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield; Henry W. Clapp, again; Erastus Hopkins, again; Daniel L. Harris, of Springfield.

Present Officers.—Directors: Daniel L. Harris, Springfield; I. M. Spelman, Edward A. Dana, Boston; Charles S. Sargent, Brookline; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield; Oscar Edwards, Northampton; W. B. Washburn, Greenfield; Roland Mather, Hartford, Conn.; S. M. Waite, Brattleboro', Vt. Daniel L. Harris, President, Springfield; John Mulligan, Superintendent, Springfield; Seth Hunt, Clerk and Treasurer, Springfield; John Whittelsey, Auditor, Northampton; Wm. H. Stearns, Master Mechanic, Springfield; H. E. Howard, General Freight Agent, Springfield; F. D. Heywood, General Ticket Agent, Springfield; Geo. E. Frink, Cashier and Pay-

* These sums include the earnings of the Ashuelot road for about 11 years.

master, Springfield; C. H. Cram, General Freight Clerk, Springfield; Wm. E. Hill, Lost Freight and Baggage Agent, Springfield.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILWAY.

This line extends from Springfield, *via* Hartford and New Haven, to New York City, and is made up of a consolidation of several lines, among which were the Springfield and Hartford and the Hartford and New Haven roads. The Springfield and Hartford road was opened in 1844, and passengers took steamer at New Haven, on the Long Island Sound boats, for New York. The completion of the New York and New Haven line opened a through route from Boston to New York *via* Springfield, and it now constitutes one of the most important lines in the State of Connecticut.

THE NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This line was originally chartered by the Connecticut Legislature in May, 1847, as "The New London, Willimantic and Springfield Railroad Company." The northern terminus was subsequently changed to Palmer. The Massachusetts Legislature in 1848 authorized the company to extend its line from the State line, a distance of nine miles, to the line of the Western Railroad at Palmer depot.

The road was opened from New London to Willimantic, a distance of 30 miles, in November, 1849; to Stafford Springs, in March, 1850; and to Palmer, on the 20th of September, 1850; a total distance of 66 miles. The original cost of the road was \$1,524,329.66, and of the portion in Massachusetts, \$207,201.53.

THE AMHERST AND BELCHERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY was incorporated in 1851, with authority to construct a line from Palmer, through the towns of Belchertown, Amherst, Leverett, Sunderland, and Montague, to the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, at or near Montague. The company was organized June 30, 1851. Luke Sweetser was chosen President, and John S. Adams Clerk and Treasurer.

The road was opened from Palmer to Amherst, May 9, 1853, and was leased to the New London, Willimantic and Palmer company for ten years, but, the arrangement proving unsatisfactory, the contract was dissolved Nov. 5, 1853, and the road was from that date to 1864 operated by the Amherst and Belchertown company. The cost of this road between Palmer and Amherst was \$280,000.

In 1860 the name of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer company was changed to the present one, and in 1864 the latter bought out the Amherst and Belchertown road, and extended the line to a connection with the Vermont and Massachusetts road, at Grout's Corners, in 1866.

The principal stations on this line in Massachusetts are Monson, Palmer, Belchertown, Amherst, Montague, and Miller's Falls. The road forms an important route, and furnishes valuable facilities to the eastern portions of the three river-counties.

The consolidated line, extending from New London, Conn., to South Vernon, Vt., is operated under lease by the Vermont Central Railway Company.

THE NEW HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON RAILROAD.

This corporation is the result of a consolidation of several independent companies in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

THE HAMPDEN RAILROAD COMPANY

was chartered in 1852, with a capital of \$175,000, with authority to build a road from Westfield to the State line in Granby, Conn.

THE NORTHAMPTON AND WESTFIELD COMPANY

was chartered in the same year with a capital of \$200,000, for the purpose of continuing the first-named road from Westfield to Northampton. The two roads were united under the name of

THE HAMPSHIRE AND HAMPDEN RAILROAD COMPANY

in 1853. The line was put in operation to Northampton in 1856, and extended to its present northern terminus in 1868. The New Haven and Northampton Canal Company was authorized in 1853 to dispose of corporate property to the Hampshire and Hampden Railroad Company.

The Holyoke and Westfield road was built, under the Massachusetts laws, to accommodate the manufacturing interests of the former place, in 1871. The capital was mostly subscribed in that city. It is operated by the New Haven and Northampton company, which furnishes ten extra freight-trains daily. It forms a valuable competing line with the New York, New Haven and Hartford road.

THE CONNECTICUT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This line is made up of the Springfield and New London Railroad, which was organized under a general law of Massachusetts, in 1874, ostensibly with the view of connecting the points mentioned, and the first-named road was chartered in 1868, and obtained a supplementary charter in 1869. The road extends from Hartford, Conn., to Springfield, Mass., and has a branch in Connecticut from Melrose to Rockville, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The road was built in 1875, and put in operation in January, 1876. The length of the road is 30 miles. The whole line is operated by the Connecticut Central. It connects at Hartford with the Valley Railway, to Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut, and at Springfield with the Athol Railroad.

The presidents of the Connecticut Central company have been J. W. Phelps, from organization to 1876, and D. D. Warren, the present incumbent. Gurdon Bill has officiated as president of the Springfield and New London road since its organization.

THE SPRINGFIELD, ATHOL AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

This road was originally the Athol and Enfield Railroad, chartered about 1864-65. The first portion was constructed from Athol to a connection with the New London Northern road at Barrett's, from whence the company's trains ran to Palmer, four miles, over the New London Northern track.

In 1872 the company obtained a supplementary charter, changing the name of the corporation to the present one, and authorizing them to build a line from Barrett's to Springfield, about 17 miles, which was constructed in 1873. The city of Springfield holds about \$300,000 of this company's stock.

The officers of this company are: President, Willis Phelps; Superintendent, H. W. Phelps; Treasurer, T. H. Goodspeed; General Freight and Ticket Agent, E. M. Bartlett.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL LINE.

This is the most important line of railway passing through the northern part of the State. The component lines which make the complete road from Boston to the Hudson River at Troy are the Fitchburg Railroad, from Boston to Greenfield, a distance of 106 miles; the Troy and Greenfield road, from Greenfield to North Adams, 37 miles, including the tunnel, which is the property of the State; and the Troy and Boston road, from North Adams to the Hudson River, 48 miles; making a total distance of 191 miles from tide-water to tide-water again.

The height of the centre of the tunnel above tide-water is something over 800 feet.

These lines, or those portions traversing Franklin County, follow very closely the valleys of Miller's and the Deerfield, or Pocumtuck, Rivers, nearly from the eastern to the western extremity of the county; passing through or near the towns of Orange, Wendell, Erving, Montague, Deerfield, Greenfield, Shelburne, Conway, Buckland, Charlemont, and Rowe; and giving about 50 miles of continuous track within the county. There are sections of heavy and expensive work on this road in many places, but the advantages possessed by the tunnel route over every other will be best understood by the statement

that the highest point in the Hoosac tunnel is 612 feet nearer the sea-level than the summit on the Boston and Albany route.

The line, as originally surveyed and located, crossed Green River in the town of Deerfield, three-fourths of a mile from the business centre of Greenfield village, which place was accommodated until about 1876 by backing up the trains. At the latter date the track was changed and laid through the southern portion of the village, describing a grand curve, and crossing the former track a mile and a half southwest of the village, and over a mile west of the old bridge over Green River. The distance is somewhat increased, but the village is much better accommodated, and the grade reduced from about 70 feet to 26 feet per mile.

The Troy and Greenfield road was chartered in 1848, and organized in 1849. Ground was broken on the 8th of January, 1851, under an appropriation of \$25,000 made for "experiments on the tunnel." Application was also made in that year for aid from the State, but without success, and again in 1853 with a similar result.

In 1854 a third application was successful, and State aid was granted to the extent of \$2,000,000. The actual commencement of work on the tunnel proper was in the summer of 1856, when Herman Haupt, an eminent engineer, offered to undertake the job; and on the 30th of July of that year a contract was entered into with Messrs. H. Haupt & Co.

From that date until 1861 work was vigorously pushed so long as the funds held out, but in the summer of that year they became exhausted, and work was suspended. In September, 1862, the tunnel was transferred to the State, the work at that time having progressed to the extent of half a mile into the mountain.

The State entered upon the work vigorously, and continued it until 1868, when the expense had become so enormous that the people became alarmed, and the State finally abandoned it.

On the 24th of December, 1868, the Messrs. Shanley, of Montreal, Canada, contracted for the completion of the tunnel for the sum of \$4,594,368, and whatever interest might accrue under the contract. Under their management the work steadily progressed to completion early in the year 1874.

The headings east of the central shaft met on the 12th of December, 1872, and the western headings on the 27th of November, 1873, amid great rejoicings.

First and last the labor was continued through a period of about eighteen years, at a total cost, including interest, of about \$17,000,000.* The total length of the tunnel which passes under the Hoosac Mountain—a portion of the Green Mountain range—is 25,586 feet, or 4 miles and 3666 feet. The tunnel is 26 feet in width and the same in height. The highest point of the mountain above the tunnel in the western part is 1718 feet, and of the summit east of the centre, 1429 feet. The central shaft, running from the top of the mountain to the tunnel below, is 1037 feet in vertical depth. The grade of the track within the tunnel is 26.4 feet per mile, and the summit is near the centre, with an equal grade on either side. The drainage is perfect.

The character of the various rock-formations encountered in the prosecution of the work, commencing at the eastern entrance and going west, reads as follows, according to a diagram of the work: "Talcose slate, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; mica-schist, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; mica-schist with quartz veins, about one mile; mica-schist and gneiss, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile; granite and conglomerate, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; mica-schist, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile; gneiss, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile; and mica-schist, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile."

The road was opened from Greenfield to the tunnel, Aug.

* An estimate of the cost of a tunnel at this point for the passage of a canal, made in 1826, was \$920,832.

17, 1868; the first construction-train passed through the tunnel Feb. 9, 1875, and the first passenger-train, April 9th of the same year.

This great line possesses uncommon and remarkable facilities for the handling of heavy freight at its termini in Boston and Troy. Its arrangements for transferring grain, stock, and merchandise to and from cars, vessels, and canal-boats are unsurpassed, while its dockage-fronts and storage accommodations on tide-water are of the best possible description.

The expense of moving heavy trains over that great natural barrier, the Green Mountain range, is reduced to a minimum by the completion, after years of labor and many millions of expense, of the great Hoosac tunnel, which is in some respects the most remarkable and important tunnel in the world.† It is on the line of the greatest commercial activity on the continent, as well as lying in the exact track between the grain-producing region of the Northwest and the grain-consuming millions of New England and Europe. The amount of its business is very large, and, in the line of freights, rapidly increasing, and its importance is probably only beginning to be comprehended.

THE VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS RAILROAD.

This road, which extends from Fitchburg to Greenfield and Brattleboro', Vt., was chartered in 1844, and opened from Fitchburg to Athol, Jan. 1, 1848; to Brattleboro' *via* Northfield and South Vernon, in February, 1849; and to Greenfield *via* Deerfield, in 1850. It is now known as the Fitchburg line.

The portion of this line lying between Grout's Corners and the Vermont line is operated under a lease by the Vermont Central Railroad Company, in connection with the New London Northern road. Its termini, Brattleboro', Vt., and Greenfield, Mass., are thriving and important towns; and the connections of the road at these points and others with the great tunnel line and the Vermont and New Hampshire systems are very important factors in its general business.

This company operates the short line, or branch, from Greenfield to Turner's Falls, or, more properly speaking, from the switch on the Deerfield River to the Falls. There is a probability of a line being eventually constructed from Turner's Falls to Miller's Falls.

CHAPTER XXIII.

POPULATION—INDUSTRY AND WEALTH—EDUCATIONAL.

THE population of Massachusetts from 1776 to 1875, according to the colonial, State, and United States censuses, has been as follows: 1776, 295,080; 1790, 378,787; 1800, 422,845; 1810, 472,040; 1820, 523,287; 1830, 610,408; 1840, 737,700; 1850, 994,514; 1855, 1,132,369; 1860, 1,231,066; 1865, 1,267,030; 1870, 1,457,351; 1875, 1,651,912.

The number of inhabitants per square mile by the last census is shown to be 212, being the greatest of any State in the Union.

The population of Massachusetts cities in 1875 was as follows: Boston, 341,919; Lowell, 49,688; Worcester, 49,317; Cambridge, 47,838; Fall River, 45,340; Lawrence, 34,916; Lynn, 32,600; Springfield, 31,053; Salem, 25,958; New Bedford, 25,895; Somerville, 21,868; Chelsea, 20,737; Taunton, 20,445; Gloucester, 16,754; Holyoke, 16,260; Newton, 16,105; Haverhill, 14,628; Newburyport, 13,323; Fitchburg, 12,289.

The following tables show the population of the three river-counties by towns since 1776:

† This tunnel lies wholly within the town of Florida, Berkshire Co., but its eastern portal opens on the west bank of the Deerfield River, which divides the counties of Berkshire and Franklin.

COMPARATIVE CENSUS RETURNS FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

Towns.	Date of Organization.	Colonial Census.	United States Census.								State Census.	U. S. Census.	State Census.	U. S. Census.	State Census.
			1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1855.					
Amherst	1759	915	1,233	1,358	1,469	1,917	2,631	2,550	3,057	2,937	3,206	3,415	4,035	3,937	
Belchertown	1761	972	1,485	1,878	2,270	2,426	2,491	2,554	2,680	2,698	2,709	2,636	2,428	2,315	
Chesterfield	1762	1,092	1,183	1,323	1,408	1,447	1,416	1,132	1,014	950	897	801	811	746	
Cumington	1779	.....	873	985	1,009	1,060	1,261	1,237	1,172	1,004	1,085	980	1,037	916	
Easthampton	1785	.....	457	586	660	712	745	717	1,342	1,386	1,916	2,869	3,620	3,972	
Enfield	1816	.....	.....	.....	.....	873	1,056	976	1,036	1,036	1,025	997	1,023	1,065	
Goshen	1781	.....	681	724	652	632	617	556	512	471	439	411	368	349	
Granby	1768	491	596	786	850	1,066	1,064	971	1,104	1,001	907	908	863	812	
Greenwich	1754	890	1,045	1,460	1,225	778	813	824	838	803	699	648	665	606	
Hadley	1661	681	882	1,073	1,247	1,461	1,686	1,814	1,986	1,928	2,105	2,240	2,301	2,125	
Hatfield	1670	582	703	809	805	823	893	933	1,073	1,162	1,337	1,405	1,594	1,600	
Huntington	1773	742	742	959	968	849	795	750	756	1,172	1,216	1,163	1,156	1,095	
Middlefield	1783	.....	608	877	822	755	720	1,717	737	677	748	727	728	603	
Northampton	1654	1,790	1,628	2,190	2,631	2,854	3,613	3,750	5,278	5,819	6,788	7,925	10,160	11,108	
Pelham	1742	729	1,040	1,144	1,185	1,278	904	956	983	789	748	737	673	633	
Plainfield	1785	.....	458	797	977	936	984	910	814	652	639	579	521	481	
Prescott	1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	758	780	737	643	611	596	541	493	
South Hadley	1753	584	759	801	902	1,047	1,185	1,458	2,495	2,051	2,277	2,099	2,840	3,370	
Southampton	1753	740	829	983	1,171	1,160	1,244	1,157	1,060	1,195	1,130	1,216	1,159	1,050	
Ware	1761	773	773	997	996	1,154	2,045	1,890	3,785	3,498	3,597	3,374	4,259	4,142	
Westhampton	1778	.....	683	756	793	896	918	759	602	670	608	636	587	556	
Williamsburg	1771	534	1,049	1,176	1,122	1,087	1,236	1,309	1,537	1,831	2,095	1,976	2,159	2,029	
Worthington	1768	639	1,116	1,223	1,391	1,276	1,179	1,197	1,134	1,112	1,041	925	860	818	
Totals		12,154	18,823	22,885	24,553	26,487	30,254	30,897	35,732	35,485	37,823	39,269	44,388	44,821	

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASS.

Towns.	Date of Incorporation.	Colonial Census.	United States Census.								State Census.	U. S. Census.	State Census.	U. S. Census.	State Census.
			1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1855.					
Ashfield	1765	628	1,459	1,741	1,809	1,748	1,732	1,610	1,394	1,342	1,302	1,221	1,180	1,190	
Barnardstown	1762	607	691	780	811	912	918	992	937	908	968	902	961	991	
Buckland	1779	.....	718	1,041	1,097	1,037	1,039	1,084	1,056	1,614	1,702	1,922	1,946	1,921	
Charlemont	1765	665	665	875	987	1,081	1,065	1,127	1,173	1,113	1,075	994	1,005	1,029	
Coleraine	1761	566	1,417	2,014	2,016	1,961	1,877	1,971	1,785	1,604	1,798	1,726	1,742	1,699	
Conway	1767	897	2,092	2,013	1,784	1,705	1,563	1,409	1,831	1,784	1,689	1,538	1,460	1,452	
Deerfield	1682	836	1,330	1,531	1,570	1,868	2,003	1,912	2,421	2,766	3,073	3,038	3,632	3,414	
Erving	1838	.....	.....	.....	160	331	488	309	449	471	527	576	579	794	
Gill	1793	.....	700	762	800	864	798	754	732	683	635	653	673	673	
Greenfield	1753	735	1,498	1,254	1,165	1,361	1,540	1,756	2,580	2,945	3,193	3,211	3,589	3,540	
Hawley	1792	244	539	878	1,031	1,089	1,037	977	881	774	671	687	672	588	
Heath	1785	.....	379	604	917	1,122	1,199	895	803	741	661	642	613	545	
Leverett	1774	293	524	711	769	857	939	875	948	982	964	914	877	831	
Leyden	1809	.....	989	1,095	1,009	974	796	632	716	653	606	592	518	524	
Monroe	1822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	282	254	217	236	191	201	190	
Montague	1753	575	906	1,222	934	1,074	1,152	1,255	1,518	4,509	1,593	1,574	2,224	3,380	
New Salem	1753	910	1,543	1,949	2,107	2,146	1,889	1,305	1,253	1,221	957	1,116	987	923	
Northfield	1713	580	868	1,047	1,218	1,584	1,757	1,673	1,772	1,951	1,712	1,660	1,720	1,641	
Orange	1810	.....	784	766	764	829	880	1,501	1,701	1,753	1,622	1,909	2,091	2,497	
Rowe	1785	.....	443	575	839	851	716	703	659	601	619	563	581	661	
Shelburne	1768	575	1,183	1,079	961	1,022	995	1,022	1,239	1,401	1,448	1,564	1,582	1,590	
Shutesbury	1761	598	674	930	939	1,029	986	987	912	939	798	788	614	558	
Sunderland	1714	409	462	537	551	597	666	719	792	839	839	861	832	860	
Warwick	1763	766	1,246	1,233	1,227	1,256	1,150	1,071	1,021	1,002	932	901	769	744	
Wendell	1781	.....	519	737	983	958	874	875	920	738	704	603	539	503	
Whately	1771	410	736	773	891	1,076	1,111	1,072	1,101	1,052	1,057	1,012	1,068	958	
Totals		10,294	21,743	26,300	27,421	29,418	29,630	28,812	30,870	31,652	31,434	31,340	32,635	33,696	

HAMPDEN COUNTY, MASS.

Towns.	Date of Incorporation.	Colonial Census.	United States Census.								State Census.	U. S. Census.	State Census.	U. S. Census.	State Census.
			1812.	1776.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.						1850.
Agawam	1855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,543	1,698	1,664	2,001	2,248	.....
Blandford.....	1741	772	1,416	1,778	1,613	1,515	1,590	1,427	1,418	1,271	1,256	1,087	1,026	964	.....
Brimfield.....	1731	1,064	1,211	1,384	1,325	1,612	1,599	1,419	1,420	1,343	1,363	1,316	1,288	1,201	.....
Chester.....	1765	405	1,119	1,542	1,534	1,526	1,407	1,632	1,521	1,255	1,314	1,266	1,253	1,396	.....
Chicopee.....	1848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,291	7,576	7,261	7,577	9,607	10,335	.....
Granville.....	1754	1,126	1,979	2,309	1,504	1,643	1,649	1,414	1,305	1,316	1,385	1,367	1,293	1,240	.....
Holland.....	1785	.....	428	445	420	453	453	423	449	392	419	368	344	334	.....
Holyoke.....	1850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,245	4,639	4,997	5,648	10,733	16,260	.....
Hampden*.....	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Longmeadow.....	1783	.....	744	973	1,036	1,171	1,257	1,270	1,252	1,348	1,376	1,480	1,342	1,467	.....
Ludlow.....	1774	413	560	650	730	1,246	1,327	1,268	1,186	1,191	1,174	1,232	1,136	1,222	.....
Monson.....	1760	813	1,331	1,635	1,674	2,126	2,263	2,151	2,831	2,942	3,164	3,272	3,204	3,733	.....
Montgomery.....	1780	.....	449	560	595	604	579	740	393	413	371	353	318	304	.....
Palmer.....	1752	727	809	1,039	1,114	1,197	1,237	2,139	3,974	4,012	4,082	3,080	3,631	4,572	.....
Russell.....	1792	.....	.....	431	422	491	507	955	521	677	605	618	635	643	.....
Southwick.....	1770	841	841	867	1,229	1,255	1,355	1,214	1,120	1,130	1,188	1,155	1,100	1,114	.....
Springfield.....	1636	1,974	1,574	2,312	2,767	3,914	6,784	10,985	11,766	13,788	15,199	22,035	26,703	31,053	.....
Tolland.....	1810	.....	.....	.....	798	692	723	627	594	603	596	511	509	452	.....
Wales.....	1762	850	606	774	645	683	665	686	711	713	677	696	831	1,020	.....
Westfield.....	1669	1,488	2,204	2,185	2,130	2,668	2,940	3,526	4,180	4,575	5,055	5,634	6,519	8,431	.....
West Springfield.....	1774	1,744	2,367	2,835	3,109	3,246	3,270	3,626	2,979	2,090	2,105	2,100	2,606	3,739	.....
Wilbraham.....	1763	1,057	1,555	1,743	1,776	1,979	2,034	1,864	2,127	2,032	2,081	2,111	2,330	2,576	.....
Totals.....		13,274	19,193	23,462	24,421	28,021	31,639	37,366	51,283	54,849	57,366	64,570	78,409	94,304	.....

The amount of foreign-born population in each of the counties, by the census of 1875, was as follows: Hampshire County, 8585; per cent., 19.15. Franklin County, 3990; per cent., 11.84. Hampden County, 26,235; per cent., 27.82.

The total number of voters in each of the three counties was as follows: Hampshire, 9253; Franklin, 8516; Hampden, 18,912. The military population of these counties is about 25,000, reckoning those of military age at two-thirds the total number of voters.

Of aged people, there were in Hampshire County 42 over 90 years; in Franklin, 28; and in Hampden, 82; and of these several were above 100.

Of families and dwellings there were as follows: Hampshire County—families, 9596; dwellings, 8254. Franklin County—families, 7856; dwellings, 6877. Hampden County—families, 19,990; dwellings, 13,628. Of unoccupied dwellings, Hampshire had 306; Franklin, 268; and Hampden, 502.

The number of dwellings in the larger towns was as follows: Springfield, 4977; Holyoke, 1479; Westfield, 1468; Chicopee, 632; Northampton, 2197; Amherst, 833; Greenfield, 696; Deerfield, 639.

The number of colored people other than white, and including Chinese, Japanese, and Indians, is shown below: Hampshire—black, 209; mulatto, 95; Chinese, 13; Japanese, 1. Franklin—black, 64; mulatto, 10; Chinese, 9. Hampden—black, 828; mulatto, 218; Chinese, 83; Japanese, 1; Indians, 15.

AGRICULTURAL.†

The total number of farms in the State was 44,549, with a total acreage of 3,402,369, valued at \$182,663,140; being an average value for each farm of \$4100, and of each acre \$53.69, nearly.

The number of farms in Franklin County was 3956, with a total acreage of 350,443; average number of acres for each farm, 88 acres; average value of farms, \$2870; total value of farms (including buildings), \$11,352,503.

The number of acres in market-gardens was 214½, of the value of \$12,448.

* Formed since census was taken. Included in Wilbraham. See town history.

† By the census report, Chicopee had 632 dwellings and 2049 families.

‡ Compiled from the census of 1875.

The number of acres of cultivated land was 79,871; of unimproved land, 175,218; of unimprovable land, 20,517; and of woodland, 74,837.

The number of farms in Hampden County was 3736, with a total acreage of 316,015; average number of acres per farm, 85; average value of farms, \$3880; total valuation of lands and buildings, \$14,496,445.

The number of acres in market-gardens was 464, valued at \$54,325.

The number of acres of cultivated land was 79,726; of unimproved land, 147,359; of unimprovable land, 15,262; and of woodland, 73,668.

The number of farms in Hampshire County was 3666, with a total acreage of 316,991; average number of acres per farm, 86; average value of farms, \$3344; total value of lands and buildings, \$12,260,330; number of acres in market-gardens, 89, valued at \$18,220; number of acres of cultivated land, 98,311; of unimproved land, 145,894; of unimprovable land, 10,342; of woodland, 62,444.

The total domestic and agricultural products of the three counties was as follows: Franklin County—domestic, \$810,792; agricultural, \$82,593,738. Hampden County—domestic, \$618,356; agricultural, \$2,774,297. Hampshire County—domestic, \$745,046; agricultural, \$3,066,883.

The production and value of butter in the three counties was as follows: Franklin County—1,285,048 pounds; value, \$414,977. Hampden County—783,879 pounds; value, \$272,749. Hampshire County—1,149,077 pounds; value, \$392,423.

Of cheese: Franklin County—63,711 pounds; value, \$9065. Hampden County—105,761 pounds; value, \$13,157. Hampshire County—87,856 pounds; value, \$12,178.

Of maple-sugar: Franklin County—372,439 pounds; value, \$42,271. Hampden County—149,297 pounds; value, \$16,114. Hampshire County—291,084 pounds; value, \$34,000.

Apples: Franklin County—192,117 bushels; value, \$79,417. Hampden—247,672 bushels; value, \$93,213. Hampshire—191,857 bushels; value, \$80,397. The apple crop of 1878 was very large, aggregating for the three valley-counties probably 1,500,000 bushels.

Milk: Franklin County—value, \$169,819. Hampden County—value, \$459,103. Hampshire County—value, \$396,203.

Hay.—The amount and value of all kinds of hay produced was as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
Franklin County.....	61,656	\$93,863
Hampden County.....	48,946	778,513
Hampshire County.....	58,398	890,817

Corn.—The three river-counties are the largest corn-producing counties in the State, excepting Worcester, the amount grown in each being respectively as follows:

	Bushels.	Value.
Franklin County.....	154,310	\$145,996
Hampden County.....	130,504	127,458
Hampshire County.....	156,193	150,121
Total.....	441,007	\$423,575

The total amount raised in the State was 1,040,290 bushels, valued at \$1,006,384. Worcester County, the only one which exceeded either of them, produced 195,963 bushels.

Potatoes.—Franklin County, 254,528 bushels; Hampden County, 317,653 bushels; Hampshire County, 298,396 bushels.

Tobacco.—Of this product nearly the whole amount produced in the State was grown in the river-counties, as follows:

	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
Franklin County.....	1216½	1,997,091	\$321,815
Hampden County.....	808½	1,224,670	230,475
Hampshire County.....	1632 ¼	2,655,561	462,956

The total grown in all other parts of the State was about 115,000 pounds, valued at about \$17,000.

*Wheat.**—Franklin County, 7456 bushels; Hampden County, 182 bushels; Hampshire County, 2946 bushels. Franklin and Hampshire Counties produced three-fourths of the total amount grown in the State.

The total value of farm property, including lands, buildings, fruit-trees and vines, domestic animals, and agricultural implements thereon, was as follows: Franklin County, \$13,511,984; Hampden County, \$16,500,860; Hampshire County, \$14,379,386.

The total number of hired persons employed in agricultural operations in each of the counties was as follows: Franklin County—3086; total wages paid, \$324,490. Hampden County—3049; total wages paid, \$445,226. Hampshire County—2985; total wages paid, \$385,551.

VALUATION AND PRODUCTS OF HAMPSHIRE CO., MASS., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1875.

TOWNS.	Personal Property.	Real Estate.	Total Valuation.	Manufactures and Fisheries.	Agriculture and Mining.	Total Products.
Amherst.....	\$740,745	\$1,896,705	\$2,637,450	\$497,526	\$263,925	\$761,451
Belcherstown.....	151,820	848,228	1,000,048	138,152	303,662	441,814
Chesterfield.....	87,453	220,170	307,623	19,904	84,626	104,530
Cummington.....	143,025	297,817	440,842	109,496	111,755	221,251
Easthampton.....	834,654	1,570,879	2,405,533	1,968,155	140,127	2,108,282
Enfield.....	291,510	375,390	666,900	372,361	111,353	483,714
Goshen.....	29,794	108,028	137,822	4,750	52,344	57,094
Granby.....	103,242	399,009	502,251	26,988	191,816	218,804
Greenwich.....	85,760	205,360	291,120	43,794	73,569	117,363
Hadley.....	275,117	1,121,987	1,397,104	207,345	492,551	699,896
Hatfield.....	398,929	820,085	1,219,014	65,200	413,426	478,626
Huntington.....	137,640	375,585	513,225	114,112	83,418	197,530
Middlefield.....	156,250	216,410	372,660	97,089	64,855	161,944
Northampton.....	2,242,989	5,627,900	7,870,889	3,673,063	317,408	3,990,471
Pelham.....	26,096	150,494	176,590	9,225	58,553	67,778
Plainfield.....	47,350	133,460	180,810	16,685	74,395	91,080
Prescott.....	30,648	172,110	202,758	9,260	60,403	69,663
South Hadley.....	361,312	1,407,285	1,768,597	1,056,428	164,173	1,220,601
Southampton.....	77,687	417,637	495,324	66,669	184,796	251,465
Ware.....	482,770	1,239,470	1,722,240	1,957,611	200,863	2,158,474
Westhampton.....	42,910	260,259	303,169	16,698	114,797	131,495
Williamsburg.....	424,511	756,855	1,181,366	299,935	108,741	408,676
Worthington.....	88,837	267,453	356,290	27,110	161,928	189,038
Totals.....	\$7,261,049	\$18,888,576	\$26,149,625	\$10,797,556	\$3,833,484	\$14,631,040

VALUATION AND PRODUCTS OF FRANKLIN CO., MASS., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1875.

TOWNS.	Personal Property.	Real Estate.	Total Valuation.	Manufactures and Fisheries.	Agriculture and Mining.	Total Products.
Ashfield.....	\$142,173	\$387,744	\$529,917	\$12,860	\$142,806	\$155,666
Bernardston.....	87,094	314,044	401,138	103,700	114,490	218,190
Buckland.....	100,536	505,874	606,410	433,765	117,265	551,030
Charlemont.....	69,249	285,125	354,374	38,750	118,347	157,097
Coleraine.....	192,888	491,570	684,458	390,622	183,900	574,522
Conway.....	254,049	564,244	818,293	333,430	235,296	568,726
Deerfield.....	295,276	1,044,766	1,340,042	312,720	410,166	722,886
Erving.....	75,767	242,292	318,059	272,145	34,210	306,355
Gill.....	78,815	391,691	470,506	18,500	148,348	166,848
Greenfield.....	853,321	1,969,665	2,822,986	479,621	170,840	650,461
Hawley.....	33,535	123,685	157,220	7,070	71,299	78,369
Heath.....	38,112	153,210	191,322	9,630	86,714	96,344
Leverett.....	62,105	255,405	317,510	32,004	84,200	116,204
Leyden.....	36,089	171,042	207,131	2,454	95,260	97,714
Monroe.....	8,062	39,715	47,777	1,700	23,071	24,771
Montague.....	450,200	1,598,600	2,048,800	1,478,446	175,186	1,653,632
New Salem.....	69,960	257,270	327,230	44,550	89,916	134,466
Northfield.....	107,255	596,819	704,074	79,455	267,021	346,476
Orange.....	302,675	1,093,125	1,395,800	807,242	84,990	892,232
Rowe.....	38,174	141,445	179,619	15,202	70,761	85,963
Shelburne.....	215,417	651,424	866,841	193,306	164,943	358,249
Shutesbury.....	21,025	164,525	185,550	11,357	54,942	66,299
Sunderland.....	61,865	378,428	440,293	800	184,520	185,320
Warwick.....	44,804	221,232	266,036	86,810	72,026	158,836
Wendell.....	21,228	157,460	178,688	68,035	46,005	114,040
Whately.....	190,121	529,240	719,361	67,700	172,473	240,173
Totals.....	\$3,849,795	\$12,729,640	\$16,579,435	\$5,301,874	\$3,418,995	\$8,720,869

* According to State census 1875.

VALUATION AND PRODUCTS OF HAMPDEN COUNTY, MASS., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1875.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Personal Property.	Real Estate.	Total Valuation.	Manufactures and Fisheries.	Agriculture and Mining.	Total Products.
Agawam	\$274,961	\$897,950	\$1,172,911	\$177,000	\$314,094	\$491,094
Blandford	112,400	294,915	407,315	44,375	163,856	208,231
Brimfield	129,440	436,050	565,490	103,438	169,302	272,740
Chester	94,025	435,047	529,072	184,496	104,271	288,767
Chicopee	1,833,975	3,641,860	5,475,835	4,035,600	214,799	4,250,399
Granville	89,364	315,808	505,172	68,280	122,860	191,140
Holland	16,957	120,190	137,147	2,059	33,056	35,115
Holyoke	2,889,882	6,791,245	9,681,127	8,788,306	63,340	8,851,646
Longmeadow	182,340	849,595	1,031,935	159,040	261,935	420,975
Ludlow	121,311	445,267	566,578	253,800	149,776	403,576
Monson	320,925	1,017,386	1,338,311	1,270,000	312,370	1,582,370
Montgomery	28,919	112,807	141,726	3,643	54,331	57,974
Palmer	636,187	1,237,475	1,873,662	1,855,218	163,472	2,018,690
Russell	107,139	316,446	423,585	181,500	34,848	216,348
Southwick	121,885	458,097	579,982	63,058	227,956	291,014
Springfield	8,398,912	31,125,660	39,524,572	12,483,010	248,903	12,731,913
Tolland	68,464	198,866	267,330	82,540	62,818	145,358
Wales	163,535	284,415	447,950	904,603	48,998	953,601
Westfield	1,945,085	5,354,590	7,299,675	3,446,358	362,900	3,809,258
West Springfield	319,153	2,487,159	2,806,312	621,698	141,299	762,997
Wilbraham	202,343	756,012	958,355	964,802	290,999	1,255,801
Totals	\$18,057,202	\$57,576,840	\$75,634,042	\$35,692,824	\$3,546,183	\$39,239,007

Manufactures of Hampshire County.†

Towns.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Produced.
Amherst	40	\$24,335	\$407,304
Belchertown	25	58,275	130,952
Chesterfield	10	31,500	19,154
Cummington	20	95,250	104,271
Easthampton	17	1,620,375	1,883,005
Enfield	11	240,600	367,981
Goshen	5	3,800	4,550
Granby	3	7,800	13,450
Greenwich	6	15,800	34,804
Hadley	13	71,000	201,295
Hatfield	4	32,100	62,700
Huntington	5	80,500	108,300
Middlefield	4	89,100	96,789
Northampton	36	1,696,300	3,179,199
Pelham	2	8,000	9,225
Plainfield	7	9,000	9,150
Prescott	2	4,000	9,260
South Hadley	15	909,972	1,028,353
Southampton	13	15,100	61,775
Ware	31	1,253,750	1,930,160
Westhampton	7	24,940	14,173
Williamsburg	8	223,500	295,100
Worthington	13	23,550	22,277
Totals	297	\$6,718,547	\$9,993,217

Manufactures of Franklin County.†

Towns.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Produced.
Ashfield	4	\$13,500	\$9,094
Barnardston	4	40,000	87,000
Buckland	8	317,600	426,165
Charlemont	13	14,975	32,750
Coleraine	8	336,000	390,622
Conway	7	225,700	284,150
Deerfield	12	75,100	297,700
Erving	9	201,200	266,925
Gill	1	78,300	17,000
Greenfield	46	354,800	308,634
Hawley	10	5,425	6,670
Heath	4	3,900	9,630
Leverett	14	22,050	32,004
Leyden	3	2,900	2,454
Monroe	6	2,200	1,700
Montague	24	1,504,589	1,364,736
New Salem	8	10,400	40,550
Northfield	18	28,080	59,855
Orange	23	569,100	782,149
Rowe	7	7,780	12,087
Shelburne	18	113,641	178,790
Shutesbury	8	7,975	10,057
Sunderland	1	900	800
Warwick	14	38,400	86,810
Wendell	6	28,500	67,785
Whately	6	14,700	67,000
Totals	282	\$4,127,715	\$4,843,117

Manufactures of Hampden County.†

Towns.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Produced.
Agawam	3	\$171,478	\$177,000
Blandford	11	18,100	33,525
Brimfield	10	46,550	102,588
Chester	19	185,530	174,541
Chicopee	71	1,965,116	3,781,203
Granville	13	47,575	65,680
Holland	4	1,850	1,459
Holyoke	28	6,802,000	8,737,806

* Including the town of Hampden, formed 1878.

† Census of 1875.

Towns.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods Produced.
Longmeadow	9	\$151,300	\$149,306
Ludlow	4	201,500	253,600
Monson	10	279,300	1,179,275
Montgomery	2	1,700	3,643
Palmer	22	947,200	1,751,151
Russell	4	156,000	176,600
Southwick	13	13,438	49,308
Springfield	251	5,395,213	10,089,842
Tolland	6	16,100	82,540
Wales	12	247,750	895,475
West Springfield	6	685,000	600,905
Westfield	121	1,662,368	3,246,276
Wilbraham	14	709,550	942,752
Totals	633	\$19,765,118	\$32,504,175

The number of steam-engines in use in Franklin County was 28, with actual horse-power of 1406; the number of water-wheels was 267, with 8586 horse-power. The number of steam-engines in Hampden County was 137, of 5989 actual horse-power; water-wheels, 285, with 14,472 horse-power. Number of steam-engines in Hampshire County, 56, of 3716 horse-power; of water-wheels, 246, representing 6416 horse-power.

The total number of persons employed in Franklin County was 3115; total annual wages, \$1,346,125; in Hampden County, 19,496; wages, \$8,844,270; in Hampshire, 5807; wages paid, \$2,259,986.

The principal manufactures were firearms, agricultural implements, artisans' tools, clothing, cotton goods, food preparations, furniture, lumber, machinery, metals and metallic goods, paper, printing and publishing, tobacco, woolen goods, wooden ware, worsted goods, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOLS.—Some account of the schools will be found in the history of the several towns and cities, including those of various kinds and grades.

The following statistics are from the State census for 1875:

The total number of public schools in *Franklin County* was 219, and total valuation of property, \$208,015; number of private schools, 9; total valuation of property, \$26,155; the total attendance of all ages, 5792; the total number of illiterates was 842, of whom 698 were foreign-born.

Hampden County.—Number of public schools, 214; valuation of property, \$1,136,154; number of private schools, 16; value of property, \$195,435; total attendance, all ages, 15,717; total illiterates, 9195, of whom 7942 were of foreign birth.

Hampshire County.—Number of public schools, 209; valuation of property, \$383,039; number of private schools, 31; value of property, \$763,515; total attendance, all ages, 8789; total illiterates, 2288, of whom 1998 were foreign-born.

LIBRARIES.—The number of public libraries, volumes,

yearly circulation, and value of buildings in the three counties was as follows:

Franklin County.—Number of libraries, 10; volumes, 15,824; yearly circulation, 56,907; value of library buildings, \$8000.

Hampden County.—Number of libraries, 5; number of volumes, 14,350; circulation, 20,656; value of buildings, \$2500.

Hampshire County.—Number of libraries, 8; number of volumes, 25,256; circulation, 77,435; value of buildings, \$80,000.

Of public and private school libraries, Franklin County had 1, with a circulation of 1050; Hampden County 6, with a circulation of 2783; and Hampshire 2, with a nominal circulation.

Of scientific and artistic libraries, there were 1 in Franklin, with 120 volumes; 1 in Hampden, with 7700 volumes; and 1 in Hampshire, with 1800 volumes.

Of association libraries, Franklin had 6, containing 12,330 volumes; Hampden 5, containing about 40,000 volumes; and Hampshire 4, with 3716 volumes.

Hampden also had 5 private circulating libraries, containing 3705 volumes.

Hampshire County also had 1 college library, with 30,406 volumes, with an endowment fund of \$33,000, and value of library buildings, \$10,000.

CHAPTER XXIV.

VALLEY AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS—HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN, AND HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN, AND HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized on the 22d of January, 1818, and included the territory of the three river-counties.

The officers chosen at this meeting, which was held in Northampton and very largely attended, were Hon. Joseph Lyman, President; Josiah Dwight, Secretary; and J. D. Whitney, Treasurer. Committees upon Agriculture, Domestic Animals, and Manufactures were appointed, and the sum of one hundred dollars was subscribed for contingent expenses.

The act incorporating the society was passed in February, 1818, and the first meeting subsequently was held on the 5th of May following, at the court-house in Northampton, at which time the organization was completed. Measures were also taken to provide for a cattle-show, which was appointed for the 14th and 15th of October following. The premium-list included an aggregate of two hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, which was to be paid in silver-plate.

About the year 1835 great interest began to be manifested in the cultivation of the Chinese mulberry-plant, and the manufacture of domestic silk therefrom; but, from climatic and other causes, the attempts to make it a profitable industry were within a few years abandoned.

At the annual exhibition of 1847 there was a display of three hundred head of horned cattle, many of them imported, and the fair was a marked success. At this exhibition there was also a remarkable display of fine blooded horses, there being ninety-six entered, many of them of the justly-celebrated Justin Morgan breed. The first noted horse of this fine breed was the "Justin Morgan" which was raised in Western Massachusetts, and taken to the State of Vermont in 1798, and from whom nearly all the fine stock of the Green Mountain State has descended.

At the fair of 1847 were also present one hundred and seventy-two yokes of working-oxen. There was in addition

a fair display of various kinds of fruit,—apples, pears, peaches, and grapes.

In 1857 there were one hundred and fifty horses on exhibition,—a greater number than ever before,—and the "show of fruit was magnificent."

From the date of its organization down to the year 1857 the annual exhibitions of the society were held on Main Street, at the head of King Street, in Northampton, and on the common near the cemetery, and the town-hall was used for the display of domestic manufactures.

In 1856 the society purchased fourteen acres and sixty square rods of land on North Street, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre, which was inclosed with a substantial fence, and a trotting-course, half a mile in length, laid out and made ready for use. The necessary sheds and buildings were erected and fitted up, and the whole amount expended was four thousand and four dollars and sixty-one cents.

For a number of years following the exhibitions of stock were held on this ground, while the domestic manufactures were displayed in the town-hall. In 1861 the society voted to erect a hall on the grounds, so that every part of the exhibition could be together; and a suitable building, costing two thousand two hundred dollars, was completed the following year. Since that time the exhibitions have been eminently successful.

In the year 1872 two additional acres of land adjoining the grounds on the north were purchased; the track was lengthened and graded anew, the hall moved to a better location in the northwest corner of the lot, the cattle-sheds and pens removed and rebuilt, and everything put in excellent order. The cattle-sheds are sufficient to accommodate about 80 head under cover, and the grounds have been recently supplied with abundance of water from the town aqueduct.

In 1874 the experiment was tried of holding the fair during three consecutive days, which proved very successful, and has been continued. The premiums paid in 1875 amounted to about \$1200.

The following list shows the names of those who have been presidents and secretaries of the society, and the date of their election from its formation to the present:

Presidents.—Hon. Joseph Lyman, elected 1818; Hon. I. C. Bates, elected 1826; Hon. Mark Doolittle, elected 1830; Joseph G. Cogswell, Esq., elected 1833; Hon. Samuel Lathrop, elected 1835; Hon. I. C. Bates, elected 1840; Hon. Edward Dickinson, elected 1841; Wells Lathrop, Esq., elected 1845; President Hitchcock, elected 1847; Hon. William Clark, elected 1849; Paoli Lathrop, Esq., elected 1852; Hon. Elisha Edwards, elected 1857; T. G. Huntington, Esq., elected 1859; Henry S. Porter, Esq., elected 1863; Milo J. Smith, Esq., elected 1866; Elnathan Graves, Esq., elected 1870; A. P. Peck, elected 1872; A. T. Judd, elected 1873; J. H. Stebbins, elected 1874; J. H. Demond, elected 1877; H. C. Haskell, elected 1879.

Secretaries.—Jona. H. Lyman, chosen 1818; Joseph Strong, 1821; Daniel Stebbins, 1823; Harvey Kirkland, 1840; S. L. Hinckley, 1847; W. O. Gorham, 1850; Benj. Barrett, 1854; John W. Wilson, 1855; Horace J. Hodges, 1856; H. K. Starkweather, 1859; A. Perry Peck, 1865; L. C. Ferry, 1872.

Addresses have been delivered at the annual cattle-show and fairs of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society as follows: 1818, Noah Webster, LL.D.; 1819, Hon. Joseph Lyman; 1820, Hon. Jonathan A. Lyman; 1821, Hon. Epaphras Hoyt; 1822, Hon. John Mills; 1823, Hon. I. C. Bates; 1824, Hon. George Grennell; 1825, Hon. W. B. Calhoun; 1826, Hon. Mark Doolittle; 1827, President Hitchcock; 1828, Patrick Boies, Esq.; 1829, Festus Foster, Esq.; 1830, Hon. Samuel C. Allen; 1831, Hon. Sam'l F. Dickinson; 1832, Hon. Myron Lawrence; 1833, Rev. Henry Cole-

* For accounts of several minor societies in various parts of the three counties, not herein mentioned, see history of the respective towns where their grounds or headquarters are located.

man; 1834, Hon. Samuel Lathrop; 1835, Rev. John Todd; 1836, Hon. George T. Davis; 1837, Hon. Osmyrn Baker; 1838, Rev. Henry Coleman; 1839, Hon. W. W. Bates; 1840, Rev. Henry Coleman; 1841, Prof. W. C. Fowler; 1842, Rev. John Todd; 1843, Hon. Charles Hudson; 1844, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.; 1845, President Hitchcock; 1846, John S. Skinner, Esq.; 1847, Prof. Chas. U. Shepard; 1848, Prof. John P. Norton; 1849, Prof. John P. Norton; 1850, Dr. Daniel Lee; 1851, Dr. Daniel Lee; 1852, John S. Gould, Esq.; 1853, William S. King, Esq.; 1854, Prof. J. A. Nash; 1855, Solon Robinson, Esq.; 1857, Hon. A. H. Bullock; 1858, George B. Loring, M.D.; 1859, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr.; 1860, B. Perley Poore, Esq.; 1861, William G. Goldthwaite; 1862, Rev. F. D. Huntington; 1863, Judge Thomas Russell; 1864, Hon. Darwin E. Ware; 1865, Hon. Daniel Needham; 1866, Charles L. Flint, Esq.; 1867, Hon. Daniel Needham; 1868, Hon. Charles Delano; 1870, Richard Goodman, Esq.; 1871, Prof. P. A. Chadbourne; 1872, Rev. Dr. Seelye; 1873, Prof. Parker; 1874, H. M. Burt.

HAMPDEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

About the year 1843 the project of establishing a cattle-show or fair for the benefit of the agricultural interests of Hampden County was discussed by some of the leading farmers in the central portions of the county, which procedure eventuated in a petition to the Legislature for a chartered organization. The petition was granted, and on the 5th of March, 1844, a charter was granted for the "Hampden County Agricultural Society," of which the following is a copy:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,—

"Sec. I.—William B. Calhoun, Forbes Kyle, D. W. Willard, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Hampden County Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts in the County of Hampden, by premiums and other means.

"Sec. II.—And said corporation may hold and manage real estate not exceeding in value fifteen thousand dollars, and personal estate not exceeding a like sum, for the purpose aforesaid."

The first meeting under the charter was convened at the call of the president, Hon. William B. Calhoun, on the 9th of April, 1844. It was numerously attended by people from all parts of the county. A constitution was adopted, of which the following are some of the provisions:

"Any male may become a member of this society by paying into its treasury the sum of five dollars, and any female by paying the sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

"The annual meeting shall be held on the third Wednesday in December of each year, for the election of officers, etc.

"All animals, to be entitled to premiums, must have been owned or kept for three months previous to the annual exhibition within the county."

At the first election the following were the officers chosen: Hon. William B. Calhoun, President; thirteen Vice-Presidents; James R. Crooks, Treasurer; D. M. Bryant, Secretary.

At a meeting held in June, 1844, it was determined to hold the first cattle-show and fair in the city of Springfield, on the 16th and 17th days of October, 1844; *provided*, the citizens of Springfield should before that time contribute six hundred dollars to the society's funds.

The fair was held at the appointed time, and was considered a great success. There was a large attendance, and an attractive display of stock. The premiums paid at this exhibition amounted to a total of \$269.

In 1852 the amount paid in premiums had risen to \$485. In 1855 the society numbered over 500 members, and had accumulated a permanent fund of \$4860.

The society has had a total membership of about 1000, which have been distributed among the various towns of the county as follows: Agawam, 21 members; Blandford, 2; Brimfield, 1; Chicopee, 88; Chester, 5; Granville, 1; Holyoke, 16; Longmeadow, 33; East Longmeadow, 22; Ludlow, 10; Monson,

12; Montgomery, 1; Palmer, 12; Russell, 2; Springfield, 520; West Springfield, 62; Southwick, 5; Tolland, 1; Westfield, 44; Wilbraham, 28; Hampden, 18; non-residents of the county, 78.

The following-named individuals have been officers in the order of rank and service:

Presidents.—Hon. William B. Calhoun, Hon. John Mills, Hon. Josiah Hooker, Thomas J. Shepherd, Francis Brewer, Horace M. Sessions, Hon. George Bliss, Hon. Chester W. Chapin, Phineas Stedman, William Birnie, Hon. Eliphalet Trask, George Dwight, Norman T. Leonard, Esq., William Pynchon, Charles L. Buel.

Secretaries.—D. M. Bryant, Hon. Henry Vose, Samuel Parsons, A. A. Allen, J. Newton Bagg.

Treasurers.—James W. Crooks, James Brewer, A. A. Allen, R. E. Ladd, J. Newton Bagg, J. S. McElwain, J. E. Russell, E. S. Bachelder.

The society elects a delegate to the State Board of Agriculture once in three years, and an annual report is published under direction of the secretary.

HAMPDEN HARVEST CLUB.

This society was organized on the 11th of December, 1857, at the house of George M. Atwater,—"Rockrimmon Farm,"—at which time the following persons were present: from Springfield, J. H. Demond, A. W. Stacy, George M. Atwater; from Chicopee, Phineas Stedman, H. J. Chapin, and Benjamin H. Stedman.

The first president was Phineas Stedman, and the first secretary George M. Atwater.

In October, 1858, the club was reorganized, with Phineas Stedman, President, and J. N. Bagg, Secretary. A lecture committee was chosen, consisting of William Birnie, George M. Atwater, and Phineas Stedman, and a series of bi-monthly meetings inaugurated, which have since been continued.

At the last-mentioned date eighteen members were admitted, as follows: William Birnie, Col. Edward Parsons, Phineas Stedman, H. J. Chapin, George M. Atwater, Wm. Pynchon, A. L. McKinstry, J. H. Demond, A. W. Stacy, B. H. Stedman, Richard Bliss, Reuben Brooks, J. N. Bagg, Justin Ely, Wilbur Wilson, Ethan C. Ely, and John Chase.

The club has had during the twenty-two years of its existence over one hundred active and honorary members. In the honorary list are the names of Chief-Justice Chapman, of Springfield; Hon. C. L. Flint, of Boston; Prof. Levi Stockbridge, of Amherst; Dr. J. G. Holland, of New York; Col. J. M. Thompson, of Springfield; Wells Lathrop, of South Hadley; Samuel Bowles, of Springfield; Maj. Edward Ingersoll, of the U.S.A.; and Marvin Chapin, of Springfield, who have attended the meetings of the club and taken an active interest in its deliberations.

On the 20th of December, 1858, Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, delivered a lecture before the club upon the subject of milk-farming, and other lectures and addresses by distinguished agriculturists have been given from time to time.

By a standing rule of the club, the presiding officer is selected by a standing committee at a previous meeting, and elected at each session. The secretary and committees are elected at the annual meeting, which is held on the first Tuesday of December in each year.

J. Newton Bagg, of West Springfield, the present secretary, has held the office for twenty-one years. The club holds meetings during the winter months at the residences of its members. The wives of the members are always invited, and frequently take part in the discussions.

FRANKLIN HARVEST CLUB.*

The earliest "Farmers' Club" organized in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts was a town club in Sunderland,

* Materials from an address delivered by L. F. Mellen, Esq., Dec. 7, 1878.

Franklin Co., in January, 1833, with twenty-three members.

The Franklin Harvest Club was organized at the Mansion House, in Greenfield, in the year 1859. Many of the original members had previously been in the habit of meeting together for the purpose of discussing matters and questions pertaining to agriculture.

The first officers of the club were Thomas J. Field, of Northfield, President; Edward W. Stebbins, of Deerfield, Vice-President; Hon. James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield, Secretary.

The following is the preamble to the constitution: "*Whereas, The experience of each of our farmers ought to inure to the benefit of all, and since free conversation in a social gathering is the best way of transmitting information to each other, and since, also, associated action is more effective than individual exertions; we hereby, for the sole purpose of eliciting and disseminating agricultural information, agree to form an agricultural association, to be called the 'Franklin Harvest Club.'*"

Article 3 of the constitution says: "The active membership of this club shall never exceed twenty-two, and candidates shall be admitted by unanimous ballot after being proposed by a membership committee."

One of the by-laws provides that "refreshments served at the meetings of the club shall be plain and unostentatious; and the use of ardent spirits, other than those of domestic manufacture, shall be prohibited at the meetings of the club."

The active membership of the society has for several years included many of the most prominent agriculturists of the valley, distributed through the three counties of Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden, in Massachusetts, and the counties of Merrimack, in New Hampshire, and Hartford, in Connecticut. Its transactions have been published in the agricultural papers throughout the country, and it has been said of it that "no agricultural organization in the State possesses more dignity, intelligence, and enterprise than the Franklin Harvest Club."

The total membership since its organization considerably exceeds one hundred, representing stock-raisers, breeders of special lines of neat cattle,—Durhams, Devons, Jerseys, and Ayrshires,—market-gardeners, and fruit-growers.

A comparison of the productions of the county for the last thirty years shows considerable improvement, and the influence of this society has very likely been more or less instrumental in producing the change for the better. The rapid growth of the manufacturing centres in Western Massachusetts has caused important changes in some of the chief productions, and led to the cultivation of those products which were more immediately in demand in the local markets. The best-paying farms are those situated nearest these markets; and the production of butter, in particular, has increased remarkably since 1855, the amount now produced being nearly double what it was then.

In 1845 there were more acres of corn grown in the three counties of the valley than now, but the yield per acre has increased in Franklin County from thirty-two to thirty-seven and a half bushels; in Hampshire, from twenty-nine to thirty-two bushels; and in Hampden, from twenty-five to twenty-seven and five-eighths bushels per acre.

The Franklin Harvest Club elects its officers at the annual meeting, held on the first Saturday in December each year. The following are the present officers: President, S. Augustus Bates, of South Hadley; Vice-President, Joseph P. Felton, of Greenfield; Secretary, L. F. Mellen, of West Springfield.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This important agricultural organization grew out of a voluntary exhibition held at Greenfield on the 15th of October, 1849. In the course of that year subscriptions were

obtained, and the society was incorporated by the Legislature in the winter of 1849-50.

The first formal meeting of the society was held, for the election of officers, at Greenfield, on the 13th day of June, 1850, when the following were elected to serve for the year: President, Henry W. Clapp, of Greenfield; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Bardwell, of Shelburne; Moses Stebbins, of Deerfield; Hon. H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston; James White, of Northfield; R. B. Hubbard, of Sunderland; Secretary, W. T. Davis, of Greenfield; Treasurer, A. G. Hammond.

The amount of subscriptions received at the time of organization was about as follows, by townships: Ashfield, \$24; Bernardston, \$72; Buckland, \$5; Deerfield, \$104; Coleraine, \$10; Greenfield, \$711; Gill, \$10; Northfield, \$64; Rowe, \$18; Shelburne, \$159; Sunderland, \$45; Warwick, \$12; Wendell, \$13; Charlemont, \$10; Montague, \$5; Orange, \$100; a total of \$1362.

The first annual cattle-show and fair was held on the 25th of September, 1850, and was a very successful one. The annual meeting was held on the 2d of January, 1851, when Henry W. Cushman was elected president. The total receipts for 1850, as reported by the treasurer, amounted to \$1809.54. Annual fairs have been held without intermission at Greenfield since the year of organization.

The society, in common with others throughout the State, has received annually from the State the sum of \$600.

The first purchase of grounds for permanent occupation was made in 1860, when five acres of land were bought of Hon. Almon Brainerd for \$2000. In 1862 an additional five and a half acres were purchased of the same party for \$3000, making a total of ten and a half acres, at a total cost of \$5000. These grounds were situated on the Green River meadow, near the middle turnpike bridge, and, though small, answered fairly for a number of years.

A trotting-track was laid out, about one-third of a mile in circuit, open seats and cattle-pens were constructed, and a few cheap buildings erected; but it became apparent, with the growing interest soon manifested in the annual gatherings, that more spacious grounds were a necessity, and after several years of agitation, and the occupation of a portion of the land by the new line of the Troy and Greenfield Railway, the property was finally sold at auction in 1876 to John Osterhout for \$7200, who, in turn, sold to Newell Snow, who disposed of about one-third subsequently to the railroad company.

The committee appointed at the annual meeting in January, 1876, to dispose of the old and purchase new grounds, consisted of Imla K. Brown, T. J. Field, G. P. Carpenter, Newell Snow, Christopher Stebbins, Carlos Batchelder, and N. Austin Smith.

This committee, after considerable negotiation, finally purchased in 1876 of various individuals about thirty-three and a half acres of finely-situated land in what is known as "Petty's Plain," a half-mile southwest of the railway station, and on the southwest side of Green River. The location is every way unexceptionable, and overlooks the Deerfield Valley and the village of Greenfield. The original cost of the land was \$2571.70. The grounds contain a beautiful grove of about five acres, and are finely and most conveniently fitted up with all modern appliances, including excellent water furnished from the Greenfield water-works, and one of the best half-mile tracks in the State. The track was fitted up at an expense of \$1650. The total outlay for all purposes has been between \$9000 and \$10,000.

The whole number of members in 1851 was, according to the statement of Hon. Henry W. Cushman, about 220.

The life-membership at the present time (1879) exceeds 2500, and it is believed to be the largest of any county society in the State.

The amount of premiums paid at the last annual fair, in

1878, amounted to a total of \$663.25 on sixteen different classes of exhibits. Of this sum Shelburne carried off the largest amount of any one town, \$242.75; and Greenfield came next, with \$124.75. Upon neat stock, Shelburne received \$134, and Deerfield came next, with \$39.

The value of the property now owned by the association is about \$10,000, and its liabilities, in the shape of indebtedness, amount to \$1780.82.

OFFICERS.

The following are the names of the presidents and secretaries from 1850 to 1879, inclusive:

Presidents.—1850, Henry W. Clapp, of Greenfield; 1851–56, Hon. Henry W. Cushman, of Bernardston; 1857, Josiah Fogg, of Deerfield; 1858–59, Z. L. Raymond, of Greenfield; 1860–61, Henry W. Clapp; 1862–63, Hon. Henry W. Cushman; 1864–65, Edward W. Stebbins, of Deerfield; 1866, Joseph Anderson, of Shelburne; 1867–68, Thomas J. Field, of Northfield; 1869, Henry Wells, of Shelburne; 1870–71, Wm. Keith, of Greenfield; 1872–73, James M. Crafts, of Whately; 1874–75, Imla K. Brown, of Bernardston; 1876–77, D. Orlando Fisk, of Shelburne; 1878, James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield; 1879, James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield.

The secretaries have been: 1850–52, W. T. Davis, of Greenfield; 1853–54, Hon. H. G. Parker, of Greenfield; 1855, Edward F. Raymond, Esq., of Greenfield; 1856–62, James S. Grinnell,* of Greenfield; 1863–65, Austin De Wolf, of Greenfield; 1866–68, Edward E. Lyman, of Greenfield; 1869–72, Samuel J. Lyons, of Greenfield; 1873–76, Francis M. Thompson, of Greenfield; 1877–78, John A. Aiken; 1879, Henry G. Nims, of Greenfield.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE BAR OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.†

HON. GEORGE BLISS, in his address to the members of the Bar of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Counties, delivered at Northampton, Sept. 26, 1826, divides its history into four periods, viz.: the first, extending from the first settlement of the Connecticut River colony in Massachusetts, in 1636, to 1691, in which latter year the province charter was granted; the second, from that date to the year 1743; the third, from 1743 to 1774, when the courts were suspended by the troubles between the mother-country and the colony; and the fourth period from 1774 down to 1826, and in which may also be properly included whatever is worthy of record to the present time.

In his preliminary remarks Mr. Bliss makes the following observations: "The first settlers of the colony of Massachusetts were by no means destitute either of natural endowments or literary acquirements. Some of them were distinguished in our profession. The first governor, Winthrop, was a lawyer, and the son of a lawyer. His grandfather, also, had been an eminent counselor. His posterity in Connecticut and Massachusetts were much distinguished. But the spirit of the times in which they lived, the special object of their emigration, and the business in which they were incessantly engaged after they came to this country, prevented the first settlers from devoting much attention to the forms of legal proceedings. The practice of law in England, as exhibited in some of its departments, in the time of James the

First and the elder Charles, had no charms for the Puritans in general, or the emigrants to this country in particular.

"An extensive examination of the earliest records of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts has induced me to believe that our ancestors were not so ignorant of the principles upon which justice had been administered in the mother-country as some have asserted. But it has also abundantly satisfied me that they were either in a great degree ignorant of the forms of legal proceedings, or considered them of very little importance.

"During our first period but little can be said of the reputation of the lawyers or of their practice."

The first administrator of justice, and the first person who had any knowledge of the law in the Agawam colony, was its first magistrate and principal business-man, William Pynchon. Mr. Pynchon was one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts colony, and also a magistrate; and when the General Court granted him and his associates permission to emigrate to the Connecticut Valley, it also constituted him the magistrate of the new colony.‡

Early in the year 1639, at a "full town-meeting" held at Agawam, a voluntary association was formed, and the people gave Mr. Pynchon formal authority to continue until the General Court should provide for them. This movement was in consequence of the establishment of the line between Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1638, which left the Hartford colony within the jurisdiction of the latter State. The legislative proceedings of the Connecticut Valley had been for a number of years held at Hartford, and Agawam was represented in that court.

In 1641 the General Court of Massachusetts took cognizance of the matter, "and Pynchon was authorized to exercise an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction."

The right of appeal to the Court of Assistants, at Boston, was granted in difficult and weighty cases.

Mr. Pynchon continued to exercise this jurisdiction down to the year 1650,§ at which date he was suspended from his office in consequence of the publication of a theological pamphlet by him, which was adjudged as heterodox.

His son-in-law, Henry Smith, was appointed in his place, but both he and Mr. Pynchon soon after returned to England. In 1652 a joint commission was given to three persons, of whom John Pynchon was one, having similar powers before possessed by the single magistrate.

In 1658 authority was given to the commissioners of Springfield and Northampton, united, to hold courts alternately at those places; and by the same authority the right of appeal was granted to the County Court at Boston, instead of to the Court of Assistants. This arrangement continued until the erection of Hampshire County, in March, 1662.

There would seem to have been very little respect shown to the lawyers of those days, and the business of the profession was anything but a lucrative one.

An ordinance passed by the General Court in 1663 shows the estimation in which the profession was held in the early days and the manifest determination to keep it in the background. It prohibits every person "who is a usual and common attorney in any inferior court" from being admitted to sit as a deputy in the General Court, and the regulation continued in force until the expiration of that charter.

According to Mr. Bliss, the earliest record of attorneys admitted to practice in Hampshire County bears date September, 1686. The parties were John King, of Northampton, and Samuel Marshfield and Jonathan Burt, Sr., of Spring-

* In 1862 Mr. Grinnell went to Washington, D. C., as chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, where he served three years, when he was appointed chief clerk of the Patent Office, where he remained for ten years. He is a member of the New England and Massachusetts Agricultural Societies, and of the State Agricultural Board of Massachusetts; and is also connected with other similar associations. See chapter on the Bar.

† The three following chapters have been compiled largely from the addresses of Hon. George Bliss, 1826, Hon. William G. Bates, 1874, and Hon. Whiting Griswold, 1874, supplemented with such additions as we have been able to make from information gathered from various authentic sources.

‡ In explanation of Mr. Pynchon's powers it is specifically stated that his authority "shall extend to all causes, civil or criminal, subject to an appeal to the Courts of Assistants, with a jury of six men, until they shall have a greater number for that service." *Hon. W. G. Bates' address*, page 18.

§ Hon. Wm. G. Bates makes this date 1651. For further notice of Mr. Pynchon see general chapters of early history in this work.

field, who took the oath for the faithful performance of their duties. In addition to these, he states that there were several others incidentally mentioned as attorneys, though there is no written evidence of their having been admitted to practice.

There seems to be very little information concerning the legal profession on record during the colonial period from 1620 to 1691, when the new charter was granted. During the second period, from 1691 to 1743, the records are more full and explicit, though a portion of them are missing; but it appears certain that the practice of the law throughout Hampshire County, and probably the entire province, was considerably improved.

Touching this matter, Mr. Bliss says: "There were some general regulations which had a tendency to produce this result. A Superior Court was substituted, in the several counties, for a Court of Assistants, and Courts of Common Pleas for County Courts.

"At first no time or place was fixed for holding the Superior Courts in the county of Hampshire; but appellate jurisdiction was given to the court holden at Boston, with power to the Governor and Council to order a Superior Court to be holden in the county as occasion should require; but in the year 1699 a Superior Court was ordered to be holden once a year at Springfield; and in the year 1771 an additional term of that court was directed to be holden annually at Northampton. These courts were continued without interruption till all the courts of justice in the county were stopped, in the year 1774.

"By a law passed in 1692, the Courts of Common Pleas were expressly authorized to establish rules of practice. At the same time liberty was given to plaintiffs, if they should so elect, in all cases where the demand exceeded ten pounds, to institute their suits at first in the Superior Courts. In the year 1701 the form for the oath of an attorney was prescribed, which is in use to this day.*

"I have not been able to ascertain that the Court of Common Pleas established any rules of practice, except one affecting attorneys living out of the province and practicing in our courts, which imposed some restraints upon them, and regulated the costs which they should tax. These rules also provided that a person not residing in the State should not be admitted to take the oath of an attorney, and that none who had not taken the oath should tax attorneys' fees; that there should be no costs taxed for the writ from the clerk's office. No taxation to be allowed further than there was actual attendance. An attorney might elect to take his fees or his client's travel and attendance, but not both. These rules were adopted at the March term of 1728."

Between the years 1694 and 1720 there is a chasm in the court records, and the names of attorneys practicing during that period cannot be given. Mr. Bliss mentions John Huggins and Christopher Jacob Lawton as being residents of Springfield in 1686 and subsequently, and as having considerable practice,—probably more than any other persons. Huggins, in particular, had an extensive practice, and was an attorney of excellent information. He subsequently removed to Lower Housatonic (now Sheffield), where he continued in practice, and was succeeded by his son. His declarations were drawn with much formality.

Lawton was regularly admitted in 1726, but very little is known of his subsequent career.

Samuel Partridge, who had been clerk of the court, is mentioned as an attorney, and, after the year 1720, as chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Among the prominent men mentioned is Timothy Dwight, of Northampton, who was regularly admitted at the August term in 1721, "continuing many years in reputable practice," and subsequently held the office of judge. The names of William Pynchon and Josiah Dwight, of Springfield,

are also given, but the date of their admission to practice seems not to have been known. John Ashley, of Westfield, was admitted in 1732, and at the March term of 1733 the names of Joseph Dwight, Esq., of Brookfield (now in Worcester County), and Oliver Partridge, of Hatfield, appear of record. There is no mention of their legal acquirements other than that shown by the records.

Cornelius Jones, a resident of Springfield, and a tailor by trade, is mentioned as having commenced practice as a pettifogger in 1732; was regularly admitted in 1752, and continued in practice down to 1765. He is said to have been peculiar, and perhaps eccentric, in his manner of doing business, but, notwithstanding, had about as much practice as any attorney of his day.

It would appear, from information obtained by Mr. Bliss, that the attorneys practicing in the western part of the State previous to 1743 had few books, and those not the most valuable. He says, "In the latter part of this period three of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas had been practicing attorneys,—Samuel Partridge, John Ashley, and Henry Dwight. At a later period Timothy Dwight and Josiah Dwight were also judges; and at one time, after the year 1743, the three Dwights above named were on the bench together.

"Though there is plenary evidence that the practice had been, for several years before the year 1743, gradually improving, yet it was in many respects incorrect, and knowledge of legal principles was imperfect. From that time both were very much advanced. This ought to be attributed principally to three men,—Phinehas Lyman, of Suffield, John Worthington, of Springfield, and Joseph Hawley, of Northampton."

GEN. PHINEHAS LYMAN was born at Durham, Conn., in 1716, graduated at Yale College in 1738, and was a tutor in that institution for three years. In 1742 he left that position, and was soon after admitted to practice law, probably at New Haven, whence he came to Suffield, then considered a part of old Hampshire County, and commenced practice in 1743. His business soon became extensive for those days. Mr. Bliss says: "He was a distinguished advocate, and afterward an able politician and renowned officer." He continued in practice until 1749, at which date Suffield renounced the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, which result the general, according to his biographer, Dr. Dwight, was very instrumental in bringing about, though what the motives were, which impelled him to this course, are left to conjecture.

The general had a small but valuable library, including several ancient authors. From the date of separation between the two colonies, he probably withdrew from practice in Massachusetts.

Upon the breaking out of the French war in 1755, we find him holding a prominent position in military circles as commander-in-chief of the militia of Connecticut, and the same year he served with Sir Wm. Johnson in the campaign around Lake George. He was second in command at the series of battles fought on the 8th of September in that year, and when Sir William Johnson was wounded took the command, and defeated the enemy under the Baron Dieskau, who lost their commander and many men, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

He was also with Abercrombie at Ticonderoga in 1758, at the capture of Crown Point by Amherst in 1759, and at the surrender of Montreal to the same officer in September, 1760. In 1762 he commanded the provincial troops in the Havana expedition. Subsequently he went to England, where he remained for several years, endeavoring to procure grants of land in the Mississippi Valley for the purpose of establishing a colony. In this he was at length successful, and, in 1775, embarked with his son and others for the Mississippi country, but died in West Florida, on his way thither, in the same year.

Worthington and Hawley were both students of Gen. Lyman. The former commenced practice in 1744, and the latter

about 1749. "Contemporary with these, in the early part of their practice, were Oliver Partridge, of Hatfield, Charles Phelps, of Hadley, Josiah Dwight, then of Westfield, John Ashley, of Lower Housatonic, and Cornelius Jones, of Springfield. Jones died in 1765."

The following list of barristers and attorneys who were practicing at the close of the third period, in 1774, is from Mr. Bliss' address. It includes, as will be noticed, the names of five who were residents of Berkshire County, but who practiced before the Superior Courts in Hampshire County: John Worthington, of Springfield, barrister; Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, barrister; Charles Phelps, of Hadley; Moses Bliss, of Springfield, barrister; Mark Hopkins, of Great Barrington; Simeon Strong, of Amherst, barrister; Thomas Williams, of Stockbridge; Timothy Danielson, of Brimfield; Elisha Porter, of Hadley; Jonathan Bliss, of Springfield, barrister; Daniel Hitchcock, of Northampton; Theodore Sedgwick, of Sheffield, barrister; Thomas Bridgman (*quære*, of Brimfield); Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield; John Phelps, of Westfield; Justin Ely, of West Springfield; Samuel Field, of Deerfield; Elijah Williams, of Deerfield; William Billings, of Sunderland; Samuel Barnard, of Deerfield; Woodbridge Little, of Pittsfield; Samuel Fowler, of Westfield; John Chester Williams, of Hadley; Caleb Strong, of Northampton, barrister; David Noble, of Williamstown. Several of these, according to Mr. Bliss, including the Williamses, Danielson, Bridgman, and Hitchcock, were mostly retired from practice.

Mr. Bliss observes that previous to the advent of Worthington and Hawley "the practice was very illiberal; *technical* distinctions were much in vogue. This practice continued for some time after their admission, but it seems gradually to have gone out of use, and a more free and liberal course was adopted.

"While Worthington and Hawley were at the head of the profession in this county the Bar adopted a number of rules of practice, and, among others, the important one requiring three years' study before a recommendation for admission should be given. From the first establishment of courts to that time there seems to have been no rule, no settled, uniform practice, on this subject. Probably the courts generally required some previous study, and it has been said that a year had been many times required.

"This rule was adopted but a short time before the Revolution. These regulations originated with the Essex Bar. That county has always been among the foremost in improvement in the knowledge and practice of the law. . . . Some respectable members of the Bar, when this rule as to admission was proposed, doubted whether the term of study was not too long, but, after thorough experiment, became well satisfied with it."

WILLIAM PYNCHON, Esq., of Salem, was a native of old Hampshire County, though he neither studied nor practiced in the county of his birth. He removed to Salem in 1745, and read law with Mr. Sewall. He died in 1790.

In speaking of the Superior Courts, and the customs of the early days, Mr. Bliss remarks, "After the Superior Courts were ordered to be holden in this county, eminent counsel from Boston very frequently attended. The appearance of the Superior Court of that period was adapted to fill the mind with respect. It came into the county but once a year, and was ushered into it by the sheriff with his posse. The dress of the judges while on the bench—their robes and wigs—added to the majesty of their appearance. I saw the court when a boy; and after making all due allowance for the effect upon the mind of a child, I feel confident that no earthly tribunal could inspire greater reverence than its appearance did on my mind. I must believe that there was much in its appearance well adapted to command veneration and respect. The attorneys of that court were all obliged to dress in black, and the barristers, when in court, to wear black gowns. To me it has

been a subject of regret that no peculiar costume has been retained or adopted by the Bench and the Bar. When I saw a chief-justice of the United States dressed, while on the bench, in a drab or mixed russet suit, it appeared to me out of character. I know that such a man as Chief-Justice Jay cannot fail to command respect and veneration, but we ought not to reason from the effect produced by a Jay or a Parsons to ordinary cases.

"After Worthington and Hawley came to the Bar they soon acquired a distinguished reputation, and were employed in all important trials. Associated with them, though much their juniors, were Simeon Strong, Moses Bliss, and Jonathan Bliss, and, toward the close of their practice, Mark Hopkins, Theodore Sedgwick, and Caleb Strong."

The northern section of the county, constituting the present county of Franklin, was much more recently settled than the southern and middle portions, and many of the towns were then entirely unsettled. This was also the case with the northern part of the county of Berkshire.

"For a short time before the Revolution, Ashley and Barnard were at Deerfield, Billings at Sunderland, and Field, as I believe, at Conway; Woodbridge Little at Pittsfield, and David Noble was at Williamstown. These, I believe, were all that were in practice in the northern part of these counties.

"In the present county of Hampshire I cannot find that there were attorneys in any of the towns except Northampton, Hadley, and Amherst. And in the limits of the county of Hampden there were none except within the limits of what was then Springfield and Westfield; for I think it uncertain whether either Danielson or Bridgman were in practice at Brimfield as late as the year 1774. Pleading, during this period, acquired in general the same standard which it now (1826) has. This, however, must have been gradual rather than sudden. Though Worthington and Hawley made rapid improvements, considering the disadvantages under which they labored, yet it is not to be supposed that they could produce an instantaneous revolution. It took them some time to procure libraries and become themselves sufficiently instructed, and it must have taken time to induce the court and their seniors at the Bar to conform to their standard. . . . In proportion to its numbers, this Bar has at no period had members of superior legal ability to that which immediately preceded the Revolution."

The following paragraphs upon the lives and characters of Col. Worthington and Maj. Hawley are from Mr. Bliss' address:

"COL. WORTHINGTON was a native of Springfield, born Nov. 24, 1719. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in the year 1740, and where he was some time a tutor. He left there in 1743, and read law a short time—as is supposed, about a year—with Gen. Lyman, at Suffield. He commenced practice in 1744, at Springfield, where he resided till his death.

"I have not been able to find any record of his admission, nor that of Lyman Hawley. His legal attainments were highly respectable. He usually attended the courts at Worcester, and, after Berkshire was made a county, the Court of Common Pleas there. His practice was very extensive. He was public prosecutor, or king's attorney, for this county. I never heard him argue a cause to a jury; but, from what I have known of his method of managing controversies, I have no doubt but he was an able advocate. His mind was ardent, his imagination lively, his feelings strong. His ideas were apt to flow in torrents, and he had great command of language. He was many times very powerful. If he had any fault as an advocate, it was this,—that, being very forcibly impressed with his subject, he would sometimes forget the condition of those whom he addressed, and, not always realizing their feelings, he would urge a topic beyond what it would bear. His style was nervous, forcible, and uncom-

monly correct. He had a taste for general science, and his knowledge was not confined to law and politics.

"From the interruption of the courts in August, 1774, to the time of his death, in April, 1800, Worthington lived retired from public and professional business. Having been thirty years in practice, and during that time conversant with the judges and familiarly acquainted with the eminent lawyers of his time, he was capable of communicating much legal information while his health and ability to converse were continued, and many interesting particulars of the course of practice and of the character of the eminent jurists of his time, and was very free to do it. I had frequently the pleasure and benefit of his instructions. As he had been for many years so situated as to form a very extensive acquaintance, and lived to a good old age, he had many of his friends and acquaintances to visit him and enjoy his conversation. He died in the eighty-first year of his age.*

"Of MAJ. HAWLEY I know much less than of Col. Worthington, but the information I have is derived from those who were many years associated with him in practice. He was born at Northampton in 1724, and graduated at Yale College in the year 1742. After he left college he studied divinity, and was a preacher for several years, though he was never settled in the ministry. He officiated as a chaplain in the provincial army, and was at the siege of Louisburg. After this he studied law with Gen. Lyman, at Suffield, but for how long a time I have not been able to learn. He came to his native place, and went into practice there. The precise time when he began to practice is not ascertained. The first notice of him as an attorney in court is at the May term, 1749, which, by tradition, is the first year of his practice.

"His practice was extensive, though more circumscribed than that of Worthington. He did not usually practice in Worcester County, but regularly attended the Berkshire courts after they were established. He was grave and solemn in his demeanor, was strictly conscientious, and had an instinctive abhorrence of anything approaching to deceit. Juries had confidence in his assertions; their opinion of his stern and undeviating integrity made them very ready to listen to him. His opinions had, with them, great weight. It was said, and generally believed, of him that he would not engage in a cause until he was fully persuaded that his client had right and justice on his side.

"When Hawley was satisfied of the justice of his cause his arguments were very powerful and convincing. When a point of law was to be taken he would meet the case fairly, and reason upon it as a sound logician. Hawley's judicial science was profound. He was peculiarly attached to the old English black-letter law. He was very attentive to forms and tenacious of ancient English precedents. Compared with Worthington, he was probably more conversant with Bracton, Britton, Fleta, and Rastell, but not so well acquainted with the more modern authors, and less acquainted with the various branches of commercial or mercantile law.

"Hawley was a very active and zealous magistrate. He was subject to turns of great depression of spirits. The general tenor of his manners made him more in favor with the people than with the court.

"Worthington, though very popular among his own townsmen, was more courtly in his manners, and, being thought to stand high with the provincial government, had less general popularity. They were generally engaged on opposite sides in court. When they were united a successful opposition to them rarely occurred. They were both correct special pleaders, and could not endure to have legal proceedings in any other than *appropriate* technical language.

* It is said by one writer that there were suspicions of the colonel's loyalty to the cause of the colonies during the era of the Revolution, and that Zelina Stebbins, chairman of the town committee of correspondence, once gave him a certificate of good character against the charge of Toryism.

"Maj. Hawley, in the year 1767 or '68, fell under the censure of the Superior Court and was suspended from practice. At the next term he was restored at the motion of Col. Worthington. The precise state of the case I cannot give, but have always understood that there was no imputation on Hawley's character in the affair. He was counsel for some persons in the county of Berkshire who had been indicted for being concerned in a riot. In the course of the trial he made some observations which the court considered as having too much of the spirit of liberty to be permitted to pass without animadversion.

"Worthington and Hawley had the honor of numbering among their pupils those who would be ornaments to any Bar. Hawley never practiced after the year 1774, but occasionally presided in the Court of Sessions as the oldest magistrate in the county. He died in March, 1788, aged sixty-four years."

President Dwight, in speaking of Hawley, uses this language: "Many men have spoken with more elegance and grace. I never heard one speak with more force. His mind, like his eloquence, was grave, austere, and powerful.

"Worthington and Hawley were both men in whose honesty and fairness those who knew them intimately would place unbounded confidence. Hawley retained more of the manners of our Puritan ancestors. Worthington had long been conversant with the most polished society in our country, and added to great acquisitions as a lawyer those of a scholar and a gentleman. Though their manners were very different, a dishonest, unprincipled man would choose to keep out of their way.

"That Worthington and Hawley should, with the means then in their power, have acquired such eminence is a proof of great talent and industry. It is also evidence that a thorough knowledge of the law, as derived from its ancient sources, will make a man respectable without reading every modern publication.

"Hawley's law-library consisted principally of ancient authors. Worthington had a much better collection of more modern authors."

MOSES BLISS graduated at Yale College in 1755, after which he studied divinity and preached for a considerable time. Subsequently he read law a year with Col. Worthington, and was admitted to the Bar in November, 1761. It appears that he practiced several years before his admission, which would seem from the records to have been a common occurrence in those days. He retired from practice in 1798.

Hon. George Bliss says of him, "He was generally esteemed as a sound lawyer and a skillful special pleader. His contemporaries valued his legal opinions."

SIMEON STRONG was born at Northampton in 1735, graduated at Yale College in 1756, and devoted himself to the ministry for several years; but relinquished the profession he had marked out, which he could the more easily do as he had not yet been settled over a church, on account of pulmonary difficulties. He afterward read law in the office of Col. Worthington and commenced practice at Amherst in 1762, and was admitted to the Bar in November of that year.

After the stoppage of the courts, in 1774, there followed an interval of several years before he resumed practice. From 1780 to 1800 he had an extensive business, and regularly attended the courts. In 1800 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court. During his retirement from practice, it is said that he employed his time in an extensive revision of his law-books.

In summing up his character, Mr. Bliss says of him, "There were some traits in his character which may be worthy of particular notice. He was very modest and unassuming in his deportment, and on all occasions treated the court before whom he appeared with deference and respect. Whatever he might think of the man, he always respected the judge. In

a person of his acquirements, and with wit of such caustic powers as he sometimes exhibited, and before judges at times for whom no very high claims could be advanced, this was a feature of character rarely to be found. It is possible this might partially be owing to the respect habitually paid to the old Superior Court; but I am satisfied it was principally personal, and that he lost nothing in this way.

"I have known Mr. Strong to acquire considerable advantage by the course he pursued. Another trait not always to be found in the character of distinguished advocates was the perfect fairness with which he was accustomed to treat his antagonists. He was as astute as any man to discover a mistake, but would never take unreasonable advantage of it. In his remarks to the jury the client or the case might feel the keen point of his satire, but toward his brethren of the Bar he was always civil and courteous. He was eminently skilled in the science of special pleading. He generally attended the courts in Worcester as well as Hampshire, and in the former part of his practice frequently attended at Berkshire.

"After deducting the intervals of his practice, he was nearly a third of a century at the Bar. His manner was not the most graceful, but the clearness, force, and point of his address to the jury always procured him great attention. As Judge Strong was more than five years on the Bench of the Supreme Court, the soundness of his legal opinions will appear from the reports. He died December 14, 1805.

"Among the distinguished members of the Bar before the Revolution was JONATHAN BLISS, of Springfield. He graduated at Cambridge in 1763, read law with Judge Trowbridge, and was contemporary, and many years corresponded, with Francis Dana. He began practice in November, 1764; was in good practice, and esteemed an able advocate and counselor. At the approach of the Revolutionary contest, in August, 1774, having no family, he went to England, and never afterward resided in the United States. He was successively attorney-general and chief-justice of the province of New Brunswick, and died in the latter office at an advanced age. These offices he filled with high reputation. His manners were those of a gentleman of the old school."*

With reference to the five last-mentioned attorneys, Mr. Bliss says they "were the only barristers there were in this [Hampshire] county before the Revolution. Governor Strong and Judge Sedgwick were invested with this honor after the peace.

"One other distinguished man read law and was admitted to the Bar in this county,† though I do not learn that he ever practiced here. PIERPONT EDWARDS was of Northampton; he was admitted February term, 1771. He soon removed to New Haven, where he acquired great professional celebrity. His eloquence, as much as that of any other man, appeared to be strictly extemporaneous; yet I had the opportunity of knowing that no person was accustomed to bestow more pains in preparing a case. He was wont to study it thoroughly, and examine all points likely to arise in it."

In speaking of the law-libraries of early times in this region, Mr. Bliss says that Col. Worthington's was the most extensive; but that Maj. Hawley, after he purchased Gen. Lyman's old works, had a more valuable collection of ancient English authors. This last was mostly destroyed by fire about 1820 or 1822. Jonathan Bliss also had an extensive library, which remained in the country until after the peace of 1783.

From the records of the county it appears that the administration of justice in the inferior courts was suspended during the years 1765 and 1766, for the reason that all *venires* were required by the celebrated "Stamp Act" to be on stamped

paper. These courts, imbued with something of the spirit which actuated the people of the colony, declined to use the evidence of what was considered an unjust and unlawful tax, and continued all jury causes till the law was repealed.

"At the time the courts were stopped, in 1774, there were probably in Hampshire and Berkshire a little more than twenty persons who paid some attention to professional business, but the principal part of it was done by a much less number. Of these, Worthington and Hawley never returned to practice, though Col. Worthington had several students in his office after 1774. Jonathan Bliss had removed, as I have stated, and three out of five barristers entirely left the courts. Many of the other lawyers retired, and either never came to the Bar again or did very little business there.

"The courts of justice were closed in August, 1774, and no Court of Common Pleas was appointed till May, 1778. The Superior Court might have been holden once or twice during the interval; but very little professional business was done till the close of the Revolutionary war. The most of what was done was by Governor Strong and John Chester Williams.

"At the close of the Revolutionary war business was very greatly increased in our courts. The fountains of justice, which had been some time closed, were suddenly opened, and the torrents seemed likely to overwhelm everything in their course. But this was soon checked. Barriers of various kinds were interposed, and the doors were but partially open. At this time the people in this county were greatly in debt. The merchants at Boston and New York had before the Revolution, many of them, given extensive credit to the country traders; they, in their turn, had generally sold their goods on credit.

"Those debts which had escaped the blast of paper-money—and many such there were—had accumulated to a large amount. In addition, too, the public burdens pressed very heavily. The debts incurred for hiring and supporting soldiers, as well as direct taxes, were beyond the means of the people to discharge. There was no market for produce, and its price was greatly reduced. Distressed and driven almost to desperation, instead of imputing their sufferings to the real causes, the people looked only to the immediate instruments, the attorneys, and sheriffs, and collectors of taxes, and considered them as nuisances and pests to society.

"From the latter part of the year 1784 the practice of the law was for several years in this county under a cloud. Mobs obstructed courts of justice and opened the prisons. Great pains were taken by artful and designing men, by means of publications in the newspapers and in various other ways, to fasten popular odium on the profession, and for a time their efforts were successful.

"Lawyers were accused of multiplying suits unnecessarily, and of improperly enhancing bills of costs. However this might be in other parts of the commonwealth,—and I have never heard any proof of the assertion in regard to any county,—it is certain that in this there was no foundation for the accusation.

"The Bar in this county, as a body, took a variety of measures to avert the odium. They determined to discourage all suits, where it could be done with safety, and adopted a practice, which has since become extensive, instead of appealing or continuing actions at large, that of continuing them for final judgment, thereby diminishing the expense, and giving each party as much advantage as would have been derived from an appeal upon default. But all expedients were ineffectual."

The discontent among the people succeeding the Revolution resulted in conventions which met to consider the state of the country and to devise measures for relief in various places, prominent among them being those held at Worcester, on the 15th of August, and at Hatfield, on the 22d of the same month, 1786.

* It is stated by Dr. Booth that Mr. Bliss returned to Springfield in 1791, married a daughter of Col. Worthington, and returned to New Brunswick. One of his sons became a lawyer in London, England, and another was made chief-justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Nova Scotia, and resided at Halifax.

† Old Hampshire County.

These conventions voted themselves constitutional bodies, and drew up formidable lists of grievances, prominent among them being the lack of a circulating medium and the "method of practice of the attorneys-at-law."

The discontent finally culminated in the celebrated "Shays Rebellion," which was quelled by force of arms in January, 1787. But the difficulties were not disposed of by its suppression, and the General Court undertook to remedy the existing evils by numerous acts, among which was the one known as the "See Cause Act," which, however, was passed in December, 1786, before the dispersion of the insurgents.

This act gave justices of the peace greatly-increased jurisdiction, and was, no doubt, intended to virtually do away with the necessity for employing attorneys in all ordinary cases. This law was somewhat modified after 1790, but business did not return to its regular channels until about the year 1800.

Mr. Bliss closes his remarks upon the old Bar of Hampshire County with somewhat extended notices of Governor Caleb Strong and Judge Sedgwick, from which we make copious extracts. Of Governor Strong he says, "He was born at Northampton, Jan. 9, 1745, and graduated at Cambridge College in 1764. After he left college his health was very feeble, and he was so much afflicted with weakness in his eyes as to be entirely unable to read. He, however, commenced the study of law with Maj. Hawley, and was accustomed to procure his father or one of his sisters to read for him. He spent considerable of his time in journeying to regain his health. I have not been able to find any record of his admission. I have been told that the courts were for some time disinclined to admit any more attorneys, but finally consented to admit him.

"It is said he began to practice in 1772, and in that year I first find him named as attorney of record. It is very manifest that the court pursued no fixed course in regard to admissions, and it is also probable that some were admitted whose names may not appear on record. As it was but little more than two years from the time that Strong began to practice to the time when the courts were interrupted, it is probable that his business was not very extensive. But after the courts were re-established, and until he left the Bar, in 1800, his practice was more extensive than that of any person in the county. He regularly attended the courts in Worcester and Berkshire, as well as this county. Though much employed in public business, he generally was able to attend to his professional engagements as well as his public duties. That forecast which was so remarkable a trait in his character was advantageously employed in making his arrangements to attend the courts without deserting public business. When at General Court or at Congress, he would come and attend a court and return, and perhaps not be missed at all.

"He was one of the most diligent and industrious men living; he improved every moment. With a very large civil docket and many criminal cases to manage,—for he was public prosecutor for the county from the re-establishment of the courts, in 1778, till he left the Bar,—his business was so arranged as to be always ready. Habits of procrastination, which are sometimes found among lawyers, he never indulged, and it was astonishing how much business he would accomplish without any noise, or even the appearance of extraordinary engagements. His mind was uncommonly versatile: interruption did not seem to break its course. He would resume a subject, after attending to some important business, as though nothing had intervened. He was very fond of reading, and always had a book at hand, that he might improve every leisure moment. His knowledge of law was more universal than that of any of those already named, but I am not prepared to say that he was so peculiarly distinguished in the doctrines of real actions as Judge Strong; but in this branch of the law he was respectable, and there was no deficiency when applied

to practice. His draughts and forms were uncommonly accurate. It was rare indeed that any defects or mistakes were discovered. Being peculiarly skilled in draughting, he was much employed in this branch of business.

"Many of the statutes of the United States and of this commonwealth were formed by him. His pleading was, among professional men, always received as good authority; it was, however, rather less in the English style than that of his master, or of Judge Strong.

"Governor Strong's aid and counsel were as much sought after and relied on as those of any one. He was a very successful advocate before a jury. His manner was as different from that of Hawley as could well be conceived. His address was pleasing and insinuating. He commonly began in a very low tone of voice, talking to the jury in a very familiar manner, but so as to gain their attention. Whether others heard or not, he was not concerned. Not infrequently, before those whom he addressed or any one else suspected it, he had gained his point. I have frequently heard it observed by one who had been called to practice in all the counties in the State that he found no man he so much feared as closing counsel as Caleb Strong.

"He was the favorite advocate when the rights of humanity were to be vindicated. He early took a decided part in favor of the negroes. As he lived several years after he retired from public life, and in good health and spirits, his conversation was uncommonly instructive and entertaining. He had known most of the great men of our country from the early part of the Revolution, and been conversant with most of the important measures that had been postponed or adopted; and as his memory was very tenacious, he was ready to give anecdotes of nearly all, and in such a manner as was always pleasing. He was twice offered a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, but declined it. He died Nov. 7, 1819, in his seventy-fifth year."

The HON. THEODORE SEDGWICK "was born at Hartford, West Division, in Connecticut, in the year 1746; graduated at Yale College in 1765, read law in the county of Berkshire with Mark Hopkins, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1766. It is said that he did not complete his college term, and was therefore admitted to the Bar very young. The first notice I find of him, in our courts in this county, is at the May term of 1767. He first practiced in Great Barrington, then removed to Sheffield, and afterward to Stockbridge. He was fast rising into eminence when the Revolution interrupted the regular administration of justice. From the beginning of his practice until the year 1802, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, he regularly attended our courts and practiced at our Bar. His practice, however, was subject to many interruptions by public business. As he was many years a judge, those who did not know him personally may, from the reports, learn how profound his knowledge of law was. He was ardent in his feelings, and of a sanguine temperament. His eloquence was forcible and commanding. What he gained was by fair means. His attacks were above-board; he gave warning, and put his adversary upon his guard. In all important causes his assistance was requested, and he was frequently called out of the State.

"There is one thing which ought to be mentioned to his honor. He stood many years at the head of the profession in the county of Berkshire. During his professional life he had many students. His pupils, through his attention and that of an honorable gentleman long associated with him, came into practice much better indoctrinated than many of those who had served a clerkship in this county."

Of another prominent attorney Mr. Bliss says: "The HON. ELI P. ASHMUN had not the advantages of a public education. He read law with Judge Sedgwick, and was a bright example to what eminence, notwithstanding the want of a thorough classical education, and notwithstanding very great feebleness

of voice, a person may arrive. It will be no disparagement to any one to say that he was for many years at the head of the profession in this county. He was an eminent advocate and sage counselor; but he was more, very much more, than these epithets imply."

Previous to the year 1826 the territory now constituting the four western counties of the State had furnished one governor, two judges of the Supreme Court, two members of the old Congress, four United States senators, one speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, one member of the original United States Constitutional Convention, three members of the convention that formed the State constitution, seven representatives in Congress, twenty-seven State senators, six State councillors, one president of the State Senate and two speakers of the House of Representatives, eight judges of the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts, five judges of Probate, and four sheriffs.

In summing up his remarks upon the Bar, Mr. Bliss continues: "The men of whom I have given a particular account had not the advantages which students now have. Probably a copy of Blackstone was not to be found in the county before the year 1770. They had Hale and Gilbert, and, a short time before the Revolution, Bacon's Abridgment, but there was not in the county a copy of Cornyn's Digest. They had Coke and Littleton, as well as Rastell, Fitzherbert, Bracton, Britton, and Fleta. It is, however, to be recollected that what they had was in a narrow compass. They were not obliged, in acquiring the treasures of legal science, to hunt for them in hundreds of detached volumes, or to search for gold where it was spread out so thin, or the thread of it drawn so fine, that even a modern microscope could scarcely discover it. A person who was apt to learn might sooner get all their books by heart than cursorily look through modern law-publications."

The following is a list of the attorneys and counselors, either admitted to the Bar in the county of Hampshire or practicing in that county, from 1786 to 1826, taken from the appendix to Hon. George Bliss' address in 1826: Elihu Lyman, Moses Bliss, Simeon Strong, Theodore Sedgwick, Caleb Strong, Justin Ely, John Phelps, Samuel Fowler, William Billings, John Chester Williams, Abner Morgan, Edward Walker, John Chandler Williams, Alexander Wolcott, Samuel Lyman, Pliny Mirrick, Samuel Hinckley, John Hooker, Ephraim Williams, John Barrett, Samuel Mather, George Bliss, Joseph Lyman, John Taylor, William Coleman, Jona. E. Porter, Simeon Strong, William Ely, John Phelps, Eli P. Ashmun, Jona. Leavitt, Elijah Paine, Stephen Pynchon, John Ingersoll, Solomon Stoddard, Wm. M. Bliss, Richard E. Newcomb, Jonathan Grout, Hezekiah W. Strong, Charles P. Phelps, Samuel Lathrop, Elijah Bates, Solomon Vose, Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Jotham Cushman, Benjamin Parsons, Edward Upham, Jonathan Woodbridge, Joseph Proctor, Samuel F. Dickinson, Phinehas Ashmun, Joseph Bridgman, Sylvester Maxwell, Wm. Billings, Elijah H. Mills, Pliny Arms, Elijah Alvord, Samuel C. Allen, Theodore Strong, Edmund Dwight, Oliver B. Morris, Henry Barnard, Giles E. Kellogg, Charles Shepard, John Nevers, James M. Cooley, Solomon Strong, Alvin Coe, Noah D. Mattoon, Isaac C. Bates, Jonathan H. Lyman, John M. Gannett, Lewis Strong, Alanson Knox, Asahel Wright, Mark Doolittle, Samuel Orne, Hooker Leavitt, Samuel Howe, Phinehas Blair, Samuel Cutting, Isaac B. Barber, Laban Marcy, Israel Billings, Deodatus Dutton, Apollos Cushman, Rodolphus Dickinson, Edward Bliss, Daniel Shearer, Calvin Pepper, Wm. Blair, John H. Henshaw, James Stebbins, Wm. Ward, George Grinnell, David Willard, Horace W. Taft, John Drury, Franklin Ripley, Thomas Powar, Augustus Collins, Dyer Bancroft, Warren A. Field, Patrick Boise, John Mills, John Hooker, Jr., Samuel Johnson, Wm. Knight, John Howard, Benjamin Day, Joshua N. Upham, George Bliss, Jr., Justice Willard, Charles F. Bates, Solomon Lathrop, Wm. Bowdoin, Hophni

Judd, Ithamar Conkey, Norman Smith, James Fowler, Elisha Hubbard, Eli B. Hamilton, Daniel Wells, Samuel Wells, Alfred Stearns, Caleb Rice, Jonathan A. Saxton, Frederick A. Packard, Lucius Boltwood, Jonathan Eastman, Waldo Flint, Charles E. Forbes, Cyrus Joy, David Brigham, Aaron Arms, Joseph P. Allen, Benjamin Brainard, Jonathan Hartwell, David A. Gregg, Epaphras Clark, Benjamin Mills, Timothy C. Cooley, John B. Cooley, Asa Olmstead, Horace Smith, Joshua Leavitt, Mason Shaw, Elisha Mack, John H. Ashmun, Samuel F. Lyman, Justin W. Clark, Horatio Byington, Emory Washburn, Horatio G. Newcomb, Wm. B. Calhoun, Josiah Hooker, Wm. Bliss, Erasmus Norcross, Daniel N. Dewey, Myron Lawrence, James W. Crooks, Richard D. Morris, Dan Parish, Homer Bartlett, Osmyn Baker, Elijah Williams, Francis B. Stebbins, Norman T. Leonard, Reuben A. Chapman, George Ashmun, Henry Chapman, Stephen Emory, — Field, Edward Dickinson, Andrew A. Locke.

The attorneys and counselors admitted to the Bar in Hampshire County since 1826 have been as follows:

- 1827.—Edward Hooker.
 1829.—Arad Gilbert, William Dwight, Chas. P. Huntington, Elijah Williams (2d).
 1830.—William M. Lathrop, Henry Starkweather, Fred'k H. Allen, William G. Bates, Barlow Freeman, William D. Gere.
 1831.—George G. Parker, Benjamin D. Hyde.
 1832.—Chauncey B. Rising, Almon Brainerd, Francis Dwight.
 1833.—Samuel L. Hinckley.
 1834.—Lincoln B. Knowlton.
 1836.—Samuel Henshaw Bates.
 1839.—Addison H. White.
 1840.—John Chester Lyman.
 1842.—Charles Delano, Whiting Griswold, Henry L. Dawes Ervin H. Porter, Calvin Torrey.
 1844.—Samuel T. Spaulding, Horace I. Hodges, Chauncey P. Judd.
 1845.—William Allen, Jr.
 1846.—Wm. W. Whitman, James W. Boyden.
 1850.—D. G. Sherman, F. H. Underwood, Lewis J. Dudley, Charles Allen.
 1852.—John Newton Rogers.
 1858.—Ephraim L. Lincoln.
 1859.—James R. Dewey, Homer B. Stevens, Wm. E. Turner.
 1860.—Charles H. Day, Jos. Lyman Morton, Robert Ogden Dwight.
 1862.—Justin P. Kellogg.
 1863.—William P. Duncan.
 1864.—Francis A. Beals.
 1865.—Daniel W. Bond.
 1866.—Charles L. Gardner.
 1868.—John C. Hammond.
 1869.—Henry H. Bond.
 1872.—Wm. Bradford Homer, Wm. Slattery, Jr., Timothy R. Pelton.
 1873.—Terrence B. O'Donnell.
 1874.—John B. Bottum.
 1875.—Moses M. Hobart.
 1876.—Arthur Watson.
 1877.—Charles N. Clark.
 1878.—James I. Cooper, Enos Parsons, Wm. H. Clapp, David Hill, John B. O'Donnell, Robert W. Lyman.
 1879.—Edward A. Greeley.

The following attorneys resident in Hampshire County were admitted elsewhere: Wm. A. Dickinson, John Jameson, Edward E. Webster, Wm. P. Strickland, Alburn J. Fargo, Wm. G. Bassett, Thaddeus Graves, George Kress, Franklin D. Richards, Henry C. Davis.

The following is a list of the members of the Bar in Hampden County from 1812 to 1879, with the date of their admittance:

- 1812.—Patrick Boise.*
 1813.—John Hooker, Jr.,* George Hinckley,† John Howard.*
 1814.—Solomon Lathrop.*
 1815.—Charles F. Bates,* Benjamin Day,* George Bliss, Jr.,* Eli B. Hamilton.*
 1816.—Gorham Parks.*
 1817.—Alfred Stearns,* Caleb Rice.*
 1818.—William B. Calhoun,* John B. Cooley.*
 1819.—Epaphras Clark,* Erasmus Norcross,* Heman Stebbins,* Asa Olmstead.*
 1820.—Josiah Hooker.*
 1822.—William Bliss,* Joel Miller,† Richard D. Morris.*
 1824.—Warham Crooks,* Norman T. Leonard.
 1825.—Reuben A. Chapman.*
 1827.—Matthew Ives, Jr.*
 1828.—William G. Bates, William M. Lathrop,† Joseph Knox,† George Ashmun.*
 1829.—Chauncey B. Rising,† William Dwight.†
 1830.—Francis Dwight,* William Hyde.†
 1831.—Joseph Huntington.*
 1832.—William Bliss,† William C. Dwight.*
 1833.—E. D. Beach.*
 1834.—Richard Bliss.†
 1835.—Henry Morris.
 1836.—H. H. Buckland,* George Baylies Upham.†
 1837.—Russell E. Dewey.†
 1839.—William W. Blair.†
 1840.—George B. Morris.*
 1841.—Henry Vose.*
 1842.—Edward Bates Gillett.
 1843.—Otis A. Seamans,* Lorenzo Norton,* William O. Gorham,† Lorenzo D. Brown.†
 1845.—Allen Bangs, Jr.,* Wellington Thompson,* Ephraim W. Bond, Lester E. Newell,† Albert Clarke,† William Allen, Jr.†
 1846.—P. Emory Aldrich,† Thomas B. Munn,* George Walker, Bernard B. Whittenmore,† Lester Williams, Jr.,† Charles C. Hayward.†
 1847.—Samuel L. Fleming,† Elbridge G. Bowdoin,† James H. Morton,* Samuel Fowler, Edwin M. Bigelow,† Charles K. Wetherell.†
 1848.—Fayette Smith,† Charles R. Ladd, George L. Squier,† Reuben P. Boies,† Charles H. Branscomb.†
 1849.—Joseph M. Cavis,† William B. C. Pearsons, Aug. L. Soule, Henry Fuller, John Munn,† Edward P. Burnham.†
 1850.—Timothy G. Pelton,† Charles A. Winchester,* Asahel Bush,† Franklin Crosby.†
 1851.—Charles T. Arthur,* John M. Stebbins, William Howland,† Oramel S. Senter,† N. A. Leonard, James C. Hinsdale.†
 1852.—George M. Stearns, Martin J. Severance,† James F. Dwight,† William C. Greene,† George L. Frost.*
 1853.—Milton B. Whitney, William L. Smith, James G. Allen,* John H. Thompson.†
 1854.—John M. Emerson,* Henry B. Lewis, George O. Ide,† James K. Mills.†
 1855.—Norman L. Johnson,† James E. McIntire, Samuel J. Ross,† A. M. Copeland.
 1856.—Joel T. Rice,† William S. Shurtleff, Irving Allen,† George H. Knapp.
 1857.—Ambrose N. Merrick,† S. B. Woolworth,† E. A. Wariner,† Edw. D. Hayden.†
 1858.—Liberty B. Dennett,† Stephen E. Seymour, Frank E. Merriman.†
 1859.—Moses W. Chapin,* Henry E. Daniels,† Porter Underwood, William C. Ide,† William H. Haile, Benton W. Cole,* E. Howard Lathrop, Homer B. Stevens.

- 1860.—Gideon Wells.
 1861.—James A. Rumrill, John W. Moore,† Otis P. Abercrombie.†
 1862.—Timothy M. Brown, Marcus P. Knowlton, Joseph H. Blair.†
 1863.—Sidney Sanders,† Reuben Chapman,* Samuel G. Loring.†
 1864.—William S. Green, Edward Morris.
 1865.—Charles A. Beach,† James C. Greenough,† J. P. Buckland, E. W. Chapin, Joseph Morgan.
 1866.—George D. Robinson.
 1867.—George B. Morris, Jr.,† Hugh Donnelly, Charles A. Birnie,† J. Porter, Jr.,† C. L. Gardner.
 1868.—Charles C. Spellman, Elisha B. Maynard, Luther White.
 1869.—William B. Rogers, John W. Burgess.†
 1870.—Elbridge W. Merrill,† Joseph W. Browne, John M. Cochran.†
 1871.—Albert A. Tyler, Edward Bellamy.
 1872.—John P. Wall, Thomas F. Riley,† Harris L. Sherman, John W. Converse, Charles L. Long, William Slatery, Jr., S. S. Taft.
 1873.—Robert O. Morris, Jonathan Allen, Luther Emerson Barnes,† F. E. Carpenter.
 1874.—James R. Dunbar, Loranus E. Hitchcock.
 The following additional names have been added since Mr. Bates' list was prepared :
 1874.—W. J. Quinn,† H. K. Hawes, Austin P. Cristy,† Daniel E. Webster.
 1875.—Joseph M. Ross, Geo. L. Pease, Elisha P. Bartholomew, Michael L. Moriarty,† Harrison Hume, John L. King,† Wm. G. White, Thomas B. Warren, C. A. Sherman, H. A. Bartholomew.
 1876.—Hubert M. Coney, Charles J. Bellamy, Neill Dumont,† Edmund P. Kendrick, John B. Vincent, Jr.
 1877.—Charles H. Hersey,† Geo. H. Graves,† Fred. H. Gillett,† Michael T. Foley, A. L. Murray, Patrick H. Casey, Allen Webster, Wm. H. Brooks.
 1878.—Jeremiah P. Whalen,† George Kress, Willmore B. Stone, Henry M. Walradt, Charles R. Dudley, W. W. McClench.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MOSTLY PRACTITIONERS AT THE HAMPDEN COUNTY BAR.

HON. GEORGE BLISS.

THE Bliss family have been prominent in the history of the Connecticut Valley, and especially in connection with the Bar, having furnished a half-dozen or more prominent members of the legal profession.

According to Mr. Bates, the oldest member of the Bar in 1828 was HON. GEORGE BLISS, author of the well-known address delivered to the members of the old Hampshire Bar at Northampton, in 1826, and also of an historical address delivered in 1828.

Mr. Bliss was born in 1765, and died in 1830, at the age of sixty-five years. He graduated at the age of nineteen, in 1784. "He was called 'Master George,' because he had been accustomed to have a number of students, and was reported to have been more than usually attentive to their instruction."

It is said that he prepared a course of lectures upon different branches of the law, which he was accustomed to deliver to his students. It has been stated that when the Court of Common Pleas was organized, in 1820, he desired and expected an appointment as one of the judges, but another was chosen,

* Deceased.

† Removed from the county

* Deceased.

† Removed from the county

and Mr. Bliss was so much disappointed that he never afterward practiced in that court.

The reason of his not being appointed was claimed by his friends to have been his religious opinions. He was a well-read and thorough lawyer, as the various papers from his pen and the reports amply testify. His address before the Bar of old Hampshire County is a most excellently written paper, and an honor alike to his head and heart. Mr. Bates pays him several merited compliments in the incidents related of his practice in Hampden County.

He was a distinguished advocate before the Supreme Court, where he was a formidable antagonist of Governor Caleb Strong; which statement is in itself a high compliment to his scholarship and ability.

JOHN INGERSOLL* was born in Westfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1769. His paternal and maternal ancestors, the Ingersolls and the Moseleys, were prominent in the early history of that town. His remote paternal ancestor was John Ingersoll,—one of the "seven pillars" or "foundation-men" who united to form the church in Westfield in 1679.

His collegiate education was received at Yale College, where he was a member of the class of 1790. He began the study of the law in Westfield, and subsequently continued it in the office of Hon. Caleb Strong, of Northampton, where he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1797.

He commenced practice in his native town, where, as early as the year 1800, he was successfully established. In the last-named year he married, at Northampton, Elizabeth Martin, of Antigua, West Indies. Upon the organization of the county of Hampden, in 1812, he was appointed clerk of the courts, but continued to reside at Westfield until November, 1814, when he removed his family to Springfield, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1840.

He held the office to which he was appointed until his decease,—a period of about twenty-nine years,—which is ample evidence that he was a faithful and an able officer.

The following extract is from an article which appeared at the time of his death in the local paper:

"John Ingersoll, Esq., died at his residence in this town on Saturday last, in the seventy-second year of his age. Since the organization of this county—a period of twenty-eight or nine years—he has held the office of clerk of the courts for the county, the duties of which he has faithfully and promptly discharged. He was universally respected by the members of the Bar, and his absence from the post which for so many years he has honorably occupied will be by them seriously felt.

"In his social and private relations he was, we believe, what a good citizen, a friend and father, should be, and by his virtues endeared himself to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss will be felt, his memory cherished."

HON. SAMUEL LATHROP was the fourth son of Rev. Joseph Lathrop; born in West Springfield in 1771, and graduated at Yale College in 1792. He read law, but the date of his admission to the Bar is not stated.

In 1797 he married Mary McCrackan, of New Haven, Conn., by whom he had ten children,—four sons and six daughters.

He was an attorney of eminent ability, and was elected to Congress, and represented his district from 1818 to 1824.

He was also for ten years a member of the State Senate, and president of that body in 1819–20, and ran very close for Governor of the State at one gubernatorial election. His services in the State Legislature and in the national Congress interfered with his practice of the law, though he continued it as late as 1825. In his later years, he devoted considerable of his time to agricultural pursuits, and paid great attention to the improvement of stock in the valley. He died in 1846, at the age of seventy-five.

HON. ELIJAH H. MILLS was the next in order of seniority of those who were practicing at the Hampden County Bar in 1825. He was graduated at Williams College in 1797, admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Northampton, in 1803, and was in an extensive practice.

His election to the Senate of the United States interfered with his practice, but during the vacations he had abundant opportunities for the display of his powers.

"He was connected in business with Hon. John H. Ashmun, who was subsequently Royal professor of law in the Harvard University, and who was well able to prepare his cases or to argue them in case of the necessary absence of Mr. Mills.

"During the years 1827–28 I was in the law-school at Northampton, and was a clerk in the office of Mills & Ashmun, and had the opportunity of observing their mode of preparing cases. This was mostly done by Mr. Ashmun during the absence of Mr. Mills. He prepared an elaborate brief, noticing the anticipated objections and citing the authorities, and also setting down the objections to be made to the proposed evidence of the opposite counsel. This was done with a thoroughness which I have never seen equaled. The brief was submitted to Mr. Mills, who appeared to apprehend it instinctively, and, with a slight conversation, went forth equipped for the contest.

"He was a man, in person, of full size, well formed, erect and graceful in his carriage, with an eye which, when lighted up with excitement, was as powerful as that of the Caliph Vathek upon the heart of a dishonest witness. He was connected with Judge Howe in the management of the law-school at Northampton, but his health was then in a decline, and he gradually withdrew from the school, and at last from the active duties of the law-office.

"At the courts in Hampshire he was the adversary of Hon. Lewis Strong and Hon. Isaac C. Bates. The contests between them used to call together large audiences. The people seemed delighted to witness the intellectual struggles of these eminent advocates."†

"HON. ISAAC C. BATES graduated at Yale College in 1802 with the highest honors of his class. He was admitted in the Supreme Court in 1807." He studied law in New Haven, and there acquired that knowledge of general principles which served him so well in after-years. His tastes naturally led him in the direction of agricultural pursuits, and for some time he gave up the care of his office to his partner, contenting himself with giving his time occasionally to such cases as seemed to force themselves upon him.

"A speech of his before the Agricultural Society, in 1823, and an address before the Bible Society in New York City, about the same time, by the complimentary notices which they elicited, seemed to arouse his energies, and he afterward devoted himself to the argument of important cases in the courts." His success was brilliant. In Hampshire County he rivaled Mr. Mills as a leader, and in a certain class of cases far exceeded him. He was equally successful in Hampden County, where he was an acknowledged leader.

"His addresses to the jury were studied and eloquent, and, when the facts and law of a cause would authorize it, his influence was omnipotent. Judge Howe, on his return from a term in Hampden, in narrating a speech of Mr. Bates, spoke of it as the most effective and eloquent to which he had ever listened; and Prof. Ashmun, in speaking of another argument, when he was upon the other side, said that he was so hurried along by the power of the advocate that he for the time forgot on which side he was engaged, and that all his sympathies moved on with him in opposition to the case of his own client.

"He was elected, and served a number of terms in the

* From memoranda furnished by his son, Maj. Edward Ingersoll, Paymaster U. S. A.

† Bates' address.

House of Representatives and for a period of five years in the Senate, and his eloquence in each body received high commendation. Those who listened to or read the glowing tribute to his memory pronounced by Mr. Webster in the United States Senate will appreciate how feelingly the words of the great Senator portrayed the eloquence of one whose lips were to be evermore silent."

HON. OLIVER B. MORRIS.—The following notice of this eminent and honored citizen of Hampden County is compiled from an article published in the *Springfield Republican* of April 10, 1871:

Oliver B. Morris, who died on Sunday morning, represented Springfield more fully, and for a longer period, than any man who remains among us. He was born in the village of South Wilbraham (now Hampden), Sept. 22, 1782, and was consequently in his eighty-ninth year and the oldest man in Springfield. His father, Edward Morris, had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving principally in Canada, and his mother was the daughter of John Bliss, of Wilbraham, who was an officer in the Massachusetts militia which served at White Plains, and, after the war, a county judge and representative at the General Court.

Judge Morris prepared for college with Rev. Moses Warren, a South Wilbraham clergyman, and at the early age of fifteen years entered Williams College. He graduated in 1801, and at the time of his death was the oldest living graduate of that institution.

He came from college to Springfield, and commenced the study of the law with Hon. George Bliss, then a leading attorney in the Connecticut Valley. Mr. Bliss resided in the house next below the old Universalist church on Main Street, and his office was in the wing of the building. Judge Morris boarded with Mr. Bliss during his studies, and in 1813 married his daughter Caroline.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1804, and opened his first office in a frame building on the corner of Main and State Streets, owned by Moses Bliss (on the site of the present Savings-Bank building), where he continued until he retired from practice in 1835.

He was appointed register of Probate for Hampden County in 1813, and held the office until 1829, when he was appointed judge of the same court, and continued in that position until 1858. From 1820 to 1832 he was county attorney. During the years 1809–10–11 and 1813, he represented Springfield in the General Court, and in 1820 was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

For at least fifty years he bore a prominent part in all the public life of Springfield. He was a man of strong feelings and positive convictions. Politically, he was originally a Federalist, subsequently a Whig, and lastly a Republican, "though he was never wholly reconciled to the decay of the Whig party, to which, through all of its career, he was ardently attached, and of which he was an influential local leader."

One of his best-known efforts at the Bar was his defense of the son of Francis Elliot, who had killed, accidentally or otherwise, a boy named Buckland. His address to the jury was so convincing and exhaustive that a verdict of acquittal was rendered and the young man discharged from custody.

No man in Springfield, during the last thirty years of his life, was so familiar as Judge Morris with its early history and with its prominent business-men and representative families. In July and August, 1847, he furnished to the *Springfield Gazette* a series of papers covering two hundred years of the history of the place; and the only regret is that he did not more fully put upon record his valuable recollections of the town and people with whom he was so familiar.

For the last fifteen or twenty years of his life Judge Morris gradually withdrew from the local life of the place, but until

within two or three years of his death he made daily, in pleasant weather, the round of his little circle, chatting at the "old corner store" with his friends, and "criticising with all his youthful positiveness the course of public affairs and public men."

On the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Springfield he delivered a most thorough and able historical address in the presence of the dignitaries of the State and a great concourse of people, who gathered from far and near to celebrate the founding of the colony.

He was stricken with paralysis while sitting at the table on Saturday, and died on Sunday morning, April 9, 1871, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

HON. ALANSON KNOX.—Gen. Knox, as he was usually called (probably in consequence of his position in the State militia), was the son of Elijah Knox, who was a grandson of William Knox, one of the pioneers who settled in Blandford about 1737. The general was born in Blandford about 1785. He probably received a fair education, and subsequently read law, but with whom we are not informed. He was admitted to practice in 1810, and settled in his native town, where he practiced the greater part of his active life. He had at various times quite a number of students under instruction, among them his future son-in-law, Hon. Reuben Atwater Chapman, afterward Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. In his latter years he removed to Ohio, where he died.

ASAHEL WRIGHT.—Of this gentleman we have very little information, except that he was a graduate of Williams College in 1803, and settled in Chester, Hampden Co., where he married a daughter of Rev. Aaron Bascom, of that place. It is said in the history of Chester that Mr. Wright was an early settler. He studied law and settled in Chester, where he practiced his profession until his death, which took place in 1830, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. His professional business, from the necessity of the case, was small, but he was among the prominent men of the town, and his loss was seriously felt.

HON. JOHN MILLS was born in Sandisfield, about 1790. He read law in the office of John Phelps, of West Granville, and was admitted to the bar in 1815. He married a daughter of Col. Enos Foote, and probably settled in Southwick about the time of his admission to practice.

His business was extensive and profitable, and he amassed a considerable property. Quite early in life he gave great attention to politics, and became very prominent. He was elected to the State Senate, and in 1826–28 was president of that body, and had the reputation of being a most excellent and able officer.

Mr. Bates relates a very good story of him during the visit of Lafayette to this country in 1824–25. On the occasion of the marquis' visit to Boston he paid his respects to the State Senate, and the members were personally introduced to him. Mr. Mills was presented in his turn as the Hon. John Mills; the Hampden Senator.

"They shook hands with great cordiality, and as Lafayette arose from his bowing position his eye fell upon the polished head of the young Senator. Looking at him with an intense gaze, a delightful recognition stole over his joyous features, and, again taking the hand of Mr. Mills in both his own and shaking it cordially, he exclaimed, with fervid energy, 'My dear friend, I recollect you in the Revolution!'"

Mr. Mills eventually removed to Springfield, where he erected a fine residence and gave up his profession for commercial speculations, which eventually swept away his property, leaving him only regret that he had abandoned an honorable business for alluring but uncertain speculations which so often end in disaster.

HON. PATRICK BOISE.—The Boise, or Boies, family is said to be of French extraction, and the original name Du Boyce. It is said that an ancestor fled from his native country to

Scotland in the days of the great Cardinal Richelieu, and from thence his descendants emigrated to America.

The first of the name who settled in the town of Blandford was David, who had four sons; but to which branch of this family Patrick belonged we have not been able to ascertain. He graduated at Williams College, and read law with his uncle, John Phelps, of West Granville, and was admitted to practice in 1815.

He opened an office in Granville, where he succeeded to the legal business of Mr. Phelps, who had been elected sheriff of Hampden County. Granville, in those days, was a prosperous and thriving town, and his business grew to important proportions. He became one of the most prominent attorneys of the county, and attended arbitrations and references in the western part of the county and in Southern Berkshire. His competitors in that region were Sheldon, of New Marlboro'; Filley, of Otis; Twining, of Sandisfield; Mills, of Southwick; Cooley, of Granville; Knox, of Blandford; and sometimes the more renowned and dignified Lathrop, of West Springfield.

Mr. Bates speaks of Mr. Boise as an impulsive man, easily excited, having great command of language, and possessing a wonderful power of invective whenever sharp practice in the opposite counsel rendered its use, in his estimation, necessary. He was perfectly at home in country trials and arbitrations, which allowed his peculiar powers a freer scope than would be admissible before a graver tribunal.

At the expiration of the term of Justin Wilson as sheriff of the county, in 1853, Mr. Boise was appointed to the office, which position he filled for two years with signal ability and discretion. He was a member of both the House of Representatives and the Senate in the Legislature of the State, and bore an unblemished reputation through all his public career.

In 1830, when business began to withdraw from the outlying towns toward the commercial and manufacturing centres, he removed to Westfield, where he remained until his decease, in 1859.

He had an exhaustless store of wit and could on occasion make use of the most brilliant repartee, and his control of the risibilities of an audience was most remarkable.

WILLIAM BLAIR.—This gentleman was a native of Blandford and a direct descendant of David Blair, who, with his family of twelve children, emigrated to America and settled in Worcester, Mass., about the year 1720. Matthew, the eldest son of David, removed from thence, and was among the earliest settlers of Blandford. Robert, a brother of Matthew and father of William, also removed to Blandford at an early date.

William was admitted to the Bar in 1813, and soon after settled in Westfield. He is spoken of as a young man of ability, industrious and painstaking, thorough in all his undertakings, and a man of great promise. But he unfortunately contracted a habit which insidiously destroyed his brilliant capabilities and clouded, in the very noon of his influence and promise, the usefulness which might have placed him in the foremost position among his compeers. He had a fine sense of personal honor, and was most scrupulous in the discharge of his duties toward others. At his death he was universally pitied and respected.

HON. JUSTICE WILLARD.—Justice Willard, of Springfield, was admitted to practice in 1816.

Upon the appointment of Oliver B. Morris to the office of judge of Probate, Mr. Willard succeeded him as register of Probate. He also represented his district in the State Senate. He was considered the ablest special pleader of his time, with the exception of Hon. George Bliss. Mr. Bates says of him: "Eloquence was not his forte. His manner was dry and hesitating, and he was too much given to refining and making nice distinctions to impress his views upon the jury. But he had great fervor of character; and when once

he had examined a subject, he adopted the results with his whole heart."

He took an active interest in the new subject of railway intercommunication, and was so sanguine of the possibilities of the future that to those less demonstrative and of a soberer faith he sometimes appeared altogether too enthusiastic, though the wonderful advance in this branch of science has long since made his belief a reality. For instance, he once prophesied that during the lifetime of some in his presence a train of cars would make the trip from Springfield to Boston and return between sun and sun,—a prophecy long since fulfilled.

HON. CALEB RICE, born in 1792, was a graduate of Williams College, and read law in the office of William Blair, in Westfield. He was admitted to the Bar in 1819, and settled in West Springfield. He was sheriff of Hampden county from 1831 to 1850, and, soon after his appointment, removed to Springfield. He also represented his town and county in both branches of the Legislature, and was mayor of Springfield. To whatever office he was elevated, he brought distinguished ability and received the approbation of his constituents.

Mr. Bates says of him that "he was a good lawyer, prudent, careful, and sagacious." His death occurred in 1873, at the age of eighty-one.

CHARLES F. BATES was a native of Granville, and graduated at Williams College in 1812. He read law with his brother, Elijah Bates, of Westfield, and was admitted to practice in 1815. Looking around for a favorable location, he finally settled himself at Southampton, it being the only considerable village in the region not represented by a member of the legal profession. But a few years satisfied him that its quiet people were not calculated to furnish an attorney with profitable legal employment, and he threw up the business and returned to his paternal acres. But his parents were dead and all the members of his father's family had removed from the neighborhood, and even his own children eventually found new homes in the flourishing State of Ohio; and thither he followed them, and died among his kindred.

ASA OLMSTEAD was a native of Brimfield, and studied law in the office of Hon. George Bliss, in Springfield. He was admitted to practice in 1819, but did not long continue, having removed at an early date to Clinton, N. Y., where he died in 1874.*

ELI B. HAMILTON was a native of Blandford, where he read law with General Knox. He was admitted to the Bar in 1815, and settled in Westfield.

Mr. Bates says of him: "Nothing was wanting to his success but continued and faithful application. But this was a quality which he had not, and, in the constitution of his nature, he could never have: the very intensity of his temperament forbade it. In size and figure he was the very embodiment of strength and manly grace. He was over six feet in height, erect and well proportioned, and, with no marks of obesity, his weight was two hundred and sixty-four pounds.

"Mr. Hamilton was an ardent lover of natural scenery. He loved to wander over the country, and particularly into its wildest scenes. With his dog and gun or fishing-tackle, he roamed over the mountains and through the valleys, fording brooks and rivers, and never changed his wet clothing when he returned, because, as he said, it exposed him to a cold. He was born with a constitution for the years of Methusaleh, and with a strength and activity that I never saw equaled; but exposure and irregularity told their tale, and the strong man yielded himself in the very pride of his years."

HON. JAMES COOLEY was a native of East Granville, a graduate of Williams College, and a brother of Rev. Dr. Timothy M. Cooley. He was admitted to the Bar in 1814, after having read law in the office of John Phelps, in West

* See history of Wilbraham.

Granville. After his admission he opened an office in his native town. He was a member of the State Senate, and was a useful citizen.

HON. GEORGE BLISS, JR., was the son of George Bliss, Sr., already mentioned in these pages. He read law in his father's office and was entered at Yale College, where he graduated in 1812 with the reputation of a scholar well educated and fitted for the profession of the law. He was admitted in 1816, and at first settled at Monson, but soon removed to Springfield, where he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Jonathan Dwight, Jr. Mr. Bliss attended to most of the court business and was the active member of the firm. He acquired a fine reputation as a thorough, able, and careful attorney.

He served in both branches of the Legislature, and was speaker of the House and president of the Senate. He was for several years connected with the Western Railroad, and also with railroads in the West. He died in 1873, leaving an untarnished reputation and respected and mourned by all who knew him.

NORMAN T. LEONARD was admitted to practice in Berkshire County in 1824, and as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1827. He was for some years a resident of Feeding Hills, West Springfield, now in Agawam. He finally removed to Westfield in 1830. He was town-clerk from 1836 to 1842, and also represented Westfield in the General Court.

AUGUSTUS COLLINS, a native of Connecticut, was admitted to practice in Berkshire County, and afterward settled in Westfield, where he died at the age of sixty-two years. He was an indefatigable student and an excellent office lawyer. He served as the principal civil magistrate, and was remarkable for his untiring industry and the extreme care with which all his business was conducted.

SOLOMON LATHROP.—Of this gentleman we have very little information, except that he was admitted in 1816 and resided in West Springfield. Mr. Bates says his business was never extensive, and thinks he emigrated to the West.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.—Mr. Johnson appears to have been admitted to practice in the old county of Hampshire before its subdivision in 1811-12. In early years he practiced in Chester village, now in the town of Huntington, Hampshire Co.

He is described as being a large and fine-looking man, of dignified carriage and formal and stately address, but exceedingly eccentric in all his ways. His business was not extensive, and he devoted much of his time to the study of history and the knowledge to be obtained from the town-libraries. "He was a standing Fourth-of-July and eighth-of-January orator," and was always ready for great or small occasions, as the case might be.

He married an estimable woman somewhat late in life and removed to the West, where he is said to have established a reputation as an able advocate.

WILLIAM KNIGHT.—For notice of this gentleman, see history of the town of Wilbraham, in this work.

ALFRED STEARNS was a native of Hardwick, Worcester County. He was connected with the Westfield Academy for several years as usher, and finally as preceptor. He read law with Elijah Bates, of Westfield, and was admitted to practice in 1820. He was for a few years a partner of Mr. Bates. He afterward removed to Illinois, where he died.

JOHN HOOKER, JR., was the son of Hon. John Hooker, the second judge of Probate for Hampden County.* He was admitted in 1813, but seems to have never opened an office and seldom appeared in court, being mostly engaged in business outside of, and foreign to, his profession.

JOSIAH HOOKER was a younger brother of the last-named, and was admitted in 1829. He is remembered as an excellent

lawyer and valuable citizen, fair and impartial in all his dealings, and so thorough and efficient as to be frequently called upon to act as arbitrator, referee, and auditor, in which positions he always sustained the highest reputation.

ERASMUS NORCROSS was a native of Monson, and was admitted to practice in 1823. He opened an office in his native town, and practiced for a brief period. His business was not extensive, and he was never a prominent member of the profession.

JOHN B. COOLEY was admitted to the Bar in 1818,† and settled in Brimfield. He removed to the State of New York in 1831, but, according to Mr. Bates' statement, has returned to Massachusetts within a few years. He is described as an able man, full of wit and humor, but not altogether given to laborious study or steady practice.

RICHARD D. MORRIS, a brother of Hon. O. B. Morris, was born in Springfield, Mass., in August, 1797. He was admitted to the Bar in 1822, and was for a time a law-partner with his brother.

Upon the organization of the Western Railway Company he was employed to settle the damages consequent upon obtaining the right of way and in attending to other necessary business for the corporation. Upon accepting his position he gave up his regular professional business, and devoted himself exclusively to the interests of the railway company. He was also a representative in the General Court from his native town. He died in 1870, at the age of seventy-three years.

WILLIAM BLISS was admitted to the Bar in 1822, and began practice in the then village of Springfield, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Justice Willard. His health failing, Mr. Bliss was compelled to abandon practice, and accepted the office of county commissioner, in the hope that out-door exercise and a purer air would restore his wasted energies; but in vain. His death soon followed, and the community lost a valuable citizen and a man of much promise in his profession.

HON. WILLIAM B. CALHOUN.—This gentleman was probably a student of Hon. George Bliss, Sr., and was admitted in 1821. Having a strong taste for political life, he did not continue practice very long. He was quite successful in the political arena, and represented his district in both branches of the Legislature. In 1828 he was chosen to the responsible office of speaker of the House, which position he filled until 1835, and in 1846-47 he was president of the Senate. He was also for many years a Representative in Congress from the Springfield district. The latter years of his life were quietly passed upon his farm.

JAMES STEBBINS was born in Springfield; studied law and practiced in Palmer for many years. In his old age he removed to his native town, where he remained until his death.

JAMES W. CROOKS was a native of Westfield, and a graduate of Yale College in 1818. He taught in the Westfield Academy for several years, and also in Springfield. He subsequently read law in the office of Hon. George Bliss, and was admitted to practice in 1824. He opened an office on the "Hill," in Springfield, and for some years had a large and lucrative business. His death occurred in 1867.

FRANCIS B. STEBBINS was born in Granville. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1826, after which he settled in Brimfield, where he opened an office and became a skillful and quite prominent member of the profession.

He eventually removed to the State of New York, where he engaged in commercial business, giving up the practice of law. His wife was the sister of Hon. Thomas H. Bond, of New Haven, Conn. His death took place some years ago.

MATTHEW IVES, JR., studied law with William Blair, of Westfield, and was admitted as an attorney of the Common Pleas Court in 1827, but never engaged in practice. He was

* Mr. Bates in his address states that Mr. Hooker was the first judge of Probate, but the records give the name of Saml. Fowler, of Westfield.

† Mr. Bates says in 1822.

a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and also held the office of postmaster under President Jackson.

FRANCIS DWIGHT was a student at the law-school of Judge Howe, at Northampton, and was admitted to the Bar in 1830. He soon after removed to the State of New York, where he engaged in the cause of education, and died, after a short but useful life, in the flower of his days.

JOSEPH D. HUNTINGTON.—Mr. Huntington studied law with Augustus Collins, of Westfield, and was admitted in 1831, but never practiced in Hampden County. He removed to Lancaster, Mass., where he died.

GEORGE B. MORRIS, son of Hon. O. B. Morris, and brother of Judge Henry Morris, was born in Springfield, Nov. 12, 1818. He graduated at Amherst College in 1837, and read law in the office of his brother. On the resignation of Richard Bliss as clerk of the courts in 1852, he was appointed to the position, and continued to fulfill its duties in a most faithful and thorough manner until the time of his death, July 7, 1872.

He was universally respected by the members of the Bar, who were greatly attached to him for his gentlemanly manners and social habits. His long term (over twenty years) in the clerk's office leaves honorable testimony to his popularity as a citizen and public officer.

HENRY VOSE was admitted in 1841, and practiced for a few years in Springfield. When the Superior Court was substituted for the old Court of Common Pleas, he was appointed one of the justices; which office he held until his death, in 1869.

Mr. Vose was a native of Norfolk Co., Mass., and graduated at Harvard, in 1839.*

ERASMUS D. BEACH was a native of Sandisfield and a nephew of Hon. John Mills, of Southwick, and a student in his office. He was admitted to practice in 1833, and located in Springfield, where he had a very extensive business. He had at various times as partners James W. Crooks, William G. Bates, Edward B. Gillett, and Ephraim W. Bond. He was a courteous gentleman, and always exercised a strong influence over a jury.

LORENZO NORTON was a student in the office of Messrs. Chapman & Ashmun, and was admitted to practice in 1843. He subsequently formed a partnership with the above firm, which continued until his death, about 1850. Mr. Bates speaks of him as a "diligent and faithful lawyer."

HON. EDWARD DICKINSON was born in the year 1803, and graduated at Yale College in 1823, in the "class with Hon. George Ashmun, with whom he was a room-mate and a life-long friend." He was a diligent and untiring student, of excellent habits, and at college took a high rank among his peers.

He early exhibited those distinguishing traits which marked his subsequent career. He formed his opinions upon careful examination, and was ever after decided in expressing them. His independence of character, while it possibly stood in the way of his advancement, detracted nothing from the high estimation in which he was held by the people. In his later years he was elected to the House of Representatives, where he died suddenly, on the same day in which he had been engaged upon an important question then before the House.

AMOS W. STOCKWELL was a graduate of Amherst College in 1833. He read law at the school of the Harvard University, and was also a student in the office of Hon. Isaac Davis, in the city of Worcester, and was for a short time a partner with him. Subsequently he removed to Chicopee, and became a prominent practitioner at the Hampden Bar.

His health at length became too delicate to withstand the labors of his profession, and he finally died in 1853, regretted and respected both as a member of the legal profession and as a useful citizen.

HON. REUBEN ATWATER CHAPMAN.—This distinguished

citizen was born in Russell, Hampden Co., Sept. 20, 1801. His parents being in ordinary circumstances, his means of education were limited to the facilities afforded by the common district school, which was open only a few months during the year. His home was in a sequestered portion of the country, and he labored, when not at school, upon the farm of his father.

Books were exceedingly scarce, but young Chapman made such good use of his opportunities that when he became of proper age his services were in demand as a teacher, and at the early age of seventeen years he taught a district school in the neighboring town of Montgomery. Soon after, he was employed as a clerk in a store at Blandford. It was during his stay at this place that he first distinguished himself as a debater in a lyceum, or debating-school, which the young men of the place had established.

He subsequently entered the office of Gen. Alanson Knox, of Blandford, as a law-student. During his course of study he was accustomed to attend justices' trials in the neighborhood as a practitioner, and even before his admission to the Bar had some considerable reputation.

He was admitted in 1825 at the Court of Common Pleas, and immediately opened an office in Westfield; but owing to the fact that there were already more attorneys in the place than were needed, his success was not flattering. In 1827 he removed to Monson, and again, in 1829, changed his residence to the more thriving town of Ware. There he was regarded as an intruder, and rivalry soon ripened into controversy, during which he won an enviable reputation and distanced his competitors.

In 1830, when his reputation was well established, he was offered a partnership by Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield, which he accepted, and removed thither the same year, when the firm of Chapman & Ashmun was formed. Subsequently, Mr. Lorenzo Norton was admitted, and continued a member of the firm until his death. In 1850 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Chapman continued the business for some time alone. In 1854, Mr. Franklin Chamberlain became his partner, and this relation continued until Mr. Chapman was appointed a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, in 1860, when he removed to Hartford, Conn. Upon the retirement of Chief-Justice Bigelow, in February, 1868, Mr. Chapman was appointed to succeed him, and held the position till his death, June 28, 1873.

Chief-Justice Chapman ranked high even among the distinguished men who preceded him upon the Bench, among whom were Shaw, Parsons, and Parker,—men whose characters and abilities are recognized wherever the English tongue is understood. He rose by his own exertions from an obscure origin, and, through difficulties wellnigh insurmountable, to one of the most responsible and honorable positions in the commonwealth. It is related of him that in the intervals of his daily routine of duties after he commenced practice, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Latin language and was a constant reader of the classics. He also successfully cultivated a knowledge of the French and German languages. He gave considerable attention to the natural sciences and entered into many discussions, in which he bore himself with credit and ability. He was an able and impartial administrative officer, and possessed the faculty of expediting business in a remarkable degree.

HON. GEORGE ASHMUN.—This distinguished citizen was the son of Hon. Eli P. Ashmun and a brother of the late Prof. John Hooker Ashmun, of Northampton. He graduated from Yale College in 1823, and was a student in the office of his brother at Northampton, where he was admitted to the Bar of Hampshire County in 1830 as counselor. He first opened an office at Enfield, Hampshire Co., but after a few years removed to Springfield and entered into a law-partnership with Reuben A. Chapman, which continued for many years.

* See Bar of Franklin County.

Mr. Ashmun filled many important positions in the gift of the people. He was a member of the State Legislature and speaker of the House of Representatives, and bore a distinguished part in its deliberations. He also represented his district in Congress. He was well known as a leader of the Bar, but his official positions interfered somewhat with the practice of his profession, though he continued it during the intervals in his public life, and always commanded the respect and confidence of his brethren of the Bar, as well as of the community generally. He died in Springfield in 1870.

ANSEL PHELPS, JR., was born in Greenfield, Franklin Co., in 1815, and was a student in the office of Wells, Alvord & Davis at Greenfield, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1840.

He at first settled in Ware, Hampshire Co., where he continued practice until 1846, when he removed to Springfield and accepted the position of attorney and legal adviser of the Western Railroad Company. In that capacity he attended to its business in the courts, and also before the Legislature. He was a member of both branches of the Legislature, and was always distinguished for his activity, intelligence, and energetic business-habits. He also filled the office of mayor of the city of Springfield from 1856 to 1859, in which capacity he fulfilled the highest expectations of his constituents. His death took place in 1860, at the age of forty-five.

HON. JOHN WELLS.—This prominent advocate and jurist was born in Rowe, Franklin Co.

He was a graduate of Williams College, and attended the law-school of Harvard University, where he laid the foundation for his future eminence under the tutelage of Story and Greenleaf. It is believed that he never practiced as a local attorney in his native county, but opened an office first in Chicopee, Hampden Co., where he practiced for some years.

During his residence at that place he held the position of judge of the Court of Probate and Insolvency from 1858 to 1863. He was also a member of the General Court. From Chicopee he removed to the sister-village of Chicopee Falls, where he continued until his appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1866, when he removed to Norfolk County. He presided in the county of Suffolk, and finally died at Salem, in Essex County, Nov. 23, 1875.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of the commonwealth, held at Boston, Dec. 4, 1875, the attorney-general made a very appropriate and feeling address, from which we take the following extracts:

"I first knew him thirty-four years ago, in the law-school of the university, where, under the guidance of Story and Greenleaf, he laid the foundation of the superstructure which he subsequently reared. From that time to his death I was honored by his friendship, and have watched his progress from young manhood to middle age, and the only change noticed in him, as he advanced through the years, was a continued ripening day by day. He was the same John Wells all through those years,—thoughtful, conscientious, patient of labor, making all that could be made out of his opportunities, apparently ambitious only to discharge faithfully his duty in that station of life to which God had called him, and thus procure the approval of his own conscience, which he never intrusted to the keeping of others. Neither then nor since am I aware of his ever saying or doing a brilliant thing, and never, to my knowledge, was he guilty of a foolish act or silly utterance; but he moved right on with that steady, self-poised, and well-determined action which attracts no attention until its results are accomplished.

"As a lawyer in the country village which he had selected for his home, you find him no noisy or cunning pettifogger seeking to profit in pocket or reputation by the disputes of the people; no stirrer-up of strife, but one who remembered that the peacemakers are blessed.

"You find him the diligent student, the safe adviser, the

kind neighbor, the efficient member of the parish, the active and Christian citizen, rendering cheerfully to the community every good influence, every kind act.

"A few years later he is in the General Court, exerting a commanding influence as a sound, safe, and discreet legislator.

"As judge of the Probate Court,—that most difficult office to fill, where the incumbent must be judge, counsel, and sympathizing friend at one and the same time,—as well as by his well-earned reputation as a lawyer, he demonstrated his mental, professional, and moral fitness for the duties and responsibilities of a judge of this the highest judicial tribunal of the State, to which he was appointed, I believe, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Bar of Western Massachusetts. The wisdom of the recommendation, upon his appointment to the Bench, was conceded at once upon acquaintance by the Bar of the commonwealth, and his judicial course proved that he had no superior where all should be equals.

"In his court-room every one felt that he was in a place 'appropriated to justice, to security, to restraint; where there is no high nor low, no strong nor weak; where will is nothing and person is nothing and members are nothing, and all are equal and all are secure before the law.'

"The corner-stone upon which the reputation of Judge Wells rested as a man, a lawyer, and a judge was his Christian character, vindicated by his love to God and to his neighbor, consistent always, forgetful never."

T. MORTON DEWEY.—This gentleman was born in Orford, N. H., March 16, 1812. He was the son of Abel Dewey, a farmer of the Connecticut Valley. Mr. Dewey read law with Hon. H. G. Parker, of Greenfield, and Burt and Lincoln, of Boston. He was admitted to the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston in October, 1855, commenced practice at Greenfield, Mass., in the same year, and remained until 1860, when he removed to the town of Montague and practiced four years. In 1864 he went to Westfield, where he remained until 1867, when he settled in Springfield, Mass., where he has since remained in the successful practice of his profession.

He has filled various civil and secular offices, was a member of the superintending school committee of his native town, and also at Montague, has been a member of the city board of assessors in Springfield, and filled the office of justice of the peace for thirty-five consecutive years.

He is an ardent lover of music, and has taken an active part in the cultivation and promotion of that branch of æsthetics as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music and as a member of the Boston Philharmonic Institute, of which organization he was president for a period of three years. He has also been a member of a church choir (a large share of the time as director) for a period of fifty years.

In his younger days he was a student in the military school of Capt. Alden Partridge in Norwich, Vt., and has been familiar with the early navigation of the Connecticut River, of which he wrote up a few years ago some exceedingly readable sketches, which will be found in this volume.

He married, in 1838, Maria, daughter of Ira Kellogg, of Montague, Mass. His family consists of four sons.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE BAR OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THE first lawyer credited with being a resident of Greenfield, and perhaps of what now constitutes the county of Franklin, was WILLIAM COLEMAN, who was born in Boston in 1776, studied law at Worcester with Judge Paine, and settled in Greenfield in some of the latter years of the last century. He was always spoken of as "Lawyer Coleman," and was a man of talents and taste, enterprising and persevering,

and, as Willard has it in his history of Greenfield, "excelled in everything, even in athletic exercises; in music, dancing, skating, ball-playing," and particularly in writing. He built what is known as the "Hollister House," importing Architect Shaw from Boston to draw the plans and superintend its erection. It was built after the liberal plans of the mansions of that day, and was the finest dwelling for years in this part of the county. It is still a roomy and well-preserved building. It was erected previous to 1800. Mr. Willard says he did not complete it, however.

He subsequently embarked in land speculation in Virginia, which resulted disastrously. About 1800 he went to New York, where he became famous as a Federal politician and editor of the *New York Evening Post*, the first number of which was issued Nov. 19, 1801, and which boasted among its contributors the gifted statesman Alexander Hamilton. It is stated by Mr. Willard that he was also the law-partner of Aaron Burr. From the founding of the *Post* he was principal editor for a period of nearly twenty years, and was connected with it until his death. William Cullen Bryant succeeded him, and was also junior editor in connection with him.

He was appointed in New York clerk of the city court, at a salary of three thousand dollars. "He was also a reporter of decisions, and published a volume of reports which bears his name." He was thrown from his carriage in 1829 and severely injured, and died from a combination of his injuries and other difficulties, at his dwelling in Hudson Street, New York, July 13, 1829, at the age of fifty-three years.

During his residence in Greenfield he planted a number of the beautiful elms which still adorn and beautify its pleasant streets.

JONATHAN LEAVITT was a son of Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, of Heath, Franklin Co., Mass. He graduated at Yale College in 1786, studied law in New Haven, and settled in Greenfield about 1790. He was senator, judge of Probate from 1814 to 1821, and also judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His wife was the daughter of President Stiles, of Yale College.

The imposing mansion still standing east of the Mansion-House block was erected by him, probably in the early part of the present century. It is sometimes also known as the "Hovey Mansion." In this elegant and substantial dwelling he lived until his death, which occurred in 1830, at the age of sixty-six years. He had the reputation of being a close student and a good lawyer, and previous to his appointment to the Bench had a very extensive and lucrative practice.

RICHARD ENGLISH NEWCOMB was a son of Hezekiah Newcomb, of Bernardston. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1770, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1793. He studied law with William Coleman, and was admitted to practice in 1796. He was a representative to the General Court, county attorney, and judge of Probate. "He was an able lawyer and a powerful advocate when in his prime, and had an extensive practice. He was a gentleman of the old school, of vigorous constitution and strong will, courageous and firm, but gentlemanly and courteous in all his intercourse with society." At the dedication of the second court-house in 1849 he was present, though in feeble health, and spoke at considerable length in a powerful and feeling manner.

He died in 1849, aged seventy-nine years. He was stately and dignified in his appearance even to his last days.

HORATIO GATES NEWCOMB was the son of Hezekiah Newcomb, of Bernardston, Mass., and brother of Judge Newcomb. He was born Sept. 27, 1785; studied law with John Barrett, of Northfield, and with his brother in Greenfield, and was admitted to the Bar in 1813. His first practice, for short periods, was in Winchendon and Northfield, Mass. He settled in Greenfield about the year 1827 as a law-partner of his brother, and continued a successful practice until his death. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Williams College. He was a member of the Legislature, master in

Chancery under the insolvency law of 1838, and judge of the Insolvency Court under the revised constitution for a short time before his death.

He was twice married. His first wife was Maria Pratt, of Winchester, N. H., by whom he had one daughter. He married for his second wife, about 1821, Elmira Wells, of Deerfield, Mass., by whom he had five children,—two sons and three daughters. Of the six children, one son is now living in California, one daughter in Boston, one in Chicago, and two in Greenfield.

Mr. Griswold, in his address, when speaking of Mr. Newcomb, uses the following language: "He was employed much in the settlement of estates and in probate business; was a good lawyer and counselor, and always advised to that course which was for the interest of his client, not his own. He took a deep interest in local and public questions. He was kind and sympathizing, and if he was not one of the greatest, he was, what is of much more value, one of the best, of men."

His death occurred in Greenfield, Sept. 18, 1857, at the age of seventy-two years.

SAMUEL CLESSON ALLEN, son of Joseph Allen, of Bernardston, graduated at Dartmouth in 1794, and settled in the ministry at Northfield, Mass., in the following year; but the calling seems not to have been congenial, and we find him admitted to practice law, after studying with John Barrett, of Northfield, about the year 1800. He then settled in New Salem, Mass., and remained until about 1822, when he removed to Greenfield, locating himself on a farm on the banks of the Connecticut River, where "he pursued agriculture, practiced law, prosecuted his political and literary studies, and reared a family of children."

Three of his sons were eminent lawyers, two of them members of Congress from Maine, and one, Elisha H. Allen, chancellor and chief-justice of the Sandwich Islands.

Another son, Samuel C. Allen, was for many years representative from Northfield to the Legislature,—an able statesman, a prominent farmer, an indefatigable advocate of temperance, and subsequently postmaster at East Boston. The elder Allen was State senator, county attorney, and member of Congress for this district from 1816 to 1828.

"He was an accomplished scholar, and a statesman of high national reputation."

ELIJAH ALVORD, son of Caleb Alvord, studied law with Judge Newcomb, and was admitted to practice in 1802.

His residence, excepting the years from 1805 to 1809, during which he was at Greenwich, was at Greenfield. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth and Williams Colleges. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820. He was clerk of the courts, register of Probate, and representative to the General Court, and in every position sustained the reputation of a "capable, courteous, and faithful public officer."

In connection with Judges Leavitt, Newcomb, and Grinnell, he exercised a strong influence on the questions connected with the establishment of Franklin County, the location of the county-seat, and the erection of the public buildings.

JAMES C. ALVORD was the son of Elijah Alvord, and was born in 1808. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1827, studied law with his uncle, Daniel Wells, and at the law-school at New Haven, Conn., and was admitted to practice in 1830.

He was elected to both branches of the State Legislature, was one of the commissioners to codify the criminal laws of Massachusetts, and was the author of the article on homicide and assault,—one of the ablest included in the report of the commission. He was elected to Congress in 1838, but never took his seat, in consequence of his death, in 1839. Mr. Griswold pays him a high tribute in the following passage:

"He gave early promise of great eminence in his profession and in public life. What others worked long to achieve he seemed to grasp by intuition. Law was the idol of his love,

the field of his greatest ambition. It was the shrine at which he worshiped. He loved it as a science, he loved it in practice, and to it he devoted his days and nights without cessation. As a lawyer and advocate at the time of his death, though but thirty-one years old, he had but few equals, and no superior, at this or any other Bar."

D. W. ALVORD, son of Elijah Alvord, was born in 1817. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1838, subsequently studied law with Wells, Alvord & Davis, and was admitted to the Bar in 1841.

He was a member of the State Senate, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and district-attorney and collector of internal revenue for this district. The early training of his father and his experience with his uncle, Daniel Wells, his brother, James C. Alvord, and George T. Davis, all able lawyers and accomplished men, was invaluable, and he profited from it largely. He died in Virginia, in 1871, at the age of fifty-four years.

Had he lived to the ordinary age and devoted himself exclusively to his profession, he would undoubtedly have taken the foremost rank.

RODOLPHUS DICKINSON was the son of Col. T. W. Dickinson, of Deerfield, and graduated at Yale College in 1805. He studied law with John Taylor, of Northampton, and was admitted to practice in 1808. He opened an office and practiced in Springfield, Mass., until 1811, when he removed to the then new county of Franklin, and was the first clerk of its courts, from 1811 to 1819, when he changed from law to divinity, took orders in the Episcopal Church, and settled in South Carolina, where he was instrumental in forming the parishes of Greenville and Pendleton. Many of the distinguished men of that State were his parishioners, among them being John C. Calhoun. He was a great student and quite a prolific writer, publishing several important works. He subsequently returned to Western Massachusetts, where he resided until his death. He took a leading part in politics with the Jefferson school, and once came very near being elected to Congress. He bore the reputation of being an accomplished scholar, statesman, and distinguished Christian gentleman. He died in October, 1862.

HON. GEORGE GRINNELL was born in Greenfield, Dec. 25, 1786. He was the son of George and Lydia Grinnell, and received his early education in the common schools of his time and at the old Deerfield Academy. He entered Dartmouth College, and graduated at the age of twenty-two years with high honors. Soon after, he entered the law-office of Hon. Richard English Newcomb, and in 1811 was admitted to the Bar of old Hampshire County. He commenced practice in the new county of Franklin, which was organized the same year, and opened an office in Greenfield. He held the office of county attorney from 1820 to 1828, and from 1824 to 1827 was a member of the State Senate. In 1828 he was elected Representative to Congress from his district, his term of service commencing on the same day with the administration of Andrew Jackson, March 4, 1829. He was successively re-elected to the same position in 1830, 1832, 1834, and 1836. During this service of ten years in Congress he was the colleague of Isaac C. Bates, John Davis, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, George N. Briggs, and John Quincy Adams, "all of whom honored him with their friendship and confidence." He declined a re-election, and in 1839 returned to the practice of his profession as a member of the well-known and eminent law-firm of Grinnell & Aiken (George Grinnell and David Aiken).

In 1840, Mr. Grinnell was chosen as one of the Presidential electors. In 1841 he was appointed register of Probate for Franklin County, which position he filled until 1849, when he was appointed judge of Probate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. E. Newcomb. This office he resigned in 1853, and was appointed clerk of the courts of the

county, which office he filled, by appointment and election, until 1866, when, at the age of eighty years, he withdrew from the active duties and cares of public life.

Mr. Grinnell took an active and influential part in all the enterprises tending to promote the interests of his town and county. He was one of the incorporators and first president of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company. In connection with Hon. Whiting Griswold and others, he gave all his influence to the constructing of that line of road and the great tunnel under the Hoosac Mountain, and in August, 1877, had the satisfaction of passing over the road and through the tunnel.

He took a deep interest in the cause of education, and in 1838 was chosen by the Legislature a trustee of Amherst College, on behalf of the State, in which capacity he served faithfully and efficiently for twenty-one years, when, his other duties rendering it impossible for him to attend the annual commencement exercises, he resigned the position.

In 1854 the honorary title of LL.D. was conferred upon him by that college.

He was a worthy member of the Masonic order, uniting with it in 1813, and in 1815 was elected master of Republican Lodge, in Greenfield. At the time of his death he was (with one exception) the oldest member in this vicinity.

In 1817, Mr. Grinnell united with the Second Congregational Church of Greenfield, and continued to the day of his death a consistent and active member. Commencing with the year 1821, he served in the capacity of deacon for fifty years.

Judge Grinnell was twice married. In August, 1814, he married Helen Adele Blake, daughter of Hon. George Blake, of Boston. She died in 1818. In 1820 he married Eliza Seymour Perkins, daughter of Rev. Nathan Perkins, of East Amherst. The children by this union were James S. Grinnell, for a long period chief clerk in the Patent Office at Washington, but who returned to Greenfield about 1876 to care for his aged parents; George B., William F., and Thomas P. Grinnell, formerly prominent brokers in New York City; Helen, who married George Milne, member of a noted banking-house in England; Harriet, the wife of Mr. McCulloch, a shipping merchant of Montreal; and Ella, wife of Maj. Thomas W. Ripley, of Boston. Mr. Grinnell died at Greenfield, on the 20th of November, 1877, in his ninety-first year.

JAMES S. GRINNELL, son of Hon. George Grinnell, was born in Greenfield, on the site now occupied by the "Elm House," July 24, 1821. He graduated at Amherst College in 1842, and read law in the office of Grinnell & Aiken, and also at the Cambridge law-school.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1846 and opened an office in Greenfield, where he soon had a valuable office-practice and appeared in a large number of court-cases. But his tastes were greatly inclined to agricultural pursuits, and in 1862 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he had been appointed chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, which position his previous studies and experience, as well as natural taste, had well fitted him to fill. In this capacity he remained for three years, when he was appointed chief clerk of the Patent Office, which position he held for a period of ten years. It is proper to remark that these important offices were never more ably filled in the history of the country.

In 1876 he returned to his native town to look after and care for his aged parents, and upon the death of his venerable father, in 1877, became the representative of one of the most prominent and highly-respected families of the place. Since his return he has devoted his time wholly to agricultural matters, except that he occasionally transacts patent-business for his personal friends; and no man in the valley may be truthfully said to have a greater number. He is now occupying the original farm owned and cultivated by his grandfather a hundred years ago, and exemplifying by practical farming his knowledge in that most ancient and honorable occupation.

In the amount of labor performed, and in the extent of his knowledge and influence, his position is properly at the head of the agricultural interest in Massachusetts, which position is unanimously accorded him. He is prominently connected with various agricultural organizations and leads an exceedingly busy life, but one pre-eminently to his tastes, and under exceedingly favorable circumstances and surroundings. He was one of the judges of the class of agricultural implements and machinery at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, where the display probably exceeded anything before seen in any country of the world.

Mr. Grinnell is a man of fine education and excellent literary attainments. His library is one of the most unique and valuable in New England, containing many rare and quaint old volumes, some of which date back in their compilation to the year 1440. Among the most interesting are "Lives of the Christian Fathers," from the imprint of Wm. Caxton, the first English printer, dating back to 1490; a beautiful illuminated prayer-book, printed and illustrated in colors by hand and of venerable age; many of the famous "black-letter" imprint, and the Bible once owned by Dr. Samuel Johnson, with his name and the date, 1780, engraved on the cover. He has a rich agricultural library, a collection of English dictionaries, numbering over one hundred and fifty varieties, two hundred and fifty volumes of Arctic explorations, and a most rare and complete collection of various editions of Shakspeare's works, together with curious works upon English field-sports, volumes upon heraldry, etc.

Mr. Grinnell was married on the 8th of August, 1855, to Miss Anne E. Stannard, of Fredericksburg, Va., who died in May, 1857, leaving no children. His homestead occupies one of the most beautiful locations in the village of Greenfield, at the head of Main Street, commanding one of the most pleasing views to be found in New England, and surrounded by ample and well-kept grounds.

FRANKLIN RIPLEY, the son of Jerome Ripley, of Greenfield, was born in 1789. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, studied law with John Barrett, of Northfield, Mass., and at Cooperstown, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar in 1812. He practiced law at Northfield, was judge of Probate, and cashier and principal manager of the old Greenfield—since First National—Bank, of Greenfield, which position he continued to hold until his death, in 1860, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Griswold says of him: "He was a man of the strictest integrity, of great industry, and exerted a wide and salutary influence in business, in politics, and in the church."

DANIEL WELLS was the son of Col. Daniel Wells, of Greenfield, born Jan. 14, 1791. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1810; studied law with Elijah Alvord, and was admitted to the Bar in 1813.

He was State Senator, district attorney for the four western counties of Massachusetts, and chief-justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1844 to the time of his death, in 1854, aged sixty-four.

"He was a most conscientious and pure-minded man; the kindest of husbands and fathers; of deep moral convictions and enlarged public spirit; progressive in all his ideas; an indefatigable student, able lawyer and advocate, and for thirty years held the leading sway at the Franklin Bar."*

HON. WHITING GRISWOLD.—This distinguished member of the Franklin Bar was the son of Hon. Joseph Griswold, who died in 1843 while a member of the State Senate. He was the tenth of a family of fourteen children, and was born in the town of Buckland, Nov. 12, 1814. He remained upon his father's farm, laboring with his hands and laying the foundation of a vigorous constitution, until his twentieth year, when he entered Amherst College after fitting himself

under able instructors in his own town, and graduated among the first in his class in 1838. Subsequently he established a select school in Buckland, and gained a wide reputation as a successful and popular teacher.

In the spring of 1839 he commenced the study of law with the firm of Wells, Alvord & Davis, of Greenfield, with whom he remained one year, completing his legal studies in the office of Messrs. Grinnell & Aiken, and in 1842 was admitted to the Bar and immediately opened an office in Greenfield, where he took an influential position in the profession, which he ever after maintained.

His political career commenced as a member of the Democratic party, which, in 1847, elected him as Representative to the General Court, and he was re-elected in 1848 and 1849. In October, 1850, he was nominated for the State Senate by both the Democratic and Free-Soil parties, and elected by a very large majority, being the first Democratic Senator ever chosen by the electors of Franklin County.

During the succeeding session of the Legislature he voted steadily for Charles Sumner for United States Senator. In 1853 he was a prominent and influential member of the Constitutional Convention from the town of Erving, and took a leading part in the debates of that body, ranking among the most distinguished men of the commonwealth. In 1855 he was a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination of the Democratic party, and in 1856 was a member of the Democratic National Convention, which put in nomination for the Presidency James Buchanan; he was also one of the candidates for electors-at-large on the Democratic State ticket.

In the beginning of the troubles which culminated in the Rebellion he joined the Republican party, and was elected to the State Senate in 1860. During the long and bloody years of the war he stood manfully, and at all times, by the side of Governor Andrew and Charles Sumner in defense of the rights and liberties of the American people, powerfully sustaining the imperiled government by both tongue and pen.

In 1864 he was one of the electors-at-large on the ticket with Edward Everett. In 1869 he was a third time in the State Senate, where he greatly distinguished himself by his able advocacy of woman suffrage and other important measures. As a member of the State Senate in 1851 he exerted a powerful influence in behalf of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and in the interests of the great Hoosac tunnel. While in the Senate in the last-named year he reported a bill providing for submitting to the people the question of calling a convention for revising the State Constitution, of which convention, as previously stated, he was a member.

Among minor positions he held the office of superintending school committee of his town; was one of three commissioners appointed by Governor Briggs, in 1848, to visit the remnants of the Massachusetts Indians; one of the trustees of the Smith charities in 1849; and one of the State directors of the Western Railroad corporation about 1850, in all of which positions he acquitted himself with his usual ability and success.

"In his domestic relations Mr. Griswold was an exemplary husband and father. He was twice married,—first in 1844, and again in 1856. His first wife was Miss Jane M. Martindale, of Greenfield, who died in 1852. His last was Miss Fanny L. Clark, of Bangor, Maine, who died in 1867, leaving two children," who both survived their parents.

Mr. Griswold died in Greenfield, Mass., on the 28th of October, 1874, aged sixty years.

EX-GOVERNOR EMORY WASHBURN practiced law in Franklin County for a short time immediately after being admitted to the Bar. He was admitted in Berkshire County, March 1, 1821, and on the 3d of the same month opened an office in Charlemont, where he remained until the 18th of September in the same year, when he removed to Leicester, his native town.

* Griswold's address, 1873.

Among the numerous practitioners who have been residents of Franklin County may be mentioned **PLINY ARMS**, **JONATHAN A. SAXTON**, **AARON ARMS**, and **ELIJAH WILLIAMS**, of Deerfield; **ELIJAH PAINE**, of Ashfield; **SYLVESTER MAXWELL** and **JOSEPH P. ALLEN**, of Charlemont; **JOHN DRURY** and **ISAAC BARBER**, of Coleraine; **JONATHAN HARTWELL**, of Montague; **STEPHEN EMERY**, of Orange; **WILLIAM BILLINGS**, of Conway; **HORACE W. TAFT** and **HENRY BARNARD**, of Sunderland; and **BENJAMIN BRAINARD**, of Gill. These mostly practiced during the first period of the history of Franklin County, or from 1811 to the building of the second court-house, in 1848.

HON. DAVID AIKEN, son of Phineas Aiken, a farmer of Bedford, N. H., was born in that town June 7, 1804. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1830, studied law with Wells & Alvord, of Greenfield, and commenced practice in that place in 1834, where he has since continued with the exception of three years, from 1856 to 1859, during which period he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts. He was a member of the State Senate in 1873-74. Judge Aiken has had numerous law-partners, among them Henry Chapman, George Grinnell, Davis & Allen, Chester C. Conant, Colonel W. S. B. Hopkins, and Charles E. Forbes, the latter of Northampton. Since 1844 he has stood at the head of the Franklin Bar. He married, in 1844, Miss Lydia W. Root, of Greenfield, who died in 1846, leaving no children. In 1848 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Adams, of Amherst, Mass. He has three sons and two daughters. John Adams, his eldest son, is in practice with him in Greenfield. William F. is teller in the Franklin County National Bank, and Edward E. is fitting for college at Easthampton, Mass.

HON. ALMON BRAINARD was born in Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., about 1803. He graduated at Hamilton College, N. Y., in 1826, and subsequently attended the military school of Captain Alden Partridge, at Middletown, Conn., for a year. He studied law with Hon. George Grinnell, of Greenfield, and was admitted to practice in 1829. From 1842 until 1856 he held the offices of register of deeds and county treasurer, and was for many years secretary of the Franklin County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was a member of the State Senate in 1856, and at his death had held the office of trial-justice for over fourteen years. He was a man of sterling integrity and of remarkable capacity, and the amount of labor performed during a period of about forty-five years in various capacities was very great. His practice was extensive and lucrative, and at one time he had amassed a very comfortable fortune. He married, in 1848, Margaret E. Langstroth, who died in 1876, leaving two sons. Mr. Brainard died in Greenfield, Jan. 19, 1878, of disease of the heart, aged about seventy-five years.

GEORGE T. DAVIS is a native of Barnstable Co., Mass., born Jan. 12, 1810, and a graduate of Harvard University in 1829. He studied law at Cambridge and with the firm of Wells & Alvord, of Greenfield, and was admitted to the Bar in 1832. Mr. Davis practiced his profession for many years in Greenfield, and was one of the foremost lawyers of his time. He was a member of both branches of the Legislature, once in the House and twice in the Senate, and also represented the old Connecticut River district in Congress. He subsequently removed to Portland, Maine.

Mr. Griswold says of him: "In many respects he was the most striking figure in the second period. He was a keen, discriminating, able lawyer; a most charming conversationalist and speaker; the brightest of men, bristling with wit, fun, and raillery; most skillful in the examination of witnesses, and extracting amusement from the driest case. He did more than all others, at law and *nisi prius* terms, to incorporate into the cold and rigid logic and routine of courts and trials something of the cheerful, jolly, softer, better side of human nature; and if he did not win verdicts from the hands, he drove

dyspepsia from the bodies, of the judges, jurors, and lawyers by the frequent convulsions of laughter which followed his inimitable wit and repartee." Mr. Davis died in Portland, June 17, 1877, and was buried in the Greenfield cemetery.

WENDELL T. DAVIS, younger brother of the preceding, was born in Sandwich, Barnstable Co., Mass., April 12, 1818. He graduated at Harvard University in 1838; studied law at Cambridge and was admitted to the Bar in 1841, in which year he entered into a law-partnership in Greenfield with his brother, George T. Davis, and Charles T. Devens, Jr.,* which continued for seven years. He was largely interested in real estate in and around Greenfield, laid out and opened Davis Street, and added much to the growth and beauty of the village.

He was for some years subsequent to 1844 clerk and treasurer of the Upper Locks and Canal Company, at Turner's Falls,—since the Turner's Falls Company,—and was principally instrumental in the founding of that embryo city. For many years he was clerk and treasurer of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company, and was Representative at the General Court for two years. He was for a long time one of the trial-justices of the county, and probably heard more cases than any other officer in the county.

In 1863 he formed a partnership with Austin De Wolf, which continued for eleven years, when the firm took in Mr. F. G. Fessenden. In 1875 he was appointed register in bankruptcy, which office he held till his death. From the date of this appointment he wholly retired from active law-practice. He also held the position of selectman of Greenfield, was a prominent officer in the State militia, and an honored member of the Masonic order.

His wife died in 1874, leaving two sons and three daughters,—N. Russell Davis, of Wyoming Territory, George T. Davis, lieutenant-commander U. S. navy; Carrie W., Mary B., who married Hon. John Conness, of Boston, and Louisa, who married Lieut.-Commander Charles V. Clark, U. S. navy.

Mr. Davis was a man of rare natural abilities, of a pre-eminent social nature, a friend to the needy and distressed, and one who always had an encouraging word for every young man. His death occurred on the 3d of December, 1876, at the age of fifty-eight years.

COL. W. S. B. HOPKINS practiced law in Greenfield, as a partner of Judge Aiken, from about 1866 to 1872. This was probably the commencement of a very successful career as a practitioner. He is a son of the Rev. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, and a native of the Connecticut Valley. During his stay in Franklin County he achieved a good reputation as a lawyer, and is now in the successful practice of his profession in the city of Worcester. He is a man of excellent natural talents, cool, imperturbable, and successful as an advocate.

Col. Hopkins saw arduous service during the Rebellion as lieutenant-colonel of the 31st Massachusetts Infantry, and was engaged in the Red River expedition under Banks, at the siege of Port Hudson, and in many minor movements in the Southwest.†

HON. HENRY L. DAWES, the present distinguished United States Senator from Massachusetts, was for a time a resident of Franklin County, and for some years practiced in its courts. He was born in Cummington, Hampshire Co., Mass.,—which was also the birthplace of William Cullen Bryant,—in 1816, and graduated at Yale College in 1839. After leaving college he came to Greenfield and read law in the office of Wells, Davis & Alvord, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842. He married in Ashfield, Franklin Co., and finally settled in North Adams, Berkshire Co., where he was district attorney for the northwest district of Massachusetts, and this brought him often before the courts in Greenfield. He was a member of

* Now attorney-general of the United States.

† See history of 31st Regiment, in this volume.

the Constitutional Convention of 1853, member of both branches of the Legislature, subsequently member of Congress for many years, and is now a United States Senator.

HON. CHARLES MATTOON was born in Northfield, Franklin Co., June 17, 1816. In early life he emigrated to Muscatine, Iowa, where he married and commenced the practice of the law. Subsequently he returned to Massachusetts, and took a prominent part in the local politics of Franklin County. For some years he held a position in the Boston custom-house. In June, 1853, he was appointed register of Probate and Insolvency for Franklin County and removed to Greenfield, where he continued to fulfill the duties of the office until the 13th of May, 1858, when, upon the reorganization of the courts, he was appointed judge; which office he held until his death, which took place on the 12th of August, 1870, at the age of fifty-four years. The fatal malady which carried him off was pulmonary consumption.

For about eleven years he was secretary and active manager of the Franklin County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and also held various offices in the gift of the town and county. In all the positions occupied by him he ever bore himself as a faithful, capable, and efficient official and a popular and estimable citizen.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS, JR., the present attorney-general of the United States, was for several years a resident of Franklin County. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820; graduated at Harvard in 1838; studied law at the Cambridge law-school and with Hubbard & Watts, of Boston; was admitted to the Bar in 1841, and opened an office, with Wendell T. Davis for a partner, in Northfield. In 1844 he removed to Greenfield, where he became the law-partner of Geo. T. and Wendell T. Davis. He was State Senator from Franklin County in 1848 and 1849, and United States marshal from 1849 to 1853. In 1854 he opened an office in Worcester, where he remained until 1861, a portion of the time in partnership with G. F. Hoar. He greatly distinguished himself in the service during the war of the Rebellion, and left the army with the brevet rank of major-general of volunteers. In 1866 he resumed the practice of law at Worcester; in 1867 was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court. In October, 1873, appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court, and upon the election of President Hayes was appointed attorney-general of the United States.

HORATIO G. PARKER was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1844. He studied law at Keene, N. H., with his father, and with William Curtis Noyes, of New York, and Henry M. Parker, of Boston, and was admitted to the Bar in New York in 1847 and in Massachusetts in the following year. He settled and commenced practice in Greenfield. During his residence here he represented the town one term in the Legislature, and also held the office of judge of Probate. Subsequently he removed to Boston, where he has an excellent reputation in his profession and enjoys a very large and lucrative practice. In 1860 he was employed to assist the commissioners in the revision of the statutes of the commonwealth, in which position his services were laborious and valuable.

HON. CHARLES ALLEN, son of Sylvester Allen, a prominent merchant of Greenfield, was born in that town about 1827. He graduated at Harvard College in 1847, read law with Davis & Devens and at the Cambridge law-school, and was admitted to the Bar in 1850. Soon after his admission he became a member of the firm of Aiken & Davis, at Greenfield, and by attention to his profession and the cultivation of excellent natural abilities soon placed himself in the foremost rank of the profession.

About the year 1860 he removed to Boston and became a member of the Suffolk Bar, and, in a wider field, has won a high reputation and distinguished honors.

Soon after his settlement in Boston he was appointed law-reporter for the Supreme Court of the State, in which position

he continued for several years, serving with unusual ability. His reports cover from ten to fifteen volumes.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the honorable and important office of attorney-general of the commonwealth, which position he filled with great acceptance for a period of four years. Since 1871 he has been in the practice of his profession, a portion of the time in partnership with James C. Davis, a son of George T. Davis. Mr. Allen has never married.

JAMES C. DAVIS is a son of George T. Davis, and was born and educated in Greenfield and at Harvard University. He has for many years been a member of the Suffolk Bar, where, though comparatively young in years, he has taken high rank in his profession. His standing and abilities are indicated by his elevation to the position of assistant attorney-general of the State, the duties of which he has discharged with signal ability and in a manner to win the highest respect and confidence of all.

CHESTER COOK CONANT, judge of Probate for the county of Franklin, was born at Lyme, N. H., Sept. 4, 1831. His father, Col. Jonathan Conant, was a soldier in the war of 1812; his mother was Clarissa Dimick. He graduated with honor at Dartmouth College in 1857, and at the Albany, N. Y., law-school in 1859. In the autumn of that year he came to Greenfield, an entire stranger, and entered into partnership with Judge David Aiken.

In 1863 he was elected register of Probate and Insolvency, and subsequently re-elected. On the death of Judge Charles Mattoon, in 1870, he was appointed judge of Probate and Insolvency, which office he now (1879) holds. Besides the duties of his judicial office, he has an extensive law-practice in the Superior and Supreme Judicial Courts.

He was one of the three original corporators of the Greenfield Savings-Bank, and has been a trustee and its secretary since its organization. He is also a director in the Franklin County National Bank. He has served in the town school committee for a number of terms, and is a trustee of the Greenfield Library Association, of which he was for ten years the secretary and efficient upbuilder. He married, in 1860, Sarah B., only daughter of Rev. Dr. R. S. Howard, then of Portland, Me., and since president of Norwich University, at Norwich, Vt. He has two children.

SAMUEL O. LAMB, of Greenfield, was admitted to the Bar in 1851 and located in Greenfield, where he has since resided. He has an extensive practice and good standing among his professional brethren, and, but for his extreme modesty, would have had a more extended notice in this chapter.

ANSEL PHELPS, JR., son of Hon. Ansel Phelps, of Greenfield, studied law with Wells, Alvord & Davis; was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and settled in Ware, Hampshire Co., Mass., where he soon built up a reputation and a successful practice. Being offered the post of attorney for the Western Railroad, he left Ware and settled in Springfield. (See Chapter XXVI. of this volume.)

GEORGE W. HERR was born in New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., of a good family. He was at the Cambridge law-school for two years, and studied with Davis & Allen and with Maynard, Lincoln & Chatfield, of New York City. He was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and to the United States Court in 1870. He commenced practice in New Salem, but soon removed to Athol, where he has since built up quite an extensive business. He also has a good reputation as a lecturer upon astronomy and other subjects before the public schools and popular assemblies.

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1760. He studied law with his uncle, the eminent Judge Sedgwick, of Stockbridge, Mass., where he resided and practiced his profession as a partner with his uncle for about twenty years, during which he had an extensive practice and accumulated a handsome competency.

In 1803 he returned to Deerfield, where he resided until his

death, in 1835. He was usually, among his intimate friends, called *Bob Williams*, and the reason is said to have been that the cognomen was an ancient and honorable one in the family. He was named for his uncle, Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, who fell at Lake George, in August, 1755. One of his sons was Bishop Williams, of Connecticut.

"While in practice in Berkshire County he had a misunderstanding with the presiding judge, who charged him with stating what was incorrect and ordered him to sit down.

"Indignant at having his veracity called in question, he replied that he *would not sit down*, but would leave the Bar and never enter it again; which he did, and faithfully kept his promise."

He was the reporter of the first volume of the "Massachusetts Reports." He was several times a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and was also a member of the Governor's council. His counsel was often sought by men of high legal standing, and it is said that Chief-Justice Parsons used all his influence to persuade him to return to the practice of his profession, but without success.

JAMES R. CURTIS, of Boston, practiced law for some time in Northfield. He attended the law-school at Cambridge one year, and subsequently studied in the office of Messrs. Wells & Alvord, of Greenfield. He was a member of the Franklin County Bar about one year, when he removed to Boston, where he became eminent as a member of the Suffolk Bar, and on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Previous to the organization of Franklin County, Northfield was more of a centre for legal talent than Greenfield, and many prominent men were in practice then, among whom were JOHN BARRETT, JOHN NEVERS, and WILLIAM G. WOODARD. It was a noted place for law-students, and John Barrett's office seems to have turned out a large number of them. Mr. Barrett was a long-continued and successful practitioner, and we find his name very often mentioned.

John Nevers became sheriff in 1831, and relinquished practice. Mr. Woodard subsequently removed to Iowa, and became one of the supreme judges of that State.

JOHN DRURY, JR., the son of John Drury, a farmer of Athol, Worcester Co., Mass., was born in that town, March 22, 1780. He graduated at Williams College and studied law at Petersham and Grafton, in Worcester County, and was admitted to the Bar about 1811.

He married, in 1813, Miss Susan Reed, of Petersham, and settled in Coleraine Centre, where he continued in the practice of his profession for nearly forty years. He was for many years postmaster at the Centre, and also justice of the peace. He also carried on farming to a considerable extent, and was altogether a prominent man in the community.

He had two sons and four daughters. The sons moved to Troy, Miami Co., Ohio, many years ago, and thither, about 1854, their father followed them, and died in that place, Sept. 19, 1860, in his eighty-first year. His sons were merchants in Ohio, and the youngest enlisted during the Rebellion and died in the service. Two of his daughters are now living in Coleraine.

RUFUS D. CHASE graduated at Dartmouth College in 1845, studied law with E. D. Beach, of Springfield, Mass., and, with Royal Tyler and Asa Keyes, of Brattleboro', Vt., was admitted to the Bar in 1849, and soon after settled in the thriving village of Orange, where he still practices. He sustains a good reputation and has a very satisfactory business.

HAYNES H. CHILSON, now of Northampton, is a native of Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass. He studied law with Hon. Whiting Griswold, in Greenfield, and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. He settled in Northampton, where he married the daughter of Hon. Isaac C. Bates, and has been to the present time in active business. He has held the positions of school committee, postmaster, county commissioner, commissioner of

insolvency, and United States assessor of internal revenue. During his continuance in these various offices he gave up practice at the Bar to a greater or less extent, but of late has again resumed his profession.

GEORGE LEONARD BARTON was the son of Bradford Benjamin Barton, a farmer of the town of Gill, in Franklin County, where he was born in the old red homestead-house at "Riverside," Nov. 6, 1845. His early education was received at the district school and at the Powers Institute, in Bernardston, where he studied under Prof. Ward. He subsequently fitted himself for college at the Exeter, N. H., Academy, and graduated at Harvard University in 1867. In 1870 he received the degree of A.M. from that institution. About 1868 he visited the West, stopping for some time in Chicago and Omaha, and resided for about two years in Madison, Wis., where he read law in the office of Mr. Carpenter, an eminent attorney. Returning to Massachusetts, he became principal of the high school in Greenfield, continuing his law-studies after school-hours in the office of Col. Hopkins. Here he continued about two years, when he accepted a position as private tutor in a wealthy family at Framingham, Mass., where he remained about one year, studying law in the mean time. He was admitted to the Bar in 1871, and opened an office at Turner's Falls in January, 1872, where he continued in practice until his death. He was appointed one of the trial-justices of the county in the same year, and soon established himself as an able and industrious professional man and valuable citizen, and his business prospered. He also held the position of notary public, and was one of the trustees of the Crocker Savings-Bank. He had recently erected a fine and tasteful residence on the bluff, overlooking the broad river and in full view of the falls, shrouded in its rolling mist and within agreeable sound of its "thundering waters."

On the 27th of August, 1872, he married Emma Sanford, daughter of Charles Sanford, Esq., of Jackson, Mich., by whom he had three children, fine, intelligent boys, who are left with a widowed mother to mourn his untimely loss. He died of pneumonia on the 19th of February, 1879, in his thirty-fourth year. His standing in the community was that of a faithful, upright citizen, a competent and excellent public officer, and a true husband and father.

JUSTIN W. CLARK practiced law in Whately about 1825 to 1827, and afterward in Hatfield, where he was the law-partner of Israel Billings. (He was an eminent lawyer, and the firm had great strength and an extensive practice.)

HON. SAMUEL T. FIELD was admitted to the Bar in 1852, and commenced practice at Shelburne Falls, where he has since resided and built up a respectable and successful practice. He is a man of large capacity, and bears an excellent reputation in the profession. He was for three years (from 1874 to 1877) district attorney, and has been a member of the Legislature.

Among the distinguished members of the Bar from abroad who have practiced, and still continue, in the Franklin County courts, are the following, whose names are mentioned by Mr. Griswold in his address, delivered in March, 1873, before the Bar of the county: GEORGE M. STEARNS, of the Hampden Bar; EDWARD DICKINSON and ITHAMAR F. CONKEY, of Amherst; CHARLES DELANO and SAMUEL T. SPAULDING, of Northampton; CHARLES FIELD and F. F. FAY, of Athol; PETER C. BACON and P. EMORY ALDRICH, of Worcester; RICHARD H. DANA, JR., CHARLES R. TRAIN, and B. F. HALLETT (deceased), of Boston; and CHARLES DAVENPORT, of Brattleboro', Vt., the latter a native of Franklin Co., Mass.

HON. RUFUS CHOATE also visited the county a number of times during his practice as an attorney, and on each occasion his presence was greeted with a crowded house of both sexes.

For notices of Col. GEORGE D. WELLS and Capt. GEORGE W. BARTLETT, see Rev. Mr. Moors' "History of Greenfield," and the military chapters in other parts of this work.

For notice of HON. JOHN WELLS, see Chapter XXVI.

The following is a list of lawyers who have been members of the Franklin County Bar since 1811, with the dates of their admission:

Greenfield.—William Coleman, —; Jonathan Leavitt, about 1789; Richard E. Newcomb, about 1796; Elijah Alvord, about 1802; Elihu Lyman, about 1806; George Grinnell, about 1811; Hooker Leavitt, about 1811; Franklin Ripley, about 1812; David Willard, about 1812; David Brigham, about —; Daniel Wells, about 1813; Horatio G. Newcomb, about 1813; Samuel Wells, about 1816; Henry Chapman, in 1826; Almon Brainard, in 1829; James C. Alvord, in 1830; George T. Davis, in 1832; David Aiken, in 1833; Charles Mattoon, in 1839; Daniel W. Alvord, in 1841; Wendell T. Davis, in 1841; Charles Devens, Jr., in 1841; Whiting Griswold, in 1842; Franklin Ripley, Jr., in 1845; James S. Grinnell, in 1846; Horatio G. Parker, in 1847; George D. Wells, in 1849; Charles Allen, in 1850; Samuel O. Lamb, in 1851; Edward F. Raymond, in 1854; W. S. B. Hopkins, in 1858; George W. Bartlett, in 1859; Chester Cook Conant, in 1859; James C. Davis, in 1861; Edward E. Lyman, in 1861; Austin De Wolf, in 1863; Gorham D. Williams, in 1868; William H. Gile, in 1869; George L. Barton, in 1871; John D. Aiken, in 1876; Franklin G. Fessenden, in —; Francis M. Thompson, in 1876; Henry L. Nelson, in —; Bowdoin S. Parker, in —; Samuel D. Conant, in 1878.

Deerfield.—Pliny Arms, about 1805; Rodolphus Dickinson, about 1808; Jonathan A. Saxton, about 1817; Aaron Arms, about 1817; Elijah Williams, about 1825.

Northfield.—Samuel C. Allen, about 1800; John Nevers, about 1808; John Barrett, about 1808; Benjamin R. Curtis, in 1832; William G. Woodard, about 1833; Solomon Vose, about —.

Charlemont.—Sylvester Maxwell, about 1804; Joseph P. Allen, about 1817; Emory Washburn, in 1821; Edwin H. Parker, in 1842.

Ashfield.—Elijah Paine, about 1793.

Conway.—William Billings, about 1812; Charles Baker, about 1825; Albert C. Clark, about 1847; John Newton, about 1853.

Sunderland.—Horace W. Taft, about 1810; Henry Barnard, —.

Montague.—Jonathan Hartwell, about 1812; Timothy M. Dewey, in 1855; William S. Dana, in —.

Orange.—Stephen Emory, about 1811; Rufus D. Chase, in 1849; Edgar V. Wilson, in 1876.

Gill.—Benjamin Brainard, about 1815.

Whately.—Justin W. Clark, about 1825.

Coleraine.—Isaac B. Barber, about 1808; John Drury, Jr., in 1811; William Lanfair, in 1845.

Shelburne.—Arthur Maxwell, 1849; Samuel T. Field, 1852; Henry M. Puffer, 1867.

Shutesbury.—William Ward, —.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOMŒOPATHY IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.*

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL.

THE young man with no past to look back upon presses forward to grasp and control the future, stimulated and inspired by hope rather than by memory. Homœopathy, in the vigor of a lusty youth, heir of all the ages behind it, has a short but magnificent past to recall. Suggested, more or less distinctly, from the days of the father of medicine, its guiding principle, condensed into the terse aphorism "*Similia similibus*

curantur," was never distinctly formulated as a law, or developed into an art of healing, until the last decade of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries. It was introduced into this country by Dr. Gram, who came to New York in 1825; into Philadelphia, seven years later, by George Butt, aided in 1833 by Dr. Hering; into Boston by Dr. Gregg in 1838, although physicians and laymen had been testing the remedies about five years previous to this date. Attention was first called to homœopathy in the Connecticut Valley by a newspaper war, carried on in the papers of Northampton, between Gen. B. E. Cook and his brother, Dr. G. W. Cook, of Hudson, N. Y., in behalf of homœopathy, and representatives of the old school of medicine. The facts and arguments in favor of homœopathy, vigorously presented by Gen. Cook and his brother, roused attention in Northampton to the claims of the new school, and led to experiments with the remedies by at least one allopathic physician and by several laymen, and to the purchase, by a few, of domestic books and cases.

To Gen. Cook belongs the honor of introducing into the Connecticut Valley the first trial of homœopathic remedies, both lay and professional, and of bringing about the first conversion to the new school from the ranks of allopathy. No one now living is able to state the precise time at which Dr. Charles Walker, whose life is sketched below, began his experiments with homœopathic remedies and his study of its principles. We know that he was the first physician to adopt the new practice in Western Massachusetts, and one of the very earliest in the State. When Dr. Cate succeeded Dr. Walker, after the latter's death, in 1855, Dr. Cate was the only homœopathic physician in Hampshire County; in Franklin County there were only two; in Hampden, none outside of Springfield. Now there are twenty-five in the three river-counties, not counting those who employ both methods of practice, while there are few allopathic physicians who do not, to a greater or less extent, employ homœopathic remedies,—none whose practice is not largely modified by its influence. Here, as elsewhere, the *clientèle* of homœopathic physicians is made up of families of the highest culture and intelligence; here, as elsewhere, the proportion of believers in homœopathy is a safe gauge of the intelligence and education of a community.

As has been noted elsewhere, in the biographical sketch of Dr. Swazey, he came to Springfield in 1844, and thenceforth became a force in the ranks of homœopathy in Western Massachusetts. In Franklin County, Dr. Collins, of Conway, and Dr. Chisholm, at Greenfield, were the earliest physicians to adopt the new mode of practice. Dr. Chisholm remained at Greenfield but a short time, and was succeeded by Dr. Stone, a sketch of whose life is given below, and in whose hands homœopathy at once assumed a strong and respected position. A portion of the physicians through the valley are members of the large and vigorous State organization; but in 1877 "*The Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts*" was formed, for the convenience of those living in the western half of the State. The society holds quarterly meetings at some accessible place, at which practical papers are read and discussed and cases and patients presented for advice and treatment. It now has thirty-six members, of which the following is a list, with their places of practice: E. R. Morgan, Shelburne Falls; D. T. Vining, Conway; A. Harvey, North Adams; L. Macfarland, Springfield; H. Tucker, Brattleboro', Vt.; J. U. Woods, Holyoke; E. W. Higbee, Northampton; C. F. Sterling, Amherst; J. K. Warren, Palmer; W. F. Harding, Westfield; Geo. H. Smith, Holyoke; H. J. Cate, O. O. Roberts, Northampton; L. W. Cole, Springfield; Geo. F. Forbes, West Brookfield; J. M. Barton, W. B. Chamberlain, J. H. Carmichael, F. R. Sibley, Worcester; D. B. Whittier, Fitchburg; D. Warren, Winsted, Conn.; G. G. Hitchcock, South Hadley Falls; W. R. Bartlett, Chicopee; W. S. Severance, Greenfield; J. H. Darling, Thompsonville, Conn.; W. H. Wentworth, Pittsfield.



Photo. by Wm. B. Miles.

G. W. Swazey.

GEORGE W. SWAZEY, M.D., was born at Exeter, N. H., Aug. 10, 1812. He was seventh son of Thomas Swazey, a carpenter by trade, honest and industrious in character.

Having passed the first ten years of his life at Exeter, he went, in 1822, to Maine, Pennsylvania, and later to New Jersey, where in various ways he earned a living, embracing every opportunity to further his ambition for the attainment of knowledge. His first tuition of any importance was received in the Manual Labor School, Germantown, and afterward at Elizabethtown. In 1832 he entered Bowdoin College, where he pursued his education with close attention, and finally graduated from the medical department of the college at Brunswick, in 1837, and removed to Harwich, Mass., where he acquired a good practice, and later settled in Bucksport, Me., where a large field was open.

In this eventful decade of life he married Sarah E. Allen, of Bath, Me., who had at one time been his pupil. Having embraced the Swedenborgian faith, he was excommunicated from the communion of the Calvinist church, which he had joined in early life.

Becoming a partial convert to the theory of medicine introduced by Hahnemann, Dr. Swazey devoted a period of four years to anxious and earnest study, while still pursuing the practice of the old school. Being firmly persuaded as to the true course, and determined to adopt homœopathy, he announced his intention and removed to Newburyport, where he introduced the practice, bitterly opposed by the practitioners of the allopathic school. From Newburyport he removed to Springfield, and remained the sole practitioner

of homœopathy until 1854, and became the pioneer of homœopathy in Western Massachusetts, where for more than thirty years he pursued an eventful career, rejoicing in the steady progress of the truths developed by the new theory of practice, as well as in the success of his life's ambition.

Dr. Swazey was, in the full acceptance of the term, a self-made man, having from the age of eleven educated and maintained himself by his own unaided efforts, demonstrating in his life the fact that perseverance and industry can accomplish wonderful results. He occupied honorable positions in the State and national societies of his school, and contributed to its literature.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Massachusetts speaks as follows of him:

"He stood high in our school of medicine, and the many honors conferred upon him by his professional brethren were merited by his devotion to the cause of homœopathy. . . . He was nerved and disciplined for his career by his early conditions in life. He had genius and capacity for great endurance. . . . His fortitude did not fail him even in a few minutes of consciousness that remained after his fatal fall, a distance of nearly thirty feet, from a bridge in Deerfield, near nine o'clock of Saturday night, Sept. 8, 1877. Among the most striking characteristics of his nature were versatility of talent, and undaunted courage to attack error and defend truth, patience to wait, and wisdom to act."

His wife died in the year 1857, and he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Harvey Clark, of Mansfield, Conn., who survives him, and resides in Springfield.



O. O. Roberts M.D.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DR. CHARLES WALKER, of Northampton, has a right to the first place, in point of time, among those of whom we give biographical sketches as identified with the early history of homœopathy in the Connecticut Valley.

Dr. Walker was born July 28, 1802. Graduating at Dartmouth College, he took his medical degree at Philadelphia. He married Miss Sarah Storrs, of Northampton, whose death preceded his by but a few months.

His attention was early called to homœopathy, and there is positive knowledge of at least one homœopathic prescription made by him which could not have been later than 1834, and may have been as early as the preceding year,—certainly the earliest in Western Massachusetts, and perhaps in the State. It is impossible to state when he first announced himself as a homœopathist. There was no point of time on one side of which he was an allopathist, on the other a homœopathist.

Dr. Walker embraced the faith and practice of the new school when it required courage to do so,—when the change involved not only professional but, to a great extent, social ostracism. It has been said that the history of every great discovery has its three stages,—of ridicule, of persecution, of general acceptance. Dr. Walker tested the first two of these stages.

He early became a Christian, identifying himself first with the old church, but withdrawing to aid in forming the Edwards Church in 1833. He was naturally genial in manner and character, and loved well to hear and to tell a good story. His health and strength gradually waned in the last years of his life, and his death took place Jan. 17, 1855.

HAMILTON J. CATE, M.D.* was born in Sanbornton, N.H., March 11, 1824. His father was Capt. Jonathan Cate, an officer of the war of 1812; his mother was Elizabeth Sanborn. Both were of Sanbornton, and grandchildren of two of the early and large proprietors of the township. In Dr. Cate's native town was an excellent academy, somewhat noted in those days, and in this Dr. Cate was fitted for college. A born lover of learning he was, and to this day has remained; a hard-working student in all directions where knowledge is to be found,—knowledge of the sciences, the languages, general literature, and of the profession to which he gave himself. And *apropos* of his profession, it was natural that he should choose medicine, since he found himself in a family of physicians on the maternal side. There are in the family of Dr. Cate's own generation four physicians, all of them homœopathic, including himself. In 1845, Dr. Cate began his studies with his uncle, Dr. Benaiah Sanborn, of Lyndon, Vt., whose partner was Dr. Charles B. Darling. They were then allopathists, but within the next few years the preceptors and many of their pupils, including Dr. Cate, became homœopathists, being among the earliest converts to the new school in that part of New England. As an allopath Dr. Cate attended one course of lectures in 1846 at Castleton, Vt., and two courses at Woodstock, where he graduated in 1849. In the same year he married Miss S. E. Roberts, of Lyndon, Vt. After the change in his convictions he studied homœopathy with Dr. Alpheus Morrill, of Concord, N. H., with whom, in 1851, he went into partnership, in 1849-50 and in 1852-53 attending lectures at the Philadelphia Homœopathic College. Upon Dr. Walker's death, in 1855, he came to Northampton, where he remained until 1857. In this year he was married to Miss Mary D. Plant, of Northampton.

Dr. Cate has at no time in his life been strong, and has many times been the subject of breakdowns, more or less protracted. One came in 1857, and from that time until 1865 he was unable to practice, with the exception of one year in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1865 he returned to Western Massachusetts, settling at Amherst, where he still has an office in con-

nection with his practice at Northampton, where he now resides. Dr. Cate is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History and of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts. He was succeeded at Northampton by Dr. O. O. Roberts.

OSMON OSBORNE ROBERTS, M.D., was born Oct. 27, 1828, in Lyndon, Vt. His father, Charles Roberts, was a farmer, living near the village which was called "the depot of the lawyers of Caledonia County." There were churches, their pastors and their families; physicians, and their students and families; there were good common schools and an academy; so that Dr. Roberts had good educational and social advantages. In 1850 he began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Hamilton J. Cate, remaining with him through the whole course. In 1851-52 he attended lectures in Woodstock, Vt., and in 1852-53 at the Philadelphia Homœopathic College, where he graduated. Beginning practice in a few months at Milford, N. H., he remained there until 1857, when he removed to Northampton, where he still remains in the full practice to which his faithfulness, physical energy, and his "hail-fellow-well-met" qualities have fully entitled him.

In May, 1857, he married Miss Emilie E. Eastman, of Littleton, N. H. They have had no children, but their handsome house is made attractive by its many vines and flowers, by fine collections of coins and minerals, and by rich old furniture.

JOSHUA STONE, M.D., was born in Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1825. After the usual course of medical study, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia in the winter of 1851-52, and graduated in the spring of 1852. The first years of his professional life were spent in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in partnership with Dr. Benaiah Sanborn, of whom we have elsewhere spoken as a prominent physician and one of the earliest converts to homœopathy in Vermont. In November, 1855, he married Miss E. L. Ingersoll, of Greenfield, Mass., and in July, 1856, removed to Greenfield, where he remained in practice until his death, Sept. 1, 1859. Dr. Stone was still a young physician when he died, and to his many friends his early death seemed a sad one for homœopathy and for the community in which he lived. He was really the pioneer of homœopathy in Greenfield, as Dr. Chisholm was there but a short time and homœopathy had gained no substantial foothold. In one of the most conservative communities in conservative New England, he at once won a high position for himself and for homœopathy. A man of unusual intellectual calibre, energetic, alert, and studious in everything pertaining to the profession which he had chosen and loved, he at once gained and retained the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact. He gave one the impression of a refined gentleman,—a gentleman by habit and instinct. He won love as well as respect. Genial, kindly, and sympathetic in manner and heart, loving a good story and telling one well, he was able to reinforce his medical prescriptions by imparting to his patients the hopeful and cheerful mood often quite as important as medicine. For many years before his death Dr. Stone was an earnest Christian, carrying into all his life—domestic and public—the divine principles of the Master whom he faithfully served. The friends who knew him best loved him best, and the friends of homœopathy in Western Massachusetts must join with his many personal friends in regretting his early death. He was a physician "to the manor born," and united in himself to a rare degree the qualities that would have secured for the new school, as for himself, a strong and secure position in public respect and confidence.

WILLIAM BAKER CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., of Worcester, Mass., was born in London, N. H., Sept. 15, 1827. Educated in Sanbornton, in 1849 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Alpheus Morrill, of Concord, N. H., spending the latter

* Written by a friend.

part of his pupilage with Dr. S. M. Cate, of Augusta, Me., with whom he was also associated in practice. In 1852 he became partner of one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Maine,—Dr. J. Roberts, of North Vassalboro',—and the next year was settled at China, Me., still in partnership with Dr. Roberts.

Dr. Chamberlain attended allopathic lectures at Hanover, and in the winter of 1853-54 took his final course at the Cleveland Homœopathic College, where he graduated in March, 1854. After graduating he succeeded Dr. J. C. Baker, at Keene, N. H., rapidly building up a large and widely-extended practice. Here, also, in 1859, he married Miss Louisa Brainard, of Boston. On account of the failing health of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Freeland, of Fitchburg, he went to that city in 1863. In January, 1866, he established himself in Worcester, Mass., where he still remains in large and successful practice,—successful in the highest and worthiest sense. He is a member of the Worcester County society and of the State society, having been president of both these societies; he is also member of the society of Western Massachusetts and of the American Homœopathic Institute.

Observant and watchful by nature and habit, always a student, liberal and progressive in all directions, Dr. Chamberlain has in himself the elements that deserve and win success. Genial in face, character, and manner, kind and sympathetic in his intercourse with the sick and suffering, with a hearty and infectious laugh to which his somewhat aldermanic proportions are ever ready to respond, thoughtful and courteous in his intercourse with others, especially helpful to students and younger physicians,—he is eminently and deservedly successful.

DANIEL BRAINARD WHITTIER, M.D., was born in Goffstown, N. H., Oct. 21, 1834, inheriting English blood from his father and Scotch-Irish from his mother. After finishing his academical education, he spent two years or more at the West in agricultural pursuits, thence returning to New Hampshire, where he married Miss Mary Chamberlain in October, 1858. Soon after this he began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. B. Chamberlain, then of Keene, N. H. In the winter of 1859-60 he attended lectures at Harvard University, during that of 1862-63 at the New York Homœopathic College, where he graduated in March, 1863. In the mean time he had begun practice, at first for a short time, in Gardner, Mass., from which place he went, in 1862, to Fitchburg, where he still remains.

Dr. Whittier has made a specialty of the diseases of women and children, in which he has acquired a creditable degree of skill and reputation. He is a member and has been president of the State society, member and president of the Worcester County society, and member of the society of Western Massachusetts. Inheriting from his parents a large degree of physical and intellectual vigor, kind and sympathetic by nature, thoroughly informed in everything pertaining to the profession he has chosen, he has gained the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends and patrons and built up a large and prosperous business. A Christian gentleman and a good citizen as well as physician, he is interested in all the moral and political questions of the day, and contributes by his influence and efforts to the success of every worthy cause.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MILITARY—HISTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH SERVED DURING THE REBELLION, 1861-65—10TH REGIMENT.

THE history of the various organizations which went out during the war of the Rebellion from the three river-counties of Massachusetts, and including portions from Berkshire, is largely compiled from the volumes of the adjutant-general of

the State and P. C. Headley's "Massachusetts in the Rebellion."

The 10th and 27th Regiments are exceptions, the former being condensed from Capt. Joseph K. Newell's very complete and interesting history of that organization, and the latter partly from Headley's work and partly from information furnished by Gen. Horace C. Lee, of Springfield, who commanded it until his capture at Drury's Bluff (Fort Darling). To these gentlemen we are under special obligations.*

It has been deemed advisable, in view of the fact that no entire regiment was recruited in either of the counties, to include the history of the various organizations in general chapters covering the whole valley. It is not as full and elaborate as we could wish, but the immense number of topics treated in this work compels the adoption of an abbreviated form for the military portion.

MILITARY STATISTICS.

The total number of men furnished by the State of Massachusetts to all arms of the service during the Rebellion was, in round numbers, 160,000. This covered a surplus, over and above all calls, of 13,492 men. The proportional quota for the three river-counties, according to population, would have been about 15,000, divided about as follows among the counties: Hampden, 7000; Hampshire, 4500; Franklin, 3500.

It is probable that the 13,000 surplus men were mostly from the seaboard-counties, where large numbers entered the naval service, but were not credited to the State for some time after their enlistment, the counties being called upon to furnish their regular quotas for the army without deducting seamen.

The total expenditure by the State during the war was \$27,705,109, exclusive of amounts raised by cities and towns, and also of all sums contributed by sanitary and aid societies, etc., which amounted to very large figures.

THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

This fine regiment was made up largely of members of the 10th Massachusetts Regiment of militia, which at the outbreak of the Rebellion consisted of the following eight companies: A, of Shutesbury; B, of Leverett; C, of Northampton; D, of Belchertown; E, of Coleraine; F, of Springfield; G, of Greenfield; H, of Shelburne; five companies being from Franklin County, two from Hampshire, and one from Hampden. Col. J. M. Decker, of Greenfield, was in command of the regiment.

The companies consisted of about 40 men each. Under the provisions of a bill passed by the House of Representatives Feb. 6, 1861, infantry and rifle companies were required to contain 64 privates. Cos. A, B, and D, not being able to fulfill the requirements of this law, were disbanded, and their places supplied by companies from Great Barrington, North Adams, and Pittsfield. Co. E, of Coleraine, was divided among other companies, and its place supplied by a company from Springfield recruited by Capt. Barton. A new company, I, was formed by uniting the volunteers of Holyoke and West Springfield, and a full company, K, was recruited at Westfield.

The State of Massachusetts was tolerably well prepared for hostilities when the rebellion burst forth. Her statesmen had anticipated the secession movement, and the militia had been pretty thoroughly strengthened and made ready for any emergency during the three or four months preceding the first hostile steps taken by the South.

When the electric thrill passed over the Northern States following the capture of Fort Sumter, and the proclamation of the President of the United States was sent to every part of the land calling for 75,000 men for three months, there was

* We are also under obligations to Rev. Dr. Moors, of Greenfield, and Adjt. Holmes, of the 27th Regiment, for special favors. The history of the 52d Regiment is mainly from Rev. James K. Hosmer's most interesting volume entitled "The Color-Guard."

a sudden rush to the recruiting-stations in every State which remained loyal to the government; but Massachusetts, with her organized militia, was at once prepared to dispatch her quota to the "seat of war." The quota being only two regiments, the 6th and 8th, from the eastern part of the State, were immediately sent forward, and were the first, or among the first, to succor the national capital, in immediate danger of attack from the hosts of armed rebels which had been preparing for months to overthrow the republic and erect upon its ruins a *quasi*-republic, with slavery as its "chief corner-stone."

So far as we can ascertain from military records, the three Connecticut River counties only furnished six men to the three months' service, of whom three were from Hampden, two from Hampshire, and one from Franklin Counties. It is claimed, however, that a sufficient number of men from the four western counties of the State (impatient at the delay of the government) crossed over the border and enlisted in other State organizations to have formed at least half of a full regiment.

At length the long-looked-for order from the War Department at Washington was issued on the 15th of May, 1861, calling for six three years' regiments in addition to the two three months' regiments already in the field.

Under this call one regiment was assigned to the four western counties, and the following companies were chosen to form its complement: Springfield City Guard, Capt. Hosea C. Lombard; Capt. Fred. Barton's company, then in camp at Hampden Park, Springfield; the company made up from Holyoke and West Springfield, under Capt. John H. Clifford; the Westfield company, Capt. Lucius B. Walkley; the Northampton company, Capt. William R. Marsh; the Shelburne company, Capt. Ozro Miller; the Greenfield company, Capt. E. E. Day; the Pittsfield company, Capt. Thomas W. Clapp; the Adams company, Capt. Elisha Smart; and the company from Great Barrington, Capt. Ralph O. Ives. The company of Capt. Oliver Edwards, encamped on the park, and the Coleraine company, Capt. Nelson, were broken up and divided among the others.

On the 31st of May the company from Great Barrington arrived and went into camp at Hampden Park, making three companies then on the ground.

On the 9th of June, it being Sunday, the three companies, accompanied by the Springfield Guards, attended divine service at the First Church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

By orders from headquarters of the State government, the ten companies composing the regiment were directed to rendezvous at Hampden Park, Springfield, on the 14th of June, there to remain until equipped for the field. All the companies reported promptly, except the Pittsfield company, which, by a mistake in mailing the orders, did not arrive until the 15th.

The companies were sworn into the United States service on the 21st of June by Capt. Marshall, of the regular army.

The following is the roster of the regiment as at first organized: Colonel, Henry S. Briggs, of Pittsfield; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jefford M. Decker, of Lawrence; Major, James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield (Mr. Grinnell declined the appointment, and Capt. William R. Marsh, of Northampton, was commissioned in his stead); Surgeon, Dr. C. N. Chamberlain, of Northampton; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. William Holbrook, of Palmer; Adjutant, Oliver Edwards, of Springfield; Quartermaster, John W. Howland, of North Adams; Chaplain, Frederick A. Barton, of Springfield; Sergeant-Major, Edward K. Wilcox, of Springfield; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Elihu B. Whittlesey, of Pittsfield; Commissary-Sergeant, Frank Jones Childs; Hospital Steward, Charles C. Wells.*

Company A.—Captain, Ralph O. Ives; First Lieutenant, James L. Bacon; Second Lieutenant, Henry L. Wilcox.

Company B.—Captain, Elisha Smart; First Lieutenant, F. C. Traver; Second Lieutenant, John Goddard.

Company C.—Captain, Wm. R. Marsh; First Lieutenant, Joseph B. Parsons; Second Lieutenant, Flavel Shurtleff.†

Company D.—Captain, Thomas W. Clapp; First Lieutenant, Charles Wheeler; Second Lieutenant, George E. Hagar.

Company E.—Captain, Fred. Barton; First Lieutenant, Byron Porter; Second Lieutenant, Wallace A. Putnam.

Company F.—Captain, Hosea C. Lombard; First Lieutenant, Hiram A. Keith; Second Lieutenant, George W. Bigelow.

Company G.—Captain, Edwin E. Day; First Lieutenant, George Pierce; Second Lieutenant, L. M. Remington.

Company H.—Captain, Ozro Miller; First Lieutenant, C. J. Woodward; Second Lieutenant, B. F. Leland.

Company I.—Captain, John H. Clifford; First Lieutenant, Joseph K. Newell; Second Lieutenant, James P. Brooks.

Company K.—Captain, Lucius B. Walkley; First Lieutenant, Pliny Wood; Second Lieutenant, David M. Chase.

On the same day Capt. Marsh, of Co. C, was appointed major in place of James S. Grinnell, declined, and this made other changes in the company officers, Lieut. J. B. Parsons being promoted to captain, James H. Weatherell to first, and Flavel Shurtleff to second lieutenant.

Under the State militia law each company was entitled to four lieutenants, and several of them were fully officered; but in the United States service only two lieutenants were provided for, and the surplus officers were consequently thrown out. James P. Brooks, who had been elected as second lieutenant of Co. I, was set aside, and Joseph H. Bennett substituted in his place. Changes were also made in Co. K.

Commanders of companies took their positions according to seniority of rank, the right company being the first post of honor, the left the second, the color-company the third, etc., alternately. This arrangement was continued throughout the war. In some portions of the volunteer army the regulation order was kept up without regard to seniority of commission.

The regiment remained at Camp Hampden until the 16th of July, during which interval the men were initiated into the business of a soldier's life so far as is practiced in camp. They were regularly drilled each day in company movements and in the manual of arms and practiced in guard-mounting, and on the anniversaries of the battle of Bunker Hill and the Declaration of American Independence took part in the local celebrations.

On the 2d of July the regiment marched to the United States armory, where they were furnished with muskets of the pattern of 1842, which they retained until the 5th of the same month, when they were exchanged for the English Enfield rifle, which in turn was eventually supplanted by the improved Springfield rifled musket, at that time the best infantry arm in use.

In the commencement of the war it was deemed essential that nearly every regiment of infantry should be provided with a regimental band, and the 10th was no exception to the rule. The band, which was from North Adams, under the leadership of William D. Hodge, joined the regiment on the 9th of July. Subsequently nearly all the regimental bands were mustered out under orders from the War Department, and thenceforward about one band to each division was allowed with the active army.

On the 10th of July the regiment was reviewed and inspected by Gov. Andrew and staff. During his stay the Gov-

* The commissions were not all received at the same time, and some of the non-commissioned staff were not appointed until a subsequent date. In the course of the war they were all liable to change from casualties, promotions, etc.

† See farther on.

ernor visited the armory, where he was received with much attention and complimented with a national salute.

From the 11th to the 13th the men were granted leave of absence to visit families and friends, preparatory to departing for the seat of war.

On the 15th of the month a stand of elegant and costly colors was presented to the regiment by Mrs. James Barnes, on behalf of the women of Springfield. Col. James M. Thompson presided on the occasion, which drew together a large concourse of spectators. The colors were the exclusive gift of the ladies of the city, and were procured at an expense of \$275.

Among other presentations by friends were a splendid chestnut horse to Adj. Edwards, a fine pair of pistols to Capt. Lombard, a revolver each to Capt. Clifford and Lieut. Bennett, a gold chain and signet-ring to Lieut. Newell, and a sash and epaulettes to Lieut. Geo. W. Bigelow.

On Tuesday, July 16, 1861, the regiment abandoned their camp at Hampden Park, and, with the Springfield Cadets and Union Guard as escort, moved to the railway depot, where they bade adieu to families and friends, and, filling seventeen passenger-cars, which slowly pulled out from the station, they departed for Boston amid the waving of handkerchiefs and banners and the tears and acclamations of the assembled spectators, many of them destined never to look upon the old familiar places again in this life. The story of the departure of every regiment which went into the field during the dark years of the Rebellion is almost identical,—the same sad handshakings and tearful adieus, the same "Good-by! God bless you!"

Never was a nation more thoroughly stirred to its deepest depths, and never in the history of the world, perhaps, has there been such a spontaneous burst of patriotism,—such a vast offering of the blood and treasure of a people voluntarily upon the altars of Freedom and Humanity. The feeling and uprising of the Southern people were probably in a similar degree, and it is for the pen of the impartial historian of the future to weigh well the underlying causes of the "Great Civil War" and assign to each belligerent in the gigantic struggle its proper position in the history of the human race.

The passage of the train through the numerous towns and stations lying between Springfield and Boston was the occasion of patriotic demonstrations. The regiment arrived in Boston without accident about five o'clock, and was immediately escorted by the Second Battalion of Infantry, under Maj.-Gen. Samuel Andrews, *via* Bunker Hill, to their new camp in Medford.

At this place—which was named "Camp Adams," from the fact that John Quincy Adams once owned the land—the regiment remained until the 25th of July, perfecting its discipline and getting ready for active service.

On the 22d the regiment was provided with twenty-five baggage-wagons, five ambulances, two hospital-wagons, and one hundred and twenty-three horses, delivered to the quartermaster at Cambridge Arsenal. This amount of transportation was no doubt considered necessary, but when in the course of the war it was reduced to two wagons and a hospital-wagon and one ambulance, divided between two regiments, it began to be understood how cumbersome were the trains in the beginning of the contest.

The regiment was visited by Capt. Marshall on the 23d, who administered the oath of allegiance to about one hundred men who had not been sworn. Among those mustered was Master Myron P. Walker, the drummer-boy of Co. C, from Belchertown.

At Medford village, on the 25th, the regiment was addressed by Hon. George N. Briggs, father of the colonel, and formerly Governor of the State.

At three P.M. the train took the regiment to Boston, where it was formed in line, and, escorted by the police, marched

through the city to Central Wharf, receiving a perfect ovation all along its course. Here the regiment was divided, and Cos. C, K, B, D, and G went on board the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," accompanied by the colonel, major, adjutant, surgeon, and-regimental band. Cos. A, H, E, F, and I embarked on the steamer "Ben De Ford," accompanied by the lieutenant-colonel, quartermaster, and assistant surgeon.

The two steamers were completely filled by this one regiment and its transportation and baggage, but at the close of the war two or three regiments were amply accommodated, with all their paraphernalia, on board a single vessel.

Salutes were fired by Fort Independence and the steamers as the ships passed down the harbor, and soon they were on the heaving waters of the Atlantic. They arrived at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay on the afternoon of the 27th, and about four o'clock P.M. of the 28th reached the wharf in Washington, D. C.

On the afternoon of the 29th the regiment marched to Kalorama Heights, about two and a half miles north of the Capitol, where a temporary camp was occupied in the midst of a heavy rain until the next day, when another was provided.

On Sunday, August 4th, the regiment was supplied with new uniforms,—gray pants and blue blouses. On the 6th of August the camp was again exchanged for one on the Seventh Street road, about four miles from the Capitol, where the regiment was brigaded with the 7th Massachusetts, 2d Rhode Island, and 36th New York.

On the 9th the camp was once more exchanged for a more eligible and much more healthful one at Brightwood, near the residence of Francis P. Blair, Sr. Here the regiment began to experience the usual results of camp-life, and measles were among the troubles that visited the men.

Gen. McClellan visited the regiment on the 12th, took a good survey of the men, complimented them on their soldierly appearance, and said he should soon need their services.

Religious services were usually held on Sunday, Chaplain Barton officiating. On the 25th of August he preached to them, and the music was furnished by a choir extemporized from among the members of the regiment, assisted by the band. On Sunday, Sept. 1st, religious exercises were omitted, as the entire regiment was detailed to work on the fortifications.

On the 2d of September the brigade was reviewed by Gen. McClellan, and on the 3d orders were received to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

On the 13th the regiment was paid off for the first time, receiving gold or treasury-notes, at each man's option. On the same day Col. Briggs left for Massachusetts to visit his venerable father, who had met with a serious accident, from which he expired before his son reached home.

On the 14th occurred the first funeral in the regiment,—that of private John C. Squires, of Co. I, who died of camp-fever on the 13th. This sad occasion brought many sober looks to faces which in after-days looked upon death as upon any other common occurrence.

The regiment was reviewed and inspected again on the 15th by Maj.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell, division commander. The day was intensely warm, and some of the men were overcome by the heat.

On the 17th a valuable addition was made to the regiment in the persons of Mrs. Solyman Merrick, of Springfield, and Miss Helen Wolcott, of Agawam, who came to offer their services as nurses for the regimental hospital. The same day Lieut. Remington arrived with fifty recruits for the regiment.

Considerable sickness prevailed, and on the 15th of October forty men were in the hospital, and about seventy-five were unable to do duty. On the 17th, Governor Andrew visited the camp of the regiment.

During the stay of the regiment in the vicinity of Wash-

ington the friends at home collected and forwarded at different times large quantities of necessities, comforts, and even luxuries, for the benefit of the members. On the 20th of November Co. I received three large boxes filled with all manner of good things,—clothing, blankets, provisions, etc. A liberal supply of reading-matter was also sent on and distributed among the men.

Co. E also received a welcome donation of similar articles, and most of the other companies were also remembered.

On the 12th of December the Soldiers' Aid Society, of Holyoke, forwarded for the use of the regiment another invoice of clothing, blankets, towels, and many other things which were exceedingly acceptable and highly appreciated.

On the 15th another instalment of similar comforts was received and distributed. On the 26th of December, Surgeon Chamberlain sent a letter of acknowledgment to the Springfield *Republican* for publication.

In December the regiment built themselves wooden huts, or barracks, which during the cold weather were much more comfortable than tents. They were also more commodious, and were warmed by small sheet-iron stoves, which the men paid for out of their wages. A number of the officers' wives visited the camp, and some of them remained through the winter.

In January, 1862, a case of small-pox occurred, and the whole regiment was vaccinated to prevent the spreading of the disease. On the 8th of January, Col. Briggs returned from Massachusetts, where he had been to attend the obsequies of his father. On the 13th the regiment was paid off for two months' service. On the 6th of February private Carter, of Co. K, while on duty with the provost-guard, shot a member of Co. D, 7th Massachusetts, for attempting to run the line. He was badly wounded, but not killed, and the occurrence created considerable excitement for a time.

On the 10th of February, Dr. George Jewett, of Fitchburg, arrived to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Dr. Holbrook to be surgeon of the 18th Massachusetts.

February 12th news of Burnside's success at Roanoke Island was received with music and general rejoicings. At this date the health of the men was reported as excellent.

On the 15th a new excitement visited the camp. The regiment was ordered to fall in line, a hollow square was formed, and then the colonel read an order from headquarters calling for volunteers for the gunboat service in the Western waters. Over 200 of the men at once volunteered, but, the number being restricted to ten from each regiment, a good many were disappointed. The following were finally selected: From Co. B, Corp. N. O. Blinn and private John Boyle; Frank Boise, Co. C; Joseph A. Winn, Co. I; William Levy, Co. A; John H. Ross, Co. D; Henry L. Copley, Co. K; Benj. F. Brady, Co. F; Peter Bard, Co. H. The men left for their new field on the 17th with the blessings and hearty good-bys of their companions. On the same day news was received of the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, with 15,000 prisoners, by Gen. Grant, which was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. This was the first important victory of the war, and forced the rebels entirely from the States of Kentucky and Tennessee by flanking the strong positions of Columbus, Bowling Green, Nashville, and Memphis. The Confederate commanders were compelled to fall back upon the lines of Corinth, and the south bank of the Tennessee River beyond Tusculum.

Washington's natal-day was duly celebrated by a dress-parade in the morning, the reading of his Farewell Address, and target-shooting. On the 27th an order was received to be ready for an important expedition at two o'clock the next morning, with four days' rations, one hundred rounds of ball-cartridge, a blanket, a change of clothing, and an extra pair of shoes. Preparations were made, and the chaplain made a feeling address to the men, but at eight P.M. the orders were countermanded.

The question of slavery and the return of contrabands to their masters were hotly discussed, *pro* and *con.*, and not a little feeling was manifested on both sides.

On March 1st six Maryland planters came into the camp looking for contrabands. Matters speedily developed a crisis, and the slave-hunters were glad to get away with their lives.

On the same night, by some unaccountable means, a majority of the enlisted men of the regiment were found to be missing. The explanation was this: Some one had propounded the query whether it would not be a good thing to visit "my Maryland" and administer the oath of allegiance to a few of the planters in that benighted region. A short discussion ended in a unanimous decision in the affirmative, whereupon a secret expedition stealthily left the camp and marched about eight miles to the house of one Nolan, where the skirmish-line, consisting of the negro pilot, got into difficulty with the "missus," which brought the soldiers at once to the spot, and two stalwart gentlemen of the Nolan family had the oath administered to them on their bended knees. The soldiers outside, meantime, had trouble with the poultry, and the whole ended with the return of the "expedition" to camp accompanied by a generous delegation of the feathered tribe.

When the discovery of the movement was made in camp "there was mounting in hot haste," and the foragers were intercepted on their return "from the field of their fame fresh and gory," disarmed, reprimanded, and sent to their quarters, and only the early demand for the services of the regiment in the field prevented a severer punishment.

On the 10th of March the regiment started on a movement into Virginia, which was pushed only a few miles toward Manassas, when intelligence was received that the enemy had evacuated that strong position and fallen back toward Richmond. After a stay of a couple of days, orders were received to return to Chain Bridge, where a halt was made during about twenty-four hours, when orders were given to return to their old camps north of the city.

On the 22d of March orders were issued for the army to prepare for an immediate movement. Baggage was reduced to the minimum and all surplus stored in an outbuilding, which was the last seen of it.

The 10th broke camp on the 25th and moved toward the city, expecting to take passage for Fortress Monroe; but at nightfall it was ordered to return to camp at Brightwood for the night.

On the 26th the regiment bade adieu to their old camp, joined the brigade, and marched to the foot of Sixth Street, where transports were in readiness to convey the troops southward. The 10th numbered at that time about 1000 men. The day was occupied in getting on board the transports, and the regiment was divided and quartered in detachments on three different vessels, to wit: the "Sea-Shore," the "Donaldson," and the "Ariel." The remainder of the brigade was embarked partly on these vessels and partly on the "Daniel Webster," while the sutlers' wagons, etc., were stowed on board the "Mystic."

At nine o'clock P.M. the squadron was under way, and on the 28th reached Fortress Monroe, where it was detained for orders. On the 29th the troops landed, and encamped until the 4th of April, when, at seven in the morning, the column started on the march toward Yorktown. From this time until the 5th of May there was a gradual advance toward the rebel capital, and the 10th was engaged on picket and fatigue duty, varied occasionally by forming line of battle when approaching a belt of timber, while the skirmish-line was pushed to the front and the field-guns unlimbered and put in position for battle. There was a little occasional skirmishing, but no serious fighting until the army approached Williamsburg, where the enemy was found in force and strongly posted behind formidable fortifications, above which floated defiantly the "Stars and Bars" of the Southern Confederacy.

About noon on the 5th the sound of heavy firing came booming over the level country around them, and the troops were hurried forward as fast as possible through the sticky mud,—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and trains all pushing toward the dread sound of battle in the front, where Hooker was hotly engaged.

As the division rapidly advanced, about five P.M., to the support of Hooker, the dead and wounded were being borne to the rear on the bloody stretchers, whose first sight to a soldier is something indescribable. Orders were given to load, which was done with the assurance that at last they were in the presence of the enemy and the trying hour had come.

As the division deployed in line of battle and advanced, an orderly dashed up from the front with a request from Gen. Hancock that reinforcements be sent him, as he was being fiercely assailed; and the statement was fully confirmed by the terrible crash of musketry and artillery in front. The 10th Massachusetts was immediately ordered forward to the assistance of Hancock, but when it arrived the enemy had already been repulsed by a skillful movement of that officer. The 10th was placed in the front line, and remained through the night.

A little in advance was an unfinished field-work, into which the enemy had carried many of their wounded, and their groans and cries through the night were anything but pleasant to the ears of raw troops. Under cover of night the enemy fell back toward Richmond, and in the morning their works were found abandoned.

On the 6th the army moved forward over the rebel works, and encamped near Williamsburg. The principal work of the enemy was known as Fort Magruder, named for the rebel Gen. John B. Magruder. On the same day the Union gunboats the "Galena," "Monitor," and "Naugatuck," moved up the river, while the rebel gunboats retreated before them beyond Fort Darling.

The 10th remained in camp until the 9th, when it again moved forward to James City, and the next day to Barhamsville, where it remained until the 13th, when it again moved toward Richmond, and halted at New Kent Court-House.

On the 14th the entire regiment was detailed on picket duty, and was out through the day and night in a hard rain.

It was remarked by the Union troops that every house along the road had its "flag of truce" displayed in some conspicuous place, and nobody was found at home but women, children, and old men. Everybody professed loyalty, even while their husbands, sons, and fathers were in the rebel army.

On the 16th and 17th the regiment advanced a few miles, and went into camp at Crump's Cross-Roads, on ground recently occupied by Cobb's Georgia Legion. Here it remained until the 19th, when it was advanced three miles to the railway running from Richmond to West Point. Here the men went into camp in a fine grove close to the enemy's picket-line.

The regiment moved again on the 21st two miles nearer Richmond, and in the evening Cos. B and I were detailed upon outpost duty beyond the Chickahominy, crossed the burned railway-bridge on planks, waded knee-deep through the swamp, and watched for the enemy until daylight, when the enemy's cavalry pickets were driven in. The picket-line was advanced a half-mile on the 22d, and occasionally exchanged shots with the rebel pickets in their front on the railway.

On the 23d the regiment crossed the river, when the picket companies were called in, and on the 24th the troops advanced to within twelve miles of Richmond. The 10th was on a reconnaissance with Gen. Negley's division, and witnessed an artillery duel between the 7th New York Battery and the enemy.

May 25, at nine A.M., the 10th marched to Seven Pines, within seven and a half miles of Richmond; all baggage

and trains ordered to the rear. On the 27th the enemy began their attacks upon the extreme right of Gen. McClellan's army near Mechanicsville, which finally ended in the retreat of the army from in front of Richmond to a new base at Harrison's Landing, on the James River. During the 27th the division to which the 10th belonged was employed in cutting timber and throwing up rifle-pits and light field-works.

On the 31st of May was fought the battle of Fair Oaks, which was commenced by a sudden and desperate assault by the rebels, soon after noon, upon the division of Gen. Casey. Instantly the various regiments were in line, and the stragglers from Casey's division were swarming to the rear. The 10th was ordered forward to some rifle-pits, when, finding them full of water, the men threw themselves upon the wet ground, where they remained for some time, while the batteries on both sides played over their heads. Several men were wounded, some of them by defective shells from the Union guns.

The 55th New York Regiment was in the mean time ordered to take a position in front of the 10th Massachusetts, in the midst of some felled timber, where they were exposed to a heavy and destructive fire from the enemy, and soon compelled to fall back. The 10th was now ordered forward, and soon found itself "under fire" and in a dangerous position, with the enemy on the front and left flank. The regiment was in the midst of the fray from this time until dark. The losses were heavy, and the gallantry of both men and officers conspicuous even among the many other gallant regiments engaged.

Col. Briggs, who was in command of his men, was severely wounded about five o'clock in the evening by a minie-ball, which passed through his left thigh and into the right. Lieut.-Col. Decker being disabled by rheumatism, and Maj. Marsh absent as officer of the day, the command devolved upon Capt. Miller, who handled the troops with such skill and bravery as to call out the highest compliments from his commanding officers.

Among the many encomiums bestowed upon the 10th, the following by Gen. Keyes is all we have space for. In conversation with a gentleman from Western Massachusetts, he said: "Tell them, when you go back, that I have led a hundred regiments into battle, and never did I see such bravery. I looked at them as they advanced, while the shot fell like hail, and there never was such a dauntless corps. When the fight was over I spoke to them of their courage, and they said they had only done their duty; but I never heard them mentioned in the journals. Their conduct was, and is, unparalleled in the whole war."

The total losses amounted to 27 killed and 95 wounded, 6 of them mortally. Among the officers killed were Capts. Smart and Day, and among the wounded were Col. Briggs and Capts. Parsons and Newell.

On the 1st of June, which was Sunday, the regiment was on picket duty all day. Details were made from each company to bury the dead, who were mostly interred where they fell. So far as possible, the graves were marked for identification at a future day. The rebels retired from in front of their lines, leaving all their dead and part of their wounded. A curious incident is related by Capt. Newell of an omnibus-load of sight-seers from Richmond venturing so far that they were taken prisoners and brought into the Union lines.

From the date of the battle of Fair Oaks to the 28th of June the 10th was engaged in picket and fatigue duty, occasionally varied by a sharp skirmish. About the 10th of June the surgeon received two large boxes of hospital stores from the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, consisting of articles of clothing, bedding, bandages, dried fruits, wines, jellies and jams, and many other things, all most acceptable and useful.

On the 14th, Maj. Marsh received his discharge and started for home. Lieut. Woodward, of Co. H, was also discharged

for disability on the same day. Lieut. Chase resigned, and started home on the 23d.

On the 25th the division was called out and marched to the battle-ground of Fair Oaks, where line of battle was formed and arms stacked for a brief period, when the division was ordered to the front, and again formed in line in the edge of some timber, about four hundred yards from the enemy, where the men began to throw up breastworks, but found so much quicksand they were obliged to desist. The division remained here all night, during which there was a constant skirmish-fire in front, and the rebs were busy felling timber and apparently strengthening their lines. Just before daylight on the 26th the troops were withdrawn to the breastworks of Casey's division, and about noon returned to camp.

There was heavy firing on the right of the army during the 27th. On the 28th the great movement toward the James River commenced. On the night of the 29th the army passed within less than a quarter of a mile of the enemy's outposts, but such was the silence of the march that the movement was not suspected. On the 30th the 10th arrived at Haxall's Landing, on the James, and the entire army was rapidly moving and concentrating at Harrison's Landing.

The morning of July 1st found the whole army united for the first time since crossing the Chickahominy, and holding a strong position at Malvern Hill.

"Malvern Hill forms a high plateau, sloping toward Richmond from Cold Banks, near the river, and bounded by deep ravines, making an excellent defensive position.

"The national line of battle was formed with Porter's corps* on the left, near Crew's house, where the artillery of the reserve, under Col. Hunt, was so disposed on high ground that a concentrated fire of sixty guns could be brought to bear on any point on his front or left, and on the highest point of the hill Col. Tyler had ten siege-guns in position."†

The 10th Massachusetts was in Couch's division, which was on the right of Porter's line.

The extreme left of the army, near the river, and where the heaviest attack was likely to be made, was strengthened by abatis and covered by the gunboats.

On this ground was fought one of the most terrible battles of the war.

The Union army had lost heavily on their retreat from the Chickahominy, both in men and material, but now they were in a strong position; and, moreover, defeat would be almost certain destruction, and they resolved that hitherto the rebels could come, but no farther.

The battle began about ten o'clock in the morning with a heavy artillery fire, which continued until afternoon, when Gen. Lee resolved to carry the Federal position by storm; and about two o'clock P.M. Anderson's North Carolina brigade charged across the level ground in front of Couch's division, but were bloodily repulsed by the 10th Massachusetts and 36th New York Regiments and the fire of the batteries.

The moment the enemy broke, the 10th and 36th left their works and charged them in turn, and took a new position in advance of the regular line. In this charge the flag of the 30th North Carolina Regiment was captured, and a large number of prisoners. While the 10th was occupying the advanced position Maj. Miller was mortally wounded by a shot through the neck, and when the Union army fell back was left, with other wounded men, in charge of Dr. Jewett, and taken to Richmond, where he died.

About four o'clock P.M. the enemy made a second attempt, with overwhelming numbers, to capture the position. They formed in three double lines, which deliberately filed out of the woods, formed in line of battle, and pushed steadily and rapidly on with the determination to force the position with

the bayonet, and so roll up the Union army from left to right.

When this stern gray mass of men fairly appeared in the open ground, sixty guns from the heights and the whole line of infantry opened a storm of fire upon them which flesh and blood could not withstand. After a desperate but vain attempt to force their way through the lines of the Union army, during which the "rebel yell" could be distinctly heard above the roar of battle, they broke, and fled in irretrievable confusion.

In this battle the 10th had a little over 400 men engaged. When the fight began each man had sixty rounds of ball-cartridge, and these were all expended, besides many more taken from the cartridge-boxes of the fallen. The losses in the regiment were 8 killed and 73 wounded. Among the killed or mortally wounded were Maj. Ozro Miller and Sergts. Hemmenway, of Co. D, and McFarlane, of Co. E; and among the wounded were Lieuts. Wheeler, Pierce, and Shurtleff.

After the battle was over the 10th was relieved, and marched to the rear of the batteries.

On the 2d of July the whole army was put in motion from the field where it had given the enemy such a terrible defeat, and moved to Harrison's Landing. Why Gen. McClellan was in such haste to retreat before a beaten enemy, leaving his badly wounded and considerable stores on the field, seems inexplicable, but such was the fact, and it most certainly reflects little credit upon him as a commander. When the veteran Taylor was hard pressed by Santa Anna at Buena Vista, and his officers urged a retreat, he nobly replied, "*My wounded are behind me, and I will never pass them alive.*" But here was a general claiming to have defeated the enemy, and yet hastily retreating before him and leaving many of his wounded to languish in rebel prisons!

At evening on the 2d the whole Army of the Potomac were encamped in column, by division, in an immense wheat-field, under cover of the gunboat fleet.

At this point the 10th remained until the 16th of August. On the 8th of July, President Lincoln visited the army, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The regiment was engaged a good part of the time on picket and fatigue duty, varied by an occasional reconnoissance toward the enemy's lines.

On the 16th of August the retrograde movement of the army was continued, and on the 20th the 10th arrived at Yorktown, where it remained until the 29th, when it embarked on board the screw-steamer "Key West" for Alexandria.

At Yorktown, on the 27th, Dexter F. Parker, of Worcester, formerly brigade quartermaster, reported for duty as major of the 10th, in place of Maj. Miller, who had died of his wounds in Richmond on the 15th of July. This appointment was received with anything but satisfaction by the line-officers of the regiment, and eventually produced a vast deal of trouble. It was not claimed by the officers of the regiment that Maj. Parker was lacking in bravery or any of the essentials of a gentleman, or the necessary qualifications for his particular branch of the service. The objections were precisely the same as would be raised in any volunteer regiment. He did not belong to the regiment and was not educated in the experience of a line-officer, and the officers of the 10th regarded the appointment as an innovation upon the claims of brave and competent men in their own ranks.

The troops debarked at Alexandria on the 1st of September, and were ordered to Fairfax Court-House, to the support of Gen. Pope. The march was commenced, and continued for a few miles, but on the 2d the troops were ordered to return to Alexandria; which order was soon changed, and they moved to the Chain Bridge, which point they reached at noon on the 3d. Here Col. Eustis assumed the command.

On the 5th the 10th moved forward with the balance of the troops toward the rebel army in Maryland. Gen. Pope had been superseded by Gen. McClellan, and on the 14th and 17th

* Grand division.

† From history of the Tenth Regiment.

were fought the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, in consequence of which the rebel army retreated once more into Virginia.

The regiment was in the vicinity of both these great actions, but not actively engaged in either. On the 15th a strong force, including the 10th, was ordered to the relief of the garrison at Harper's Ferry, then closely invested by Lee's army. The command proceeded rapidly on its way, but within an hour the firing at Harper's Ferry, which had been very heavy all the morning, suddenly ceased, and it was at once understood that the garrison, amounting to about 12,000 men, had surrendered. It was no doubt a shameful and unnecessary act, and the Union commander has been severely criticised. On the evening of the 17th the 10th reached the Antietam battle-field after a most fatiguing day of marching and countermarching, and threw themselves on the ground for a little rest.

On the 18th the 10th was assigned a position on the right of the front line, where it remained during the day. The battle, as is well known, was not renewed, and the morning of the 19th found the rebel army across the Potomac, and evidently retreating southward. After a great amount of marching the 10th went into camp on the 24th of September, near Downesville, where, on the 25th, the men were mustered for pay. The campaign had been a rough one, and the regiment—both officers and men—was ragged and shabby.

At this camp, on the 27th, eleven line-officers of the regiment tendered their resignations in consequence of the appointment of Maj. Parker. The names of these officers were as below: Captains Thomas W. Clapp, George Pierce, Samuel C. Traver, Joseph K. Newell; Lieutenants Hiram A. Keith, Joseph H. Bennett, Lorenzo M. Remington, George E. Hagar, Henry E. Crane, Edwin E. Moore, and James Knox.

Lieuts. Charles Wheeler and David W. Wells were honorably discharged on surgeons' certificates.

At dress-parade Col. Eustis informed the officers that he had received the resignations, but had not forwarded them, and would hold them until the next morning, trusting that they would be reconsidered and recalled. He cautioned them at the same time that they were violating the 7th article of war, and must expect the consequences.

None of them were withdrawn, however, and on the 28th the officers were all ordered under arrest. A court-martial was advised by Gen. Devens, the brigade commander, who deprecated in strong terms the action of the officers. From this time until the 14th of November the court-martial sat as opportunity was offered, and in the mean time the offenders remained with the regiment, under arrest and without arms or command. The last case was disposed of by the court-martial on the last-mentioned date, and forwarded for approval.

In the mean time, the regiment was almost constantly on the move in Maryland and Virginia, though scarcely under fire.

During the month of November a number of men were transferred from the regiment into the regular artillery service, most of them going into Butler's battery, 2d U. S. Artillery.

During the greater part of November the regiment was moving from place to place in Virginia, and in the beginning of December began a movement which terminated in front of the rebel position on the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg.

The 10th was present at the great battle of Fredericksburg, on the 18th of December, 1862, but, with the exception of being exposed at one time to a heavy shelling, did not participate. Upon the retreat of the army on the morning of the 15th, the 10th was selected as rear-guard for the left wing, and was the last regiment to leave the ground. The troops went into camp near Falmouth.

The officers who tendered their resignations had their cases gradually disposed of, and on the 20th of December the last of them received their discharges from the service. The sen-

tence of the court-martial was that the four senior officers be cashiered and the remainder dismissed the service.

Upon the presentation of a written statement of the facts to the President of the United States, he set aside the findings of the court, and all the officers were honorably discharged. Several of them subsequently served with credit in the army.

On the 26th of November, Lieut. Wallace A. Putnam, of Co. E, had excused some of his barefooted men from drill. Upon hearing of this the colonel called the lieutenant to account, and ordered him to take these men and bring wood three-fourths of a mile to replenish the fire in front of his tent, and keep at work until he ordered him to stop. The lieutenant, considering the order an inhuman one, flatly refused to obey it, and was at once put under arrest by the colonel. Upon his trial he pleaded guilty to the charges, and upon giving a written statement of the reasons for disobeying the orders the reviewing-officer returned him to duty.

About the 5th of January the 10th was virtually reconstructed, with mostly a new set of officers, the places of those killed, disabled, and discharged having been filled by new men.

The following list shows the officers at this time: Colonel, Henry L. Eustis; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph B. Parsons; Major, Dexter F. Parker; Adjutant, Charles H. Brewster; Surgeon, C. N. Chamberlain; Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Robinson; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. C. Clark; Quartermaster, Allen S. Mansir; Chaplain, A. J. Bingham.

Company A.—Captain, Ralph O. Ives; First Lieutenant, Levi Ross; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Knapp.

Company B.—Captain, William Streeter; First Lieutenant, E. B. Bartlett; Second Lieutenant, G. C. Kaulback.

Company C.—Captain, James H. Weatherall; First Lieutenant, Edwin Whitney; Second Lieutenant, E. H. Graves.

Company D.—Captain, Homer G. Gilmore; First Lieutenant, H. M. Cotrell; Second Lieutenant, E. B. Whittlesey.

Company E.—Captain, Edwin L. Knight; First Lieutenant, Wallace A. Putnam; Second Lieutenant, Simeon N. Eldridge.

Company F.—Captain, George W. Bigelow; First Lieutenant, L. O. Eaton; Second Lieutenant, T. S. Noble.

Company G.—Captain, George Pierce, Jr.; First Lieutenant, N. H. Gardner; Second Lieutenant, George W. Potter, Jr.

Company H.—Captain, Flavel Shurtleff; First Lieutenant, A. E. Munyan; Second Lieutenant, A. W. Midgley.

Company I.—Captain, Willard I. Bishop; First Lieutenant, William A. Ashley; Second Lieutenant, W. F. Darby.

Various articles from the officers of the regiment and others appeared in the papers, and altogether, with its distinguished services in the field and its internal difficulties, its history was among the most interesting and eventful of any that took the field from the State of Massachusetts.

The new chaplain did not remain long before continued ill health compelled his resignation. He was quite popular in his regiment, and upon the eve of his departure made a very feeling address to his companions.

In the latter part of January occurred the famous "forward-and-back" movement of Burnside's army, which was denominated the "mud campaign" by the soldiers. In this the 10th bore, as usual, a conspicuous part. The movement took place between the 20th and 24th of the month, and resulted in nothing except wear and tear of men and transportation.

Soon after the "mud campaign," Col. Eustis was placed in command of the brigade to which the 10th was attached. While encamped and doing picket duty along the Rappahannock, the pickets of the two armies kept open communications across the river, and exchanged newspapers, tobacco, coffee, and compliments, and occasionally written correspondence, notwithstanding it was strictly forbidden.

On the 6th of March, 1863, three wagon-loads of express

goods were received and distributed, making glad the hearts of the soldiers, who felt that they were still remembered at home. During the month of March reviews and drills indicated active work at hand. On the 8th of April the army was reviewed by President Lincoln, who was accompanied by his two sons.

At one period during the spring of 1863 a balloon was attached to the army, and the 10th Massachusetts had the honor of furnishing an officer (Lieut. Kaulback) and 30 men to take charge of the apparatus.

Gen. Joe Hooker was now in command of the Army of the Potomac, and high hopes were entertained of great things to come.

On the 20th of April, Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., who had been a long time in command of the brigade, was ordered to report to Gen. Howard, of the 11th Corps, as commander of a division, and on the following day he bade his old command an affectionate adieu.

While lying in their camps about Falmouth the boys of the 10th and various other regiments instituted a series of base-ball games to while away the monotony of camp-life. The game had not then risen to the prominence it has since acquired as a national one, neither had it been reduced to such a science as at the present time, but it furnished abundance of sport, and was played with the greatest zest by both officers and men.

On the 28th of April commenced the series of movements which culminated, on the 3d of May, in the battles of Salem Heights and Chancellorsville. The left wing of the army, under Sedgwick, gallantly carried the rebel positions in front of Fredericksburg which had cost such sacrifices in Burnside's army the previous December; but the centre and right wing, under the immediate command of Gen. Hooker, were repulsed at Chancellorsville, and this enabled Gen. Lee to throw an overwhelming force upon Sedgwick's corps and compel it to fall back across the Rappahannock with considerable loss.

The 10th was heavily engaged in the attack upon Salem Heights and suffered severely, losing 10 killed and 56 wounded. Among the killed was First Sergt. Amos Pettis, of Co. I, and among the wounded were Capt. Shurtleff and Lieut. Noble.

Col. Eustis, of the 10th, exhibited great skill and bravery in handling the brigade after Col. Brown was wounded. Maj. Parker was in command of the 10th.

The regiment remained in camp, which was named "Camp Eustis," from the 8th of May to the 5th of June, when active operations were again commenced. On the 23d of May, Co. K was made the color-company. The men were constantly exercised in drilling and fatigue duty.

On the morning of June 5th the ball was opened by the Vermont brigade, who crossed the Rappahannock in boats, charged the enemy gallantly under a heavy artillery fire, drove them from their rifle-pits, and captured 200 prisoners. During these operations the 10th was under arms, but took no part in them.

On the 7th a detail of 1000 men, including seven companies of the 10th, was sent across the river about eight o'clock in the evening, fully armed and equipped. Once on the farther side, they were furnished with intrenching tools, and by daylight of the 8th had thrown up a strong line, a mile in length, confronting the rebel position. The detail was then relieved, and recrossed the river.

Intrenching and skirmishing, varied by artillery firing, was kept up until the 14th of June, when the army began the famous march toward the culminating battle of the war, at Gettysburg. Lee was moving his army toward the North, and the Federal army moved in a parallel course abreast of him, and brought him to bay at length among the hills of Southern Pennsylvania when the rich cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore were almost within his grasp.

During the long and toilsome march, while at Westminster, the 36th New York, which had been brigaded with the 10th Massachusetts ever since they were at Brightwood, left the

brigade and returned home, the two years for which they enlisted having expired.

The 10th, during the terrible battle of July 3d, was among the reserves, almost constantly moving from one point to another, and during Gen. Lee's terrific cannonade with one hundred and twenty guns upon the centre of the Union position it passed through the concentrated storm, but fortunately losing only two men wounded.

On the 5th the army started in pursuit of the retreating enemy. On the 25th the 10th was near Warrenton, where it remained until the 15th of September. On the 21st of July a detail of three commissioned and six non-commissioned officers was made, to proceed to Massachusetts on recruiting service. On the 29th of July a fine new set of colors was received from Boston. The old colors were sent to Boston for safe-keeping.

On Saturday, the 8th of August, Capt. George Pierce rejoined the regiment, having been reinstated by Governor Andrew in his command. He was one of those who resigned on account of the appointment of Maj. Parker. About this time, also, the sutler made his appearance with two wagon-loads of goods. On the 17th of August the regiment was paid off for four months. Besides the allotments to their families, the quartermaster expressed home for the boys \$10,105. The regiment at this time numbered about 400 men.

On the 3d of September, Capt. Ives, who had gone to a house outside the picket-line for a glass of milk, was captured by guerrillas and taken to Richmond. About the middle of September, Col. Eustis was promoted to brigadier-general for meritorious services. Col. Parsons had commanded the regiment after the battle of Salem Heights.

Soon after the promotion of Col. Eustis about \$300 was raised to purchase a sword and accompanying trappings, to be presented to him as a token of esteem from the officers and men of his old command. A subscription was also started for the purpose of procuring a suitable memorial for presentation to Gen. McClellan. This last was participated in by the whole army.

At dress-parade on the 26th of September an order was read dismissing Capt. Ralph O. Ives from the service for violation of the 49th article of war. The regiment was again paid off on the 19th of September.

During the month of October the regiment was marching in Virginia, stopping for a few days at Bristow Station, where it was expected the troops would go into winter-quarters. On the 15th of October, Capt. Fred Barton, of the staff of Gen. Eustis, was captured by guerrillas while at Fairfax Station to see his father off on the cars.

On the 7th of November occurred the action at Rappahannock Station, where a strong work was captured by Gen. Russell's brigade at the point of the bayonet. In the course of the day the 10th lost 2 men wounded, 1 mortally.

At this place about 1500 of the enemy were captured, including the famous "Louisiana Tigers."

During the latter part of November the whole army made an advance beyond the Rapidan, and there was much skirmishing and considerable fighting between the 26th of November and the 1st of December, at which latter date the army commenced falling back toward Brandy Station. The 10th went into camp on the John Minor Botts farm on the 3d of December.

At this place the regiment constructed a permanent camp. The men built log huts, using tents for roofs. The huts were six feet by ten on the ground, with walls four feet in height.

During their stay at this camp a large number of the 10th Regiment re-enlisted for three years. Every man who re-enlisted was promised thirty-five days' furlough. On the 2d of January, 1864, the re-enlisted men of nine companies were mustered for three additional years of service by Capt. Smith, of Gen. Terry's staff, and on the next day the remaining com-

pany was mustered. At one time during their stay here rumors were afloat that the regiment would be ordered to Sandusky, Ohio, to guard prisoners of war.

About the middle of January the regiment was supplied with a new chaplain, in the person of Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Montague. Recruits began now to arrive in camp. Early in February the chaplain, having no suitable place for conducting religious services, set about constructing a chapel, which was soon completed. It was built of logs plastered with mud, and was seventeen by twenty-three feet and could accommodate about one hundred persons. It was decorated with bunting and evergreens.

Not long after the chapel was completed the major took possession of it for the purpose of practicing the bayonet exercise, but upon a representation of the matter to Col. Parsons the business was discontinued. A lyceum was organized in the regiment, and meetings were held once a week. There was heavy firing along the Rapidan on the 6th of February, and indications of some movement in the rebel camp.

On the 10th of February the re-enlisted veterans left for home on their promised furloughs. The balance of the regiment was consolidated into four companies, under command of Maj. Parker.

On the 19th, Gen. Eustis was presented with an elegant sword and trappings by the 10th Regiment. Maj. Parker made the presentation in an appropriate speech, which was feelingly responded to by the general. The old band of the 10th was reorganized as a brigade band, and rejoined the command under the lead of B. A. Stewart on the 14th of February, and on the 20th Mr. Burdick died very suddenly in the hospital. The regiment was again paid off on the 25th of this month.

From the 27th of February to March 2d the regiment was out on a reconnoissance. From the latter date until May 4th it remained in camp. On the 2d of April the paymaster again made his appearance. On the 18th there was a grand corps review by Gens. Grant, Meade, and Sedgwick. During the latter part of April various games of ball (wicket, base-ball, etc.) were indulged in, one company being generally matched against another.

On the 4th of May the whole Army of the Potomac broke camp and began the great forward movement under a new and at length successful leader.

The 10th was hotly engaged in the battle of May 5th, the initial conflict of the terrible "Wilderness" battles, and lost 115 killed and wounded, being about one-third of the whole. Among the killed was Lieut. Ashley, of West Springfield, and among the wounded were Lieuts. Eaton and Midgley, the latter mortally.

During the next day's fighting the 10th was in the reserve line, and suffered very little. Capt. Shurtleff was severely wounded in the arm. After two days' severe fighting, Gen. Lee became convinced that new tactics had been adopted by the Army of the Potomac, and that he could no longer maintain his position against Gen. Grant's tremendous assaults. He accordingly abandoned his advanced line, and retired behind his heavy intrenchments.

The 10th was slightly engaged on the 8th, losing 1 killed and 8 wounded. During the night of the 8th, Gen. Lee succeeded in taking up a very strong position across Gen. Grant's line of march, and here he held the national army at bay for the space of twelve days. On the 9th, Gen. John Sedgwick fell near the right of the 10th. Gen. H. G. Wright succeeded him in command of the 6th Army Corps.

During the battle of Spottsylvania, on the 10th, about 900 prisoners were captured by Gens. Russell and Upton's brigades of the 6th Corps. The total losses of the 10th from the 5th to the 11th of May were 17 killed and 94 wounded.

On the 12th of May occurred some of the most terrible fighting of the war. Under cover of a dense fog, in the gray

light of the early morn, Gen. Hancock, by direction of Gen. Grant, suddenly penetrated the left centre of the Confederate army, and captured their works and about 30 guns, together with 2 generals and 3000 men, who were immediately sent to the rear by Hancock with the laconic dispatch, "I have captured from thirty to forty guns; I have finished up Johnson, and am going into Early." The charge cut the rebel army in two, and Lee himself narrowly escaped capture.

But though this success was highly satisfactory, it did not demoralize the rebel general or his army, and preparations were immediately made by him to recover the lost ground, at whatever cost.

In the mean time the brigade to which the 10th was attached was placed inside the captured works, and here for twenty-three consecutive hours they withstood one continuous assault and sustained a most terrific fire. As evidence of the truth of these statements, it is said that two years after the battle "full one-half of the trees of the wood, at a point where the fiercest struggle ensued within the salient of the Confederate works, were dead, and nearly all the others were scarred from the effects of musket-balls."

A large oak-tree, twenty-one inches in diameter, was cut in two by musket-balls alone.*

A section of this tree is preserved at Washington.

The small battalion of the 10th lost in this battle 11 killed, 44 wounded, and 6 missing and prisoners. Among the killed or mortally wounded were Maj. Parker, Capt. Weatherell, Lieut. A. E. Munyan, and Sergts. James H. Abbott and Charles W. Thompson.

On the 17th the 10th Massachusetts and 3d Vermont Regiments made a reconnoissance in the direction of Spottsylvania Court-House to discover the position of the enemy's infantry line, which was successfully accomplished, the command driving the rebel cavalry before it for a distance of five miles.

On the 18th was fought the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, in which the 10th took a prominent part, and suffered correspondingly. The losses were 3 killed, 6 wounded, and 12 taken prisoners. Among the killed were Lieut. E. B. Bartlett and Sergt. Paull.

From the 18th of May until the 3d of June the regiment was moving toward the James River, foraging and skirmishing by the way. On the 3d of June occurred one of the bloodiest affairs of the whole war, the assault upon the rebel lines at Cold Harbor. The 10th was in the supporting line, and consequently suffered less than those in front. The loss was 1 killed and 4 wounded. Four men were also wounded on the 1st inst. On the 4th the regiment lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded. On the 6th, James Cormick, of Co. A, was killed.

On the 16th of June the regiment crossed the James River, and, marching all night and the next day, reached the vicinity of Petersburg at nightfall. On the 18th the 10th was engaged in an attack which carried the enemy's line in front, in which it had 7 men wounded.

On the evening of the 19th the regiment was relieved, and ordered to the rear.

During the 20th, while awaiting orders to return home, the rebels opened a battery of 20-pounder guns upon the command, by which Sergt.-Maj. George F. Polley was instantly killed.†

* The compiler recollects, during the investment of Atlanta, Ga., by Sherman's army, seeing a black-walnut tree, about two feet in diameter, nearly cut off by musketry-fire.

† A day or two preceding his death Sergt. Polley carved out the following inscription upon a board similar to those placed at the head of soldiers' graves: "Sergt.-Maj. George F. Polley, 10th Mass. Vols., killed June 1864." He remarked, "I guess I'll leave the date blank." Afterward, by advice of his comrades, he split up the board to kindle fires with.

An exact fac-simile of this was placed at his grave. He had been commissioned first lieutenant, but the commission did not reach the command until after his death.

The poor fellow was buried on the 21st at City Point, and the regiment embarked for home on the 22d.

It arrived in Springfield on the 25th, where it was tendered, on behalf of the people of Western Massachusetts, a most enthusiastic reception. The streets were decorated with banners and inscriptions, and every window and balcony was crowded with faces. Salutes were fired, church bells rung, and citizens, societies, and orders turned out to do it honor. The regiment numbered 220 men in the grand procession which graced the occasion.

The procession marched to Court Square, where Mayor Alexander welcomed the remnant of the gallant band which had left the city three years before, 1000 strong, in a most appropriate speech, which was responded to by Col. J. B. Parsons on behalf of the regiment, after which the men partook of a grand collation.

On the 1st of July the field and staff officers and five companies were mustered out by Lieut. Arnold, of the 18th U. S. Infantry, and on the 6th the remaining companies. On the 18th the regiment was paid off at Springfield.

CHAPTER XXX.

EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH, AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENTS.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

THIS regiment was raised mostly in the counties of Norfolk, Bristol, and Plymouth, and was mustered into the service Aug. 27, 1861. A portion of Co. K was from Springfield and Chicopee.

The commander, Col. James Barnes, and the surgeon, David P. Smith, were also from Springfield. Col. Barnes was promoted to command of the brigade July 14, 1862.

The regiment left the State under orders for Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1861, and on the 3d of September was ordered to cross the Potomac and report to Gen. Fitz-John Porter.

It participated in Gen. McClellan's Richmond campaign, was engaged in many of the bloody battles of the advance and retreat, and was present at the second battle of Bull Run or Manassas, Aug. 30, 1862, where its loss was equal to fifty-two per cent. of the number engaged.

The regiment was present at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, in the latter action losing again very heavily. In May following (1863) it took part in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, and in July following was on the field of Gettysburg.

In the great campaign of 1864, under Gen. Grant, it bore a conspicuous part and gallantly sustained the honor of its State. In July it was reduced to a battalion by the expiration of the term of service of a portion of the regiment, which was ordered to Washington. The battalion left in the field was in September consolidated with the 32d Massachusetts Regiment, and mustered out upon expiration of its term of service. The 32d Regiment was one of three to which was awarded a splendid outfit, furnished by Americans in Europe, for the three best-disciplined regiments at that time in the Union army.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The 20th Regiment was first stationed on the upper Potomac as a portion of Gen. F. W. Lander's brigade of Gen. Stone's division. It was engaged in the unfortunate affair at Ball's Bluff, where it lost 208 men, killed, wounded, and missing.

During the following winter the regiment was on picket duty on the Potomac. In May, 1862, the brigade, under Gen. Dana, marched to the assistance of Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, but on reaching Berryville was ordered back to Harper's Ferry. On the 25th it returned to Washington, and on the 27th of May embarked for Fortress Monroe, Va.

The regiment was engaged throughout the Richmond campaign of 1862, and took part in the actions at Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, Allen's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and Nelson's Farm.

After the retreat to Harrison's Landing it was transferred with the army to Northern Virginia, and thence to Maryland, and on the 17th of September it took part in the severe battle of Antietam, where its loss was 137 men.

Again, at the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was warmly engaged and lost heavily; during the following winter it was encamped at Falmouth.

In the grand campaign of Gettysburg it took an important part, and in the dreadful battles of July 2d and 3d, out of a total of 230 officers and men engaged, lost 110. It was in the pursuit of Lee toward and into Virginia, and at Kelly's Ford, on the 25th of August, received 183 recruits. On the 12th and 13th of October it was engaged with the enemy at Catlett's and Bristow Stations.

In October and November the regiment was skirmishing with the rebels under Ewell, and on the 5th of December went into winter quarters at Stevensburg.

While in this camp about two-thirds of the old members of the regiment re-enlisted for three years.

On the 3d of May, 1864, it moved forward into the terrible campaign of the Wilderness, and thence "on to Richmond," and arrived at Petersburg, twenty-three miles beyond the Confederate capital, on the 15th of June.

It was hotly engaged with the enemy on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of June, and on the latter date its services were of vast importance in checking a formidable assault.

The term of its original enlistment expired on the 18th of July, 1864, and those who had not re-enlisted were sent to Boston, where they were mustered out of service. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into seven companies and incorporated with the 15th Massachusetts, which made up a total of ten companies.

On the 12th of August it was engaged in the action at Deep Bottom, where it met with considerable loss, Maj. Patten being among those mortally wounded.

On the 23d of the same month it was in the severe engagement at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railway, where the entire number of men present, excepting ten, was either killed or captured.

On the 11th of September, Capt. Magnitzky arrived at the front and took command of the remnant of the regiment, now consolidated into one company of 70 men. Subsequently, upon the arrival of convalescents from hospital, it was organized into three companies, and employed in fatigue duty upon the fortifications until the latter part of October, when it was moved down the left of the line and encountered the enemy at Hatcher's Run. Advancing on the Boydton Plank-Road, it again encountered the enemy. On the 30th of November the battalion went into camp near Fort Emory.

On the 5th of February, 1865, it participated in the second movement across Hatcher's Run, and on the 29th of March began its march in the final campaign against Gen. Lee, participating in all the operations which culminated in the surrender of the rebel army on the 9th of May, 1865.

The regiment took part in the grand review at Washington on the 23d of May, and was mustered out of service on the 28th of July, after serving three years and ten days.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment had a considerable number of men from Hampden County scattered through its ranks, though there was no single company wholly from the county.

The regiment was organized at Camp Lincoln, Worcester, which place it left on the 23d of August, 1861, numbering 1004 men.

Its first campaign in the field was in connection with the

Burnside expedition against Roanoke Island. The regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Albert Maggi. It left Annapolis, Md., on the 6th of January, 1862, and passed a stormy and disagreeable month on board the steamer "Northerner," off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

It disembarked on the 7th of February, and was conspicuously engaged, capturing a rebel battery and a stand of colors in a steady charge with the bayonet.

On the 4th of March following Maj. Clark was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy in place of Lieut.-Col. Maggi, resigned, and took the command.

In the battle of Newbern it was hotly engaged, and again captured a battery in a magnificent bayonet charge, for which gallant action it was commended by Gen. Burnside and presented with one of the guns captured from the enemy. The gallant Lieut. F. A. Stearns fell in this engagement.

The regiment left Newbern on the 17th of April, and, marching *via* Elizabeth City, took part in the spirited affair at Camden on the 19th, and thus celebrated the first blood shed in the Rebellion by a victory.

In May the regiment made a forced march to Pollocksville, and rescued the 2d Maryland (Union) Regiment from imminent danger of capture.

On the 9th of July it went into camp at Newport News, near Fortress Monroe, and from thence, on the 2d of August, proceeded, *via* Aquia Creek, to Fredericksburg, where it encamped for a short season.

The command took part in the campaign of Gen. Pope, and was present and warmly engaged at the second battle of Bull Run. It was also engaged at the battle of Chantilly, where its losses aggregated 150 men, killed, wounded, and captured. In this battle the brave and accomplished Gen. Kearney fell near the battle-line of the 21st. Col. Clark was very near being captured, but finally came into the Union lines, after wandering in the woods until the fourth day succeeding the battle.

The 21st was hotly engaged at the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 15, 1862, where another valuable Union officer, Gen. Reno, was killed in the moment of victory. It was also present at the great battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th of the same month, by which the rebel commander was compelled to withdraw once more within the Virginia fortifications.

In the fatal attack upon the enemy's lines at Fredericksburg, in December following, the 21st bore an honorable part, and lost 69 men. The regiment was stationed at Falmouth, where it performed picket duty, until the 10th of January, 1863, when it was transferred to Newport News, and thence, in March, to the State of Kentucky. It was engaged in picket and scouting duty in various parts of East Tennessee from July to the middle of November, when it was moved toward Knoxville, where Gen. Burnside was besieged by a strong force under the rebel Gen. Longstreet. After sharp fighting and much weary marching, the 21st succeeded in reaching Knoxville on the 17th of November.

During the siege it was actively engaged, and bore a conspicuous part in the action of the 24th of November, when, in connection with another picked regiment, it forced the enemy from his positions in North Knoxville and occupied his works.

Upon the advance of Sherman's column from Chattanooga for the relief of Burnside, Longstreet hastily broke up his camps and retreated into Virginia, and during the pursuit the 21st was actively engaged, and shared all the dangers and privations of that remarkable period.

On the 29th of December the regiment, with the exception of twenty-four men, re-enlisted for the war. On the 8th of January, 1864, it started home on "veteran furlough," and on its arrival at Worcester was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

Upon the expiration of its furlough it rejoined the Army

of the Potomac, and was assigned to the first division of the 9th Corps, under Gen. Stevenson. In the famous movement of Gen. Grant's army upon Richmond it bore its full share of the murderous conflicts of the "Wilderness," Spottsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbor, losing many men and officers. On the 16th of June it was transferred to the lines in front of Petersburg, where it immediately became fiercely engaged with the enemy, taking part in the desperate assault which followed the explosion of the mine under the rebel works on the 3d of July, where its losses were severe.

On the 18th of August the military authorities decided it was not a veteran regiment, because, of the three-fourths who had re-enlisted, 56 men, for various reasons, had been rejected. The organization was ordered to be broken up, and the officers and non-re-enlisted men were ordered home to be mustered out of service.

On the 19th of August the remnant left behind was engaged, and lost several men, among them Capt. Sampson, Sergt. May, and private Murphy. Those remaining were soon after consolidated with the 36th Massachusetts Regiment. Capt. Clark was mortally wounded at Petersburg, but lived long enough to reach his home.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THIS regiment was raised in the four western counties of the State,—principally in the three river-counties. Horace C. Lee, of Springfield, was its first Colonel; Luke Lyman, of Northampton, Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. M. Brown, of Adams, Major; Geo. A. Otis, of Springfield, Surgeon; Miles Sanford, of Adams, Chaplain; Geo. W. Bartlett, of Greenfield, Adjutant; and William H. Tyler (2d), of Adams, Quartermaster.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 20, 1861. It was known as the 2d Western Regiment, and its officers were from the militia regiments of the State.

It left the State on the 2d of November, 1861, and arrived by sea at Annapolis, Md., on the 5th of the same month. At this point it remained until the 6th of January, 1862, employed in perfecting its drill and in learning the duties of camp-life.

On the last-mentioned date the regiment embarked on transports and proceeded to Fortress Monroe, where it arrived on the 11th. At this place two men—Michael Cavanaugh, of Co. F, and James M. Hamblin, of Co. E—were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, which was run down by a steam-tug.

The 27th formed a part of the Burnside expedition, and left Fortress Monroe on the 12th of January and arrived at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., on the 13th. Here the expedition remained, on account of severe weather, until the 6th of February, when the fleet proceeded to Pamlico Sound, and arrived in sight of Roanoke Island the same evening.*

On the evening of the 7th, after a heavy bombardment by the gunboats, the land forces, of which the 27th formed a part, were landed on the island, where they bivouacked in an open field in a drenching rain.

On the following morning, February 8th, the troops were formed, and advanced to the attack of the enemy's intrenchments. The approach was through almost impenetrable thickets and miry swamps; but nothing could check the ardor of the men, and the enemy's right and left were turned after a sharp encounter, and the place soon surrendered. In this its first engagement the 27th lost 5 men killed and 15

* This island is famous as having been the site of an English settlement in 1585, twenty-two years before the settlement at Jamestown, Va. It was, however, soon after abandoned.



Photo, by Hardie & Schadee.

Luke Lyman

LUKE LYMAN, son of Horace and Electa Lyman, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families of the historic town of Northampton.

He was born in Northampton, Nov. 1, 1824. His education was obtained at the public schools in his native town, which have ever been considered among the best in the State. He was reared as an agriculturist, and continued in that honorable vocation until 1856, when he was elected to the important office of register of insolvency, since which period his time has been occupied in the discharge of the duties of the various official positions to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens.

Gen. Lyman has ever been active in the political arena, and has been a Republican from the organization of that party. He has been chosen to various offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen, and brought to the discharge of his duties a sound judgment and a ripe knowledge of men and events. As mentioned above, he was elected register of insolvency in 1856, and in 1858 register of probate and insolvency, and has held the office continuously since. In addition to this he has held the office of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, water commissioner, clerk of that board, director in the Massachusetts Central Railroad, director in Hampshire County National Bank, engineer of fire department, and various other offices.

In military matters Gen. Lyman has ever manifested a lively interest, and in the old militia held the various ranks from private to captain.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he promptly and patriotically stepped to the front, and in the first outburst

of Northern patriotism, in April, 1861, he organized a company for the service, but, the call being filled, the company was not accepted. On the 15th of September, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 27th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and remained in the service until June, 1863.

The gallant 27th saw severe service, and Col. Lyman was ever found sharing the fortunes of the regiment, whether on long, tedious marches, or in front of rebel bullets. He accompanied the memorable Burnside expedition, and participated in the following engagements: Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Goldsboro', Gum Swamp, Whitehall, and the siege of Washington, N. C. He was a brave and gallant officer, and was commissioned brevet-colonel for brave and meritorious conduct at the siege of Washington, N. C. His conduct attracted the attention of the commanding officers, and he was commissioned brevet brigadier-general for meritorious conduct during the war.

Upon leaving the field, in 1863, he returned to Northampton, and was appointed by Gov. Andrew superintendent of recruiting for Hampshire County, and is now a member of the "Military Order of the Loyal League of Massachusetts."

In all matters concerning the welfare of his native town and county, Gen. Lyman has ever been found aiding in both time and money. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, and is the present eminent commander of the Northampton Commandery of Knights Templar. In religious matters he is a Congregationalist, and is a member of the first parish.

wounded. On the 11th it went on board the transports, where it remained for about a month in very crowded and uncomfortable quarters. Many were taken sick in consequence, and on the 12th of February Capt. Henry A. Hubbard, of Co. A, died.

On the 11th of March following the troops left Roanoke Island, and, landing on the coast on the 13th, marched toward Newbern, N. C. On the morning of the 14th the enemy was encountered, well posted in a strong position near Newbern, and immediately attacked by the 27th Regiment, which pushed forward and maintained the fight until its ammunition became exhausted, when it was withdrawn and replaced by another regiment. In this affair it suffered a loss of 15 killed and 78 wounded. The result compelled the retreat of the enemy, who was rapidly followed up by the Union force to the vicinity of the city, which was found abandoned and on fire in several places. The 27th crossed the river Trent in boats, the great bridge having been fired by the retreating rebels, and went into camp in the abandoned camp of the 7th North Carolina Regiment, about a half-mile from the city, where it found good quarters and abundant supplies. Here it remained about six weeks.

The month of May was passed at Batchelder's Creek, about eight miles from Newbern. On the 1st of June the regiment returned to its first camp, near the city, where it remained until the latter part of July, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lyman, Col. Lee being in command of a brigade.

While lying at this place the regiment made a reconnaissance to Trenton to ascertain the force and positions of the enemy. A body of cavalry was met and dispersed, and, finding no fortifications, the force returned to Newbern after an absence of three days.

On the 9th of September three companies of the regiment were ordered to Washington, N. C., and five companies to Newport barracks, the two remaining companies having been left some time previously at Batchelder's Creek. On the 30th of November the regiment, with the exception of the two last-named companies, was ordered to join the expedition to Williamston and Hamilton.

The 27th also formed a part of the expedition to Goldsboro', N. C. The brigade to which it was attached consisted, besides the 27th, of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 25th, and 45th Massachusetts Regiments, all under command of Col. Lee, of the 27th.

The brigade left Newbern on the 11th of December, occupying the position of rear-guard with the baggage-train. At nightfall the troops encamped on the Trenton road. On the 12th the march was over terribly swampy roads, which were continually growing worse. On the 13th, about noon, the command arrived within a short distance of Kinston, where the enemy were driven in by the advance. Here they encamped for the night. Two days' rations and twenty rounds of ammunition were served to each man. On the 14th the brigade moved up the road, leaving the 5th Regiment to guard the baggage, and soon encountered the enemy, who retreated. The 27th reached Kinston, where it encamped for the night. On the 15th it marched all day, and encamped about eight o'clock in the evening. On the 16th the enemy was encountered at Whitehall, when sharp firing ensued, and the 27th was ordered toward Goldsboro', and the following night encamped eight miles below that town. On the 17th the movement was resumed, and at eleven o'clock the command came in sight of the Wilmington Railroad. Here ensued considerable fighting, in which the 27th behaved finely. The object of the expedition being accomplished, the regiment returned to Newbern.

The command remained in camp near Newbern from this time until the 4th of January, 1863, when it was ordered to Washington, N. C., which place it reached by water on the 5th.

On the 27th of January two companies, G and H, were

sent, under command of Maj. Bartholomew, to Plymouth, N. C., where they arrived on the 28th, and Maj. Bartholomew assumed command of the fort at that place. Here they remained, doing garrison duty until the 8th of May, when they were ordered to Newbern. During their stay at Plymouth they performed considerable scouting duty on and around Albemarle Sound. Upon the attack of the post at Winfield, on the Chowan River, Co. H and three companies of the 25th Massachusetts were sent to its aid. The enemy hastily retreated and were pursued, and Co. H, having the advance, soon came up with them, and had a sharp encounter with a portion of the 42d North Carolina Regiment, in which the company lost two men killed and one wounded.

Everything remained quiet at Washington until the 30th of March, when the enemy appeared before the place, his advance driving in the pickets, and, his whole force being brought up, the place was regularly invested. Gen. Foster, being on a visit to the place, took command of the garrison. The enemy's batteries were completed, and fire was opened on the 3d of April, and the siege was pressed with great vigor for the next ten or twelve days. The weather was cold and stormy, but the men behaved admirably, whether under fire or running the blockade for supplies.

The rebels were in superior force and succeeded in cutting off all supplies, and rations began to be short, but, a short time after, the steamer "Escort" passed their batteries, with food and ammunition and the 5th Rhode Island Regiment on board, when the enemy, despairing of success, abandoned the siege, and retired to Kinston on the 16th.

On the 24th of the same month the 27th returned to Newbern. On the 27th, in the midst of a heavy rain, it started for Batchelder's Creek. On the 28th the enemy were unexpectedly encountered behind strong works, but were driven from them with the loss of forty men. The regiment lost one man, wounded. The command reached Newbern on the 30th.

On the 20th of May, in company with the 58th Pennsylvania Regiment, the 27th went on an expedition against the enemy at Gum Swamp. The command endeavored to gain the enemy's rear, and marched for fourteen hours, cutting their way through a dense, swampy undergrowth, and at length reached the rebel rear, where an immediate attack was made upon them, Cos. D and I following the opening-fire with a furious charge. The enemy were completely routed, with the loss of 170 men taken prisoners, one piece of artillery, and several ammunition-wagons. But they soon rallied, and in turn attacked the Union force, which retreated on Newbern, where a skirmish ensued, in which Col. Jones, the leader of the expedition, was killed.

From June until December the regiment was doing duty as provost-guard, and supported the cavalry in the Warsaw and Rocky Mountain raids; afterward joined Gen. Hickman's brigade at Newport News, Va., and was on duty at Norfolk and Portsmouth. During its stay at these points, up to the 22d of December, 1863, 200 of the men re-enlisted as veterans, and these went home on furlough; 194 recruits also joined the command. During the year 1863 the regiment had been in command of Lieut.-Col. Lyman and Maj. Bartholomew, Col. Lee being in command of a brigade.

On the 5th of March, 1864, the regiment took part in an expedition to Magnolia Springs. On the 22d it was relieved of provost duty by the 4th Rhode Island Regiment, and went into camp near Julien's Creek, Va., with the exception of Co. F, which was left at Norfolk until April 15, and a detail of 50 men who were on duty as prison-guard during the summer.

April 12th the regiment was engaged in an expedition beyond Suffolk, being gone three days and returning in a furious snow-storm. While stationed at Getty's, Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew had command of the regiment, Col. Lee commanding a brigade. On the 26th of April, under marching orders, the 27th went on board the steamer "Escort," which had relieved them a year before when besieged at Little Washington, N. C. The

steamer proceeded to Yorktown, Va., where the troops landed and encamped until the 4th of May. From this point the knapsacks and surplus baggage were sent to Portsmouth, Va., for safe-keeping.

At Yorktown the regiment was assigned to Gen. Hickman's brigade, composed of the 23d, 25th, and 27th Massachusetts Regiments and the 9th New Jersey Regiment, and constituting the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 18th Army Corps, Army of the James. Here Col. Lee again resumed command of the regiment. On the 1st of May it embarked on board the steamer "Wenonah," and, in company with a large fleet, sailed down the York and up the James River to Bermuda Hundred, where the troops landed on the 5th and encamped. On the morning of the 6th, Hickman's brigade took the advance and marched to Cobb's Plantation, six miles, driving in the enemy's pickets on the way. At four P.M. of the same day Hickman's brigade, with a section of the 4th United States Battery, was sent out by Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding 18th Corps, on a reconnaissance to Port Walthall, three miles away. The 27th had the advance, Co. H, under Capt. Sanford, being deployed as skirmishers. The column rapidly advanced, the skirmishers on both sides keeping up a brisk fire. At a place called Mary Dunn's Farm the enemy were formed in line of battle behind a fence near the railroad. The troops were immediately deployed in line, and moved on the enemy. The 27th was soon briskly engaged, the other regiments forming a supporting line, and the firing was kept up until nearly nightfall, when the command was withdrawn in good order, the orders being not to bring on a general engagement. The enemy's loss was stated by themselves at 200 killed and wounded, among whom were three field-officers. The loss in the 27th amounted to 1 man—Sergt. G. S. Mantor—killed and 15 wounded, including 1 mortally. The enemy did not pursue.

On the 7th the brigade was sent, accompanied by the same guns, to make a feint on Port Walthall, while Brooke's Division of the 18th Corps advanced to the railroad at another point, flanking the enemy and tearing up the track. The enemy were driven toward Petersburg, and several miles of the railroad and telegraph were destroyed. Five men were slightly wounded in the 27th. The heat was excessive, and there were about 150 cases of sunstroke reported in the brigade.

On the 9th of May the advance on Petersburg was resumed by the whole force, and the enemy were encountered in strong force near Arrowfield Church. Their skirmishers and batteries opened briskly, and the Union line of battle was quickly formed, with the 27th on the right and the 25th on the left, supported by the 9th New Jersey and 25th Massachusetts. A section of the 4th U. S. Battery was in position on the road, but was soon after disabled by the heavy fire of the enemy and forced to retire. This elated the enemy, and they immediately formed for a charge, their commander telling them that our forces were a lot of Massachusetts militia whom they could easily disperse. The rebel regiments which made the charge were the 11th, 23d, 25th, and 27th South Carolina, and, curiously enough, they were opposed by three Massachusetts regiments bearing the same numbers as the three last named,—Massachusetts against South Carolina. They came rushing forward with that peculiar yell so well known by the "boys in blue," four lines deep, and with such impetuosity that they reached within fifteen or twenty yards of the Union line before they were checked by the terrible fire poured upon them. Very few of them ever got back to their lines. When they were within fifty yards the 25th and 27th Massachusetts Regiments, on the flanks of the line, opened at right and left oblique a most deadly fire, literally piling up the dead and wounded. At the same time a portion of the 27th Massachusetts and 9th New Jersey Regiments made a counter-charge, and the enemy were soon driven behind their works beyond Swift Creek. The casualties in the 27th were Lieut. Pliny Wood, of Co. F, mortally wounded, 4 enlisted men killed and 31 wounded.

The battle closed at dark, and the brigade remained on the ground through the night, which was cold and disagreeable. At ten o'clock on the following morning, when expecting orders to move on Petersburg, the troops were ordered to withdraw to their intrenchments.

Orders were received to move on Richmond at daylight on the 12th of May, and the brigade advanced slowly in line of battle, "*en échelon*." Skirmishing continued through the day, and the 27th had four men wounded. The two succeeding nights were cold and rainy, and the men were exceedingly uncomfortable, being without blankets or overcoats, but there was very little complaining. During the 13th the brigade moved slowly in line of battle and without casualties. On the 14th the advance continued, and the line came in sight of the fortifications at Drury's Bluff at nine A.M. The outer line of works was quickly taken and the enemy driven within his inner defenses. The rebel batteries were silenced by sharpshooters. The casualties in the 27th on this day were 14 men wounded.

On the 15th there was sharp skirmishing all day, and the regiment lost 9 men wounded. During the 13th, 14th, and 15th the regiment expended 80,000 cartridges in skirmishing. On the last-mentioned day the troops commenced to throw up a defensive line, using shovels, bayonets, plates, tin cups, and anything they could possibly make use of, in the absence of sufficient intrenching tools. During the night of the 15th the 27th constructed a temporary breastwork of logs, rails, and dirt along their front, which was on an old road, and in the edge of a belt of timber about one hundred and fifty yards in width, beyond and in front of which was an open field running up to the main works of the enemy on the James River, at Drury's Bluff. In rear of the line was another open field of smaller dimensions. Co. D, which was on picket, was attacked several times during the night, and the enemy could be heard massing troops in front. Gen. Beauregard had arrived with heavy reinforcements, and was preparing for an overwhelming attack upon the exposed portions of the Union line.

At daylight, under cover of a dense fog, the enemy made a sudden and furious attack on the line with both musketry and artillery. The pickets had not time to rally, but the line of battle was ready, and opened on them with a rapid discharge of musketry. There was no artillery on the portion of the line occupied by the 27th. At three different times the enemy made desperate attempts to carry the line by an attack in front, but the troops held the ground for an hour, and repulsed the rebels with severe loss. At length they drew back, and there was a temporary lull in the firing. At this time the ammunition of the 27th was nearly exhausted, and a supply was ordered. Suddenly a volley of musketry was poured in from the rear. At first it was supposed that reinforcements coming up had mistaken friends for foes, but a glance at the long line of gray uniforms soon undeceived them. They were the enemy, closed *en masse* in rear of the line. A portion of the regiment faced about and fired into them, but another force, pressing in front, rendered resistance useless, and the colonel gave the order, "Left face, run!" A portion of the three left companies escaped, but nearly all of the remainder were captured.

This surprise was caused by the giving way of two regiments on the right of the 27th, in spite of all Gen. Hickman's efforts to hold his line until reinforcements arrived. The general sent Lieut. Wheeler, an aid, to notify Col. Lee that the right was withdrawn and to order a change of front in the 27th, but the lieutenant was mortally wounded while endeavoring to execute the order, and the message did not reach Col. Lee. Gen. Hickman, getting impatient at the continued absence of Lieut. Wheeler, started to attend to the matter himself, and was captured.

The casualties in the 27th were: killed, Capt. Charles D.

Sanford, a brave and accomplished officer and a promising young man, and 5 enlisted men; wounded, 1 lieutenant and 29 men; prisoners, 9 officers, including the colonel and lieutenant-colonel, and 243 enlisted men. The remaining portions of the regiment, after disengaging themselves from the swamps through which they were compelled to pass, were finally rallied under Capt. Moore, senior officer present, and were under fire during the greater part of the day. The disasters of the morning were partially redeemed, and the enemy were compelled to retire. The troops fell back to their camps at eleven P.M.

The following extract from a letter of Gen. G. Wietzell to Gen. W. F. Smith will throw considerable additional light on this affair. It is dated May 29, 1864:

"MY DEAR GENERAL,—Have just received full files of Richmond papers from 16th to 28th by flag of truce boat. Full details of our fight, with list of killed and wounded, and list of officers captured from us. The force that attacked my division was six brigades of infantry and one unattached regiment of infantry, and three batteries of artillery, all under Maj.-Gen. Ransom. His entire loss was 3000, by official list. Two brigadiers (Ransom and Cove) wounded. Several high officers killed. They have about 500 of my men prisoners. Gen. Hickman sends word that Gilmore could easily have gone in. They speak of the wire as a devilish contrivance which none but a Yankee could devise. Information pretty authentic that the bulk of Beauregard's force left us day before yesterday to join Lee. In haste, yours,

"G. WIETZELL.

"TO MAJ.-GEN. W. F. SMITH.

(Official copy.)

"J. W. HOLMES,

"Adj't. 27th Mass. Volunteer Infantry."

The surrender of the regiment occurred at about 6.30 A.M., and the prisoners were taken immediately to Richmond, where the officers were incarcerated in Libby prison and the enlisted men in a building on the opposite side of the street. Here they remained about two weeks, when the prisons were ordered cleared, and the officers were sent to Macon, Ga., and the men to Andersonville stockade. From the time the officers left Richmond until they reached Macon was about ten days. The enlisted men were subsequently shifted about and considerably scattered between Florence, Charleston, Mellen, etc. Over one hundred died while prisoners.

Col. Lee and Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew remained only about a week at Macon, when they were ordered to Charleston, to be placed under the fire of the Union batteries. These two were exchanged on the 2d day of August, 1864, and returned to the regiment, where the lieutenant-colonel remained until his subsequent capture. Col. Lee was mustered out, as elsewhere stated, in October following.

The seven remaining officers were removed from Macon to Charleston, and subsequently to Columbia, S. C., where two of them, Capts. J. H. Nutting and P. McManus, escaped and rejoined the Union army. The remaining five were held prisoners until the close of the war. None of the captured officers died while prisoners.

Following the Drury's Bluff affair the brigade was reorganized, the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment being added to it, and Brig-Gen. Stannard was assigned the command. The command of the 27th devolved on Maj. William A. Walker. The troops were engaged in picket duty until the 28th of May, when (on the next day, 29th) they were embarked on a steamer, and proceeded with the 18th Army Corps to White House, on the Pamunkey River, which was reached on the 30th.

On the 31st the troops moved with five days' rations toward Cold Harbor, and the next day joined the Army of the Potomac. Cos. F and H of the 27th were sent on the skirmish-line, where they remained until ten P.M. of the 2d of June, and had two men wounded. The other companies were sent to Devens' brigade, of the 6th Corps, and were on picket during the night. On the morning of the 2d these companies were moved by the right flank, and, passing under a heavy fire, had 4 men killed and 12 wounded.

On the 3d of June occurred the disastrous assault upon the rebel works at Cold Harbor. The 27th was deployed as skirmishers for the brigade, and in the charge which followed suf-

fered severely. The casualties were: officers killed, 3,—Major William A. Walker (commanding regiment), Capt. E. R. Wilcox (of Gen. Stannard's staff), and Lieut. Morse; officers wounded, 4,—Capt. Caswell (slight), Lieuts. McKay, Newall, and Harrington; enlisted men killed, 10; wounded, 54.

Capt. Caswell, being the senior officer, now took the command, and the regiment remained in the trenches until the evening of the 12th of June. During this period it was constantly under fire, and Lieut. Coombs (commissioned, but not mustered) was killed, and Lieut. F. C. Wright, of Northampton, mortally wounded. Five enlisted men were also wounded, and seven taken prisoners.

On the night of the 12th the regiment marched to White House Landing, arriving at five A.M. on the 13th. The distance was twenty-one miles, and the dust and stench from dead horses, killed in Sheridan's cavalry fight two weeks before, were almost intolerable.

On the 13th, Capt. Caswell was relieved, and Capt. Moore took command of the regiment. Here it embarked on the transport "Claymont," and landed at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox River, on the evening of the 14th. On the 15th the command crossed the Appomattox and advanced slowly toward Petersburg, driving the enemy's pickets before it toward their main force, about one and a half miles from the city. At four P.M. the enemy's outer line of works was carried with slight loss. The work of the day had been exhausting, the line having to push through thickets and swampy ground under a heavy fire of shot and shell. The 27th lost 11 enlisted men, severely wounded. During the 16th and 17th the regiment was in reserve, though under fire most of the time.

On the 18th of June a general advance was ordered, and one line of rifle-pits was carried and an assault made on the second line in front of Petersburg. The first assaulting line was formed of Col. Steadman's brigade, and the 27th was in the second line supporting. The advance was terrific and the slaughter almost unparalleled, Gen. Stannard remarking that he had never witnessed so severe a fire in any of the forty battles in which he had been engaged. Steadman's brigade was repulsed, but Stannard's advanced gallantly to its support and helped to establish the line within fifty yards of the enemy. The loss of the 27th in this affair was 3 officers wounded, leaving one lieutenant alone remaining, 10 enlisted men killed, and 32 wounded,—nearly fifty per cent. of the total number of men engaged.

Soon after this battle a number of officers were ordered back to the regiment from detached service, and during the two succeeding months Capts. McKay, Bailey, Caswell, and Bartlett and Lieuts. W. H. H. Briggs and W. C. Hunt rejoined the regiment and successively had the command. Immediately after the affair in front of Petersburg the command devolved upon Lieut. E. M. Jillson, the only commissioned officer remaining unhurt after the battle was over. The regiment remained in the trenches in front of Petersburg until August 24th, and was under fire every alternate two days during that period. Two men were killed and 8 wounded during the time by the enemy's sharpshooters.

On the 24th of August the 18th Corps was relieved by the 10th Corps, and the 27th went back to Gen. Butler's lines, between the Appomattox and James Rivers, where for the first time the men found themselves on friendly terms with the enemy's pickets (of Longstreet's Corps), and not exposed to danger from picket firing. Gen. Butler's good-will toward Hickman's brigade procured an order for the four original regiments to be transferred and sent to their old field in North Carolina. The 27th left the army on the 17th of September on the transport "Convoy." Col. Lee had been exchanged in August, and, meeting the regiment at Norfolk, obtained an order from Gen. Butler to retain all the men whose term of service expired before Oct 1. Capt. McKay and Lieut. Holmes

were detailed to take command of this detachment (179 men), and proceeded to Springfield, Mass., where they were mustered out on the 27th of September, 1864. Col. Lee's term of service expired on the 20th of September, but he was not mustered out until some time in October.

On the 19th of September that portion of the regiment still in the field sailed for Beaufort, N. C., on the steamer "United States." The regiment went into camp near Carolina City on the 21st, and, having no tents, built themselves log huts. The regiment was commanded by Maj. Moore from September 17th to November 21st, when Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew, who had been under fire with Col. Lee at Charleston, S. C., having been exchanged, arrived and took command.

On the 28th of November the regiment broke camp and proceeded to Beaufort, under orders from Col. McChesney, commanding sub-district. Here they were engaged on picket duty until the 4th of December, when they were ordered to Newbern, and embarked on the steamer "Massasoit."

On the 7th of December they landed at Plymouth, where they were assigned to a command under Col. Jonas Frankle, 2d Massachusetts Artillery.

December 9th the command moved out at five A.M., and soon encountered the enemy's scouts near Jamestown. Capt. Graham's company of North Carolina (Union) cavalry charged them, and they fell back to Foster's Mills. Here they made a stand and attempted to prevent a crossing of the stream. The 27th was sent forward and secured the bridge, and the enemy soon fled, pursued by Graham's cavalry. That night the force encamped at Williamstown and remained until the 12th, when an advance was made to Hamilton; the enemy's pickets were encountered three miles from this place. At Spring Church the force was divided. The 27th Massachusetts and 9th New Jersey, under Col. J. E. Stewart, of the latter regiment, were ordered to execute a flank movement and gain the rear of the enemy's works at Butler's Bridge. The movement was an entire success, and the rebels were taken so completely by surprise that Col. Hinton, of North Carolina, commanding the post, took the Union force for a Confederate reinforcement, and was only disabused of the belief when Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew grasped the bridle-rein of his horse and informed him that he was a prisoner.

The command returned to Plymouth on the 15th, the 27th acting as rear-guard on the return. The loss during this movement was 1 killed and 2 wounded.

On the 8th of January, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Newbern, which place it reached on the 11th. Six companies were stationed at Rocky Run, under command of Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew, and the other four companies at Red House, under Capt. McKay.

Early in March the regiment was brigaded with the 15th Connecticut, to form the 2d Brigade, 2d Division of the District of Beaufort, under command of Col. Upham, and ordered to report to Gen. Cox, at Cove Creek, where it arrived on the afternoon of March 4th.

From this point, on the 6th, the command of Gen. Cox made the movement which resulted so disastrously. At nightfall the troops had made only eight miles, to Gum Swamp. On the 7th the 27th marched from Gum Swamp to Southwest Creek, where the enemy were found strongly intrenched behind the creek. Skirmishing ensued, and during the night the Union skirmish-line was advanced within seventy-five yards of the creek, and rifle-pits were thrown up. The brigade numbered about 1000 men, and was at this time two miles in advance of supports.

On the morning of the 8th information was received that the enemy were making a movement on the left, and upon this Col. Bartholomew faced to the left and formed his command at right angles with the 15th Connecticut, who were also ordered to face in the same direction, but when found by Adj. Holmes, of the 27th, who carried the order, they were

lying on their faces and fronting away from the enemy, and seemingly bewildered as to what should be done. Subsequently, during the enemy's attack, they partially faced to the left, and fired directly into the ranks of the 27th.

There was a company of cavalry attached to this command, under Lieut. Fish, and they had two small howitzers, which the lieutenant placed in position and served splendidly until resistance was useless, when the gallant fellow limbered up and, charging directly through the enemy, escaped with his men and guns.

The enemy occupied the thick underbrush, from whence they poured in an incessant and heavy fire. By a sudden charge they forced the 27th back upon the 15th Connecticut, but the two regiments kept their ground for nearly an hour, when they broke and endeavored to escape, but, as the enemy had entirely surrounded them, very few succeeded. The 27th had one hundred and seventy-eight muskets at the beginning of the fight, and only one man succeeded in making his escape.*

While trying to rally his men Col. Bartholomew was struck through the leg and fell, and at his request Adj. Holmes remained with him. The adjutant had just succeeded in binding a handkerchief around the wounded limb and getting the colonel into a comfortable position beside a tree, when a rebel officer of Gen. Hoke's staff rode up, and, dismounting, snatched the handkerchief from the wounded officer, and, taking the overcoats, blankets, boots, and what money he could find from both men, rode away. They were soon taken to Kingston, where the colonel's wound was dressed, and from thence were removed to Goldsboro' the next day, where Col. B. was placed in hospital, with other wounded Union men, and three surgeons were left to attend them, who for a whole day paid no attention to them whatever, until Adj. Holmes reported the matter to a superior officer, who speedily ordered them to attend to their duties.

To Surg. Mathers, of the 28th Georgia Regiment, Col. Bartholomew was indebted for the saving of his limb after a council of surgeons had decided to amputate it. Adj. Holmes was permitted to remain with the colonel for a short time, when, with the remaining officers, he was sent to Weldon, where the officers occupied a church for two days, in the midst of a cold rain-storm, upon a promise that they would respect it. The wounded men were left in hospital at Goldsboro'. The able-bodied enlisted men were marched to Richmond, and the officers were taken from Weldon on the top of box-cars and placed in Libby prison.

A few days after this affair Gen. Sherman's army occupied Goldsboro' on their way north. While in Libby prison the officers purchased their own provisions, and consequently lived quite comfortably. Before the final campaign of 1865 began the officers were taken to City Point, and from thence went home on parole. The enlisted men were also paroled, and returned to Massachusetts. Subsequently they were taken to Annapolis, Md., and regularly exchanged.

Col. Bartholomew eventually recovered from his wound, though still crippled, and is at present living at Tampa, Fla. Both he and Adj. Holmes speak in the highest terms of Surg. Mathers, who was unremitting in his attentions to the Union wounded men; and, as a mark of gratitude for the saving of his limb, the colonel presented him with his gold watch-chain, which he had concealed when captured.

The rebel force engaged in this affair was Gen. Hoke's entire division, numbering, according to their own accounts, 8000 men. Their loss was not known. It was one of the last expiring struggles of the war. The battle of Bentonville occurred on the 19th of the same month.

The following statement exhibits the casualties in the regi-

* The loss of the 27th on the field in this affair was 14 killed and 48 wounded, including, among the latter, Col. Bartholomew and four other officers.

ment during the war, not including those who died in rebel hands, who probably numbered over 100 additional:

Commissioned Officers.—Killed, 6; died of wounds, 2; taken prisoners, 9;* wounded, 12; died of disease, 3.

Enlisted Men.—Killed, 70; died of wounds, 47;† died of disease, 128;‡ wounded, 272; died of disease while prisoners, (about) 250; taken prisoners, 430; deserters to Dec. 31, 1864, 51.

The following are the names of the commissioned officers who were killed or died of wounds and disease:

Capt. Henry A. Hubbard, Feb. 12, 1862, died of disease.

Lieut. Joseph W. Lawton, March 14, 1862, killed, Newbern.

Lieut. Cyrus W. Goodale, Oct. 30, 1862, died of disease.

Lieut. Edw. D. Lee, April 17, 1864, died of disease.

Capt. Charles D. Sanford, May 16, 1864, killed, Drury's Bluff.

Lieut. Pliny Wood, May 31, 1864, died of wounds.

Lieut. Edgar H. Coombs, June 1, 1864, killed, Cold Harbor.

Capt. Ed. D. Wilcox, June 3, 1864, killed, Cold Harbor.

Lieut. Saml. Morse, June 3, 1864, killed, Cold Harbor.

Maj. Wm. A. Walker, June 3, 1864, killed, Cold Harbor.

Lieut. Fred. C. Wright, June 27, 1864, died of wounds.

Asst.-Surg. Franklin L. Hunt, Nov. 18, 1864, killed.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THIRTY-FIRST, THIRTY-FOURTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, AND FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENTS.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

THIS regiment was raised in the western part of the State and designated the "Western Bay State Regiment." Co. E was mostly from Hampden County, and there were quite a number of Hampden men in Co. K.

On the 19th of February, 1862, marching orders were received, and on the 21st it left Boston, and reached Fortress Monroe on the 22d, when, taking on board Gen. Butler and staff, it proceeded to Ship Island, in the Mexican Gulf, where, after encountering considerable stormy weather, it arrived on the 20th of March. Here it remained until the 18th of April, when it sailed for New Orleans.

The regiment witnessed the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the wonderful naval victory of Admiral Farragut over the powerful rebel fleet which contested the passage of the river with stubborn but unavailing bravery.

On the first day of May, 1862, the city surrendered, or rather was taken possession of by the army and navy, the 31st Massachusetts Infantry being the first regiment to land on the levee, and to it was assigned the duty of dispersing the noisy crowd of traitors who thronged the river-front of the city, and of escorting the commanding general to his headquarters.

The regiment was at first quartered in the United States Custom-House; but in August the command was divided, and part, under Col. Gooding, stationed in Forts Jackson and St. Philip, part, under Lieut.-Col. Welden, at Fort Pike, and part assigned to picket duty in the city.

In January, 1863, the detachments were united, and on the 10th of February, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hopkins, the regiment took part in the Plaquemine Bayou expedition.

In March the division to which the 31st was attached was assigned to the army destined to invest Port Hudson.

On the 13th of April the regiment was hotly engaged at Fort Bisland, under Gen. Emory. It was present during the siege of Port Hudson, and was prominently engaged in the

battles of May 25th and 27th and June 14th. Soon after the surrender of this stronghold, which occurred on the 8th of July, 1863, it was ordered to Baton Rouge, when it was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, of the 19th Army Corps. On the 9th of September the three companies which had been on detached service at Fort Pike returned to the regiment.

On the 9th of December the regiment reported to Gen. Lee at New Orleans, and on the 19th was ordered to be mounted as cavalry, and was furnished with cavalry arms, sabres, and revolvers. It was for a time known as the 6th Massachusetts Cavalry.

It was subsequently brigaded with the 3d Massachusetts, the 2d Illinois, and the 2d New Hampshire cavalry regiments, which formed the 4th Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Col. Dudley, of the 30th Massachusetts.

The brigade was in the celebrated but disastrous Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, and participated in the desperate battles of Sabine Cross-Roads, April 8th, and Pleasant Hill, on the 9th and 10th. Upon the retreat of the army the 31st acted as train-guard until the army reached Grand Ecore.

Grand Ecore was evacuated on the 21st of April, and on the 23d occurred the battle of Cane River, in which the 31st led the advance, capturing a number of Texas cavalry. At Hudnot's Plantation, seventeen miles from Alexandria, a sharp action was fought, in which the 31st again distinguished itself and captured more prisoners. In the retreat from this point the regiment acted as rear-guard, and had numerous skirmishes with the enemy.

On the 3d of July the regiment encamped on its old ground of two years before, opposite New Orleans, where it remained until the 21st, when it started *via* the Mississippi and Cairo, on veteran furlough, on the steamer "Pauline Carroll." It arrived at Boston on the 4th of August and remained until the 8th of September, when it left Pittsfield for New York, from which port it sailed on the 9th, and landed at New Orleans on the 19th, of the same month. It was at this time restored to its original organization as infantry. A few days subsequently it again, by order of Gen. Canby, reported to the chief of cavalry to be re-mounted.

On the 19th of November the three years' term of service of Cos. A, B, C, and D expired, and they were mustered out of the service. The regiment was then consolidated into a battalion of five companies. At the close of the year 1864 it was the only Massachusetts regiment remaining in the Department of the Gulf.

From this time until the beginning of February the battalion was engaged in the arduous duty of guarding and protecting a large district of country on the right bank of the Mississippi, and had several collisions with scouting-parties of the enemy.

On the 8th of February the regiment was brigaded with three others, and the whole assembled at Carrollton preparatory to a march upon Mobile. The advance commenced on the 19th of March, and the regiment performed various duties during the siege of that important place. The forts were captured on the 8th and 9th of April, and on the 4th of May the regiment formed the escort of Gen. Granger, to whom Gen. Dick Taylor surrendered on that day. The regiment was finally discharged on the 30th of September, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.‡

This regiment was raised principally in Worcester County. Cos. D and G were largely from Hampden County. It left the State on the 15th of August, 1862, with full ranks, and proceeded to Washington, D. C., when it was ordered to Camp Casey, on Arlington Heights.

On the 22d of August the regiment was assigned to Gen. Banks' corps, and marched to Alexandria, Va., near which it

* Not including those taken at the Gum Swamp affair.

† This is only up to Jan. 1, 1865, and does not include those who died in the service or in rebel prisons.

‡ Three years.

performed picket duty during Gen. Pope's retreat from Manassas, and in addition furnished a provost-guard for Alexandria.

From the 15th of September, 1862, to May, 1863, it was stationed at Fort Lyon, one of the defenses of Washington. In June the regiment, together with the brigade to which it had been assigned (the 1st of Naglee's division), marched to Harper's Ferry and took possession, capturing a number of prisoners. It was for some time employed in that vicinity on picket duty. On the 18th of October the Confederate Gen. Imboden surprised and captured a portion of the force at Charlestown, West Va. Imboden was, however, beaten off by the brigade with considerable loss.

The regiment took part in the valley expedition under the command of Gen. Averill, who made a successful raid upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railway. In this movement the 34th extricated itself from a perilous situation in a masterly manner, under Col. Wells. On the return from the raid the infantry marched over the one hundred miles between Harrisonburg and Harper's Ferry in less than four days.

From Dec. 24, 1863, to April 29, 1864, the regiment remained in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, employed in various duties. At the last-named date it left Martinsburg with the force of Gen. Franz Sigel, and advanced up the Shenandoah Valley as far as New Market, Va., where, on the 14th of May, it was heavily engaged with the enemy, and lost 28 men killed and 74 wounded, including 1 officer killed and 8 wounded.

At Piedmont, on the 5th of June, a severe action ensued, in which the 34th bore a conspicuous part, and the command captured 1000 prisoners. This battle was fought by Gen. Hunter.

On the 9th of June the regiment was transferred to the brigade commanded by Col. Wells, and on the 17th it reached Lynchburg, and laid in line of battle the following night. On the 18th a severe battle was fought, and during the remainder of the month it was constantly engaged in marching and skirmishing, and suffered considerably from lack of provisions. On the 19th of the month it took part in the desperate battle of Fisher's Hill, where the rebels were terribly beaten by the army under Gen. Sheridan.

On the 13th of October, in a severe action, Col. Wells was mortally wounded and taken prisoner, and died the same evening at Strasburg. The 34th was also engaged on the 11th. On the 19th it was ordered to Newtown, Va., where it rested for a month after a most arduous campaign, during which it had lost 7 officers and 73 men, killed or mortally wounded on the field.

On the 18th of December the regiment received marching orders, and, marching to Washington, embarked on board a steamer and proceeded to the James River and joined the Army of the James; was assigned to the 24th Corps, and went into camp on the extreme right of the Federal line.

On the 25th of March, 1865, the regiment moved toward Hatcher's Run and repulsed a sharp attack by the enemy on the 1st of April. On the 2d it was engaged in the terrible and successful assault upon Battery Gregg, a strong advanced work of the enemy, which was carried under a terrific fire, and the fort and its entire armament and garrison captured, with a loss to the 34th of 4 killed and 36 wounded.

This was the last fighting in which the regiment was engaged, and it was mustered out of the service on the 16th of June following.

The following is a list of officers belonging to the 34th Regiment who were killed or died during its term of service:

Col. Geo. D. Wells, Oct. 13, 1864, killed at Stickney Farm, Va.

Maj. Harrison W. Pratt, Sept. 25, 1864, died of wounds.

Capt. George W. Thompson, Sept. 19, 1864, killed at Winchester, Va.

Capt. Wm. B. Bacon, May 15, 1864, killed.

Lieut. Samuel F. Woods, June 26, 1864, died of wounds.

Lieut. Albert C. Walker, Aug. 23, 1864, died of wounds.

Lieut. James Dempsey, Dec. 3, 1864, died of wounds.

Lieut. Malcolm Ammidown, Oct. 1, 1864, died in prison, Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. Charles I. Woods, Oct. 13, 1864, killed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mostly raised in the county of Berkshire, but Cos. A, D, L, and K were in good part from Hampden County. The regiment was recruited at Camp Briggs, Pittsfield, and left the State, Sept. 7, 1862, for Washington, when it was assigned to Gen. Briggs' brigade and went into a temporary camp below the Long Bridge, Va., and was subsequently, until November 13, engaged in various duties in Maryland and Virginia.

It was present under fire at the disastrous attack upon the rebel lines at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and subsequently took part in what was denominated the "mud campaign," in January, 1863.

In March a great amount of sickness occurred, and a new camp in a healthier location was laid out, when the men constructed a hundred and sixty comfortable log houses, or, as the boys were wont to call them, "*chebangs*," each twelve by seven feet, and five feet to the eaves, with a fireplace, and a floor of pine-poles or "puncheons." This work was completed in one week, and more than realized the expectations of the officers and surgeons.

On the 28th of April the spring campaign was opened, and the regiment crossed the Rappahannock and manœuvred until the 2d of May, when, making a night-march, they took position on the morning of the 3d in front of Fredericksburg Heights, also called Mary's Hill. In the course of the forenoon the position was gallantly carried, the enemy being routed at all points.

Pushing forward, the enemy were soon encountered in a strong position at Salem Heights.

The following paragraphs are from an account written by an officer of the regiment: "Renewing the attack, the first line of battle was severely repulsed, and thrown back in great disorder upon the second line, formed by our brigade, in which were three Massachusetts regiments. Nobly did they sustain upon that field the honor of the Old Bay State. Not a man faltered; freely they exposed their breasts to the leaden storm, and they who swarmed from the wood in assaulting columns, flushed with victory and yelling like demons, were thrown back into its sheltering cover, baffled, discomfited, defeated.

"At the beginning of their assault the 37th was in column by wing upon the extreme left of our line of battle, the right wing in part supporting two batteries.

"The enemy had come within fifty yards of the guns. At this point, by order of Maj.-Gen. Brooks, I sent Lieut.-Col. Montague with the left wing to check the assaulting column of the rebels, which, overlapping our line of battle, was endangering our left flank. Crossing a ravine, and moving by the flank under cover of a brush fence, they came within fifteen paces of the enemy's right without being perceived, and poured into them several deadly volleys, which threw them back in confusion to the shelter of the woods. The right wing having joined the left, and the 36th New York being added to the command, we held the enemy at bay on the extreme left of the front line during the night and the next day (May 4), during which time nearly the whole of Lee's army was engaged by the 6th Corps alone. After dark upon the evening of the 4th we fell back to Banks' Ford, and before daylight on the 5th safely recrossed the river.

"May 6th we returned to our old camp at Falmouth. June 6th we marched to Franklin's Crossing, and crossed over to the south bank June 10th. There we remained, threatening the enemy, till the 13th, when we recrossed the river and took

DR. C. B. SMITH.

DR. CYRUS B. SMITH is a descendant in the eighth generation from Lieut. Samuel Smith, who, with his wife, sailed from England, April 30, 1634. They settled first in Wethersfield, Conn., and in 1660 removed to Hadley, Mass., where he died in 1680. He was a magistrate, and was prominent in town and church affairs.

The subsequent generations were as follows: 2d. Chileab. 3d. Ebenezer. 4th. John, who was a deacon in Granby, Mass. 5th. Nathan, also a deacon in the same town. The above generations were prominent owners of real-estate and leading men. 6th. Samuel, a deacon in Granby, Mass. 7th. Cyrus, the father of Dr. Smith, and after whom he was named. He was born in 1810, and died Aug. 13, 1849, in Huntington, Mass. He was a leading citizen in town affairs and active in support of the church.

His wife, and the mother of Dr. Smith, was Julia Ann Warner, born in 1810, in Williamsburg, Mass., where she at present resides. She was the daughter of Silas Warner, of Williamsburg, who was the son of Jonathan, one of the first settlers of the town, a wealthy landowner, and prominent in military and civil affairs.

The ancestral line of the Warner family can be traced back to the Waldenses or Huguenots, who emigrated to England, and settled in Wales, shortly after the Reformation. The original name was "Werner," but it is quite probable the "Warners" of this country generally can trace their genealogy back to this Welsh origin.

Dr. Cyrus Burnett Smith was born April 24, 1839, in South Hadley,

Mass. When he was two years old his father removed to West Springfield, Mass., and when he was six years old to Springfield, Mass., where he engaged in the mercantile business. The next year his father removed to Huntington, Mass. Three years later his father died, leaving his mother and four children. Mrs. Smith removed to Haydenville, Mass. There she carefully trained her family of four boys, all of whom are now men of standing and influence in their respective communities.

S. Warner Smith, the eldest son, lives in Haydenville, Mass., and also Lewis Finley Smith, the third son. Dr. Smith is the second son: the fourth is William W. Smith, who resides in Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Smith attended the public schools in the towns in which the family lived until his seventeenth year, partially supporting himself by his own labor. He also attended school in Hartford, Conn., and the high school in Northampton, Mass., and supplemented this education by private instructions in Latin, French, and in music.

Selecting the medical profession, he entered the office of Drs. D. & J. Thompson, of Northampton, Mass., and later read with Drs. Thompson & Chamberlain, of the same place. Diligently pursuing his studies, he supported himself (with some assistance from home) by teaching instrumental and vocal music.

After a few months he entered the office of Profs. T. & H. H. Childs, of Pittsfield, Mass. While there he attended the Berkshire Medical College, taking the full course, and graduated in November, 1859



Photo. by Lewis.

the youngest member of his class, and was vice-president of the Alumni Association of the college. He commenced the practice of his profession at Indian Orchard (Springfield), Mass., where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Granby, Mass.

At the time of his departure from Indian Orchard his friends presented him with a valuable horse. He practiced in Granby and Indian Orchard until July, 1862, when he was examined by the board of surgeons in Boston, and was commissioned by Gov. Andrew, July 31st, assistant surgeon of the 34th Massachusetts Infantry. When he left Granby for the army his friends in that town presented him with a beautiful and valuable sword. During his first two years of service he was with the regiment, and on hospital duty at Washington, D. C., and about Alexandria, Va., and filled various positions as operating surgeon. He was appointed post-surgeon, and also placed in charge of the hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va., and was subsequently promoted surgeon of the 11th Massachusetts Infantry, Army of the Potomac. He had charge of the 3d Division hospitals, Army of West Virginia, with Hunter, Sigel, and Sheridan, in West Virginia; after the battle of Winchester, Va., in charge of the Smith Hospital several months.

He subsequently had charge of the field hospital, and was operative surgeon in this army department. He was also, for a time, in charge of the general hospital. He was mustered out of the service

in August, 1865, and returned to Granby, Mass., where he has since practiced his profession.

Dr. Smith has been a contributor to the medical journals of the day; has prepared valuable papers on the "Treatment of Asphyxia by Chloroform," which was published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and also an article on "Compatibility of Medicines," which was published in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter*. He was elected in 1878 president of the Hampshire District Medical Society, and re-elected in 1879, and is one of the councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Dr. Smith has well sustained the traditions of his ancestors by his active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his town. He has been a member of the school committee for many years, and was a representative to the Legislature in 1872, serving also at the special session in the fall of that year.

Feb. 18, 1865, he married, in Haydenville, Mass., Mary Jane, daughter of Jerome and Triphena (Root) Hulbert, of Pittsfield, Mass. She died July 31, 1868, in Granby, Mass.

He married a second time, Nov. 3, 1869,—Louise Jane, daughter of Christopher C. and Hannah (Leach) Aldrich, of Granby, Mass. Her father was a prominent woolen manufacturer, since retired from business, and residing in Granby. The children by this marriage are two,—Cyrus Aldrich, born Sept. 30, 1872, and Mary Louise, born Sept. 25, 1873.

JOSEPH KNIGHT TAYLOR.

JOSEPH KNIGHT TAYLOR was descended in the fourth generation from Ebenezer Taylor, who was one of the first settlers of Granby, Mass., and a noted Indian-fighter. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Hadley, Mass.

Levi, the son of Ebenezer, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, entering the army at the age of sixteen. He was at West Point, and while there witnessed Arnold's flight down the river to the British man-of-war "Vulcan."

His descendants now living remember hearing the old gentleman narrate many anecdotes of the Revolution. Like the Spartan mother, who, when her son went out to battle, said, "Return with your shield or upon it," so Levi Taylor's mother said to him, when he left his home to enter the

Continental army, "Levi, never let me hear of your being a coward."

Willard, the son of Levi, was for many years a deacon of the Congregational Church in Granby, Mass., where he died at the age of forty-eight years. His son, Frederick Taylor, Esq., the father of Joseph Knight Taylor, is a resident of Granby. His business is located in South Hadley, where he is engaged in the manufacture of paper.

The mother of Joseph K. Taylor was Sarah H., daughter of Rev. Joseph Knight, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Granby, Mass.

Joseph Knight Taylor, whose portrait appears upon this page, was born in Granby, Dec. 6, 1840. His



Photo. by T. R. Lewis.

Dr. K. Taylor

preliminary education was obtained at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., entering Amherst College in 1861, where he remained about one year, when he enlisted in Co. F, 37th Massachusetts Infantry. The company was then under command of Capt. George L. Montague. He was promoted to first sergeant, and participated with his regiment in many of the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

On Aug. 21, 1864, he was wounded at Charleston, W. Va., where he rose from a sick-bed to accompany his comrades to battle. His wound, which was in the hip, was a severe one. The ball was extracted, and for a time hopes were entertained of his recovery; and he wrote two letters in a hopeful spirit to his father; but a relapse followed, and he died suddenly, nine days after the action, in the field hospital at Sandy Hook, Md. He was a brave

and efficient soldier, and would, undoubtedly, have received a commission had he survived his wound.

Sergt. Taylor belonged to that large class of the promising young men of the country who, leaving their homes and friends, cheerfully took up arms in defense of the imperiled liberties of the nation, and, whether in the duties of the camp, on the weary march, or amidst the clash of arms, did thoroughly and well whatever duty was assigned them.

While his great-grandfather, Levi Taylor, fought to establish a nation, so, ninety years later, Sergt. Taylor fought and died to save it.

His remains lie in the cemetery of his native town, to which they were taken by his bereaved father. On his tombstone are these words:

"Sweet after battle is the tired soldier's rest."

up our line of march, whose northern limit was Gettysburg. Our corps protected the rear, crossing the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, June 27, 1863.

"At four o'clock P.M. on July 2, 1863, we reached the battlefield of Gettysburg, after a forced march of thirty-four miles, marching from nine o'clock P.M., July 1st, without a halt even long enough to make coffee. Almost immediately upon our arrival we were ordered on the double-quick to the support of our left, then hotly engaged in repelling the attack of Longstreet's corps. The next day we were kept moving, much of the time at double-quick, from point to point of the line of battle. The heat was intense, and about 20 men fell in the ranks from sun-stroke.

"About three o'clock P.M., while marching from the right to the left centre, we passed through the most terrific shell-fire I ever witnessed, in the first two minutes losing 23 men killed and wounded. The steadiness of the men (exhibited in this, the severest test of the soldier, when he is obliged to receive blows with no chance to give) justly entitles them, beyond anything else, to the proud name of veterans. With no quickened step, with no confusion, straight through that *feu d'enfer*, they marched with a coolness, a steadiness, that deserves the highest praise."

The fighting of the 3d virtually ended the series of terrible conflicts which will go down to history as the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Lee, satisfied that any attempt at a farther advance would end in irretrievable disaster, withdrew with his decimated battalions toward Virginia.

The Federal army followed the retreating enemy, and on the 19th of July the 6th Army Corps crossed the Potomac and advanced to Manassas Gap, where it took up a position near Warrenton, on the Sulphur Spring Road.

On the 30th of July the 37th was detailed by Gen. Sedgwick for service in putting down the draft rioters who were disgracing the American name in the city of New York.

Arriving at that place on the 2d of August, the regiment was ordered to Fort Hamilton, and on the night previous to the beginning of the draft it bivouacked on Washington parade-ground, with the exception of two companies, who were stationed in the building where the drawing was to take place. After serving on this duty for three days it was ordered back to Fort Hamilton.

On the 14th of October the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Halleck, at Washington, and on the 17th it rejoined its old brigade at Chantilly, and followed up the retreating rebel army.

On the 7th of November it was present at the battle of Rappahannock Station, though not closely engaged. On the 2d of December the army fell back and went into camp near Brandy Station, where the regiment remained until the 29th of February, 1864, when it moved to one of its former camps near Madison Court-House. On the 24th of March it was transferred to the 4th Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Corps.

At the commencement of the Wilderness campaign, May 4, 1864, the regiment numbered 29 officers and 580 enlisted men present for duty. In the dreadful battles of the 5th and 6th of May the regiment was in the thickest of the fray and suffered severely, losing 150 men killed, wounded, and missing, among whom were Capts. J. L. Hayden and R. P. Lincoln, and Lieut. Chalmers.

On the 12th of May the regiment was again closely engaged, and captured a stand of colors from the enemy. From this date to the 2d of July it was constantly on duty in various directions, and on the 9th of July, along with the 6th Corps, it embarked for the defense of Washington against Gen. Early. At this time it numbered 17 officers and 308 men. Arriving at Washington, it was engaged in the affair at Fort Stevens on the 12th, where it lost 7 men, killed and wounded. On the 14th of July it was furnished with the Spencer repeating-rifle. August 21st it was engaged in skirmishing nearly the whole day and lost 17 men, killed and wounded.

On the 16th of September the veterans and recruits of the 7th and 10th Massachusetts Regiments were consolidated with the 37th, pursuant to Special Order No. 302, War Department. This added 73 men to its ranks.

On the 19th of September the regiment, now numbering 296 guns, crossed the Opequan Creek and encountered the enemy in an action which lasted until dark, when they were driven through Winchester. In this affair the colors of Stonewall Jackson's old regiment were taken from the enemy. The 37th was warmly commended for its services on this occasion.

The regiment was engaged in provost duty at Winchester until the 13th of December, when it was ordered to Washington, and thence to the 6th Corps, in front of Petersburg, where it was encamped until April, 1865, with two short interruptions. These were on the occasions of the affairs at Hatcher's Run and Dabb's Mills, on the 5th and 7th of February, and on the 25th of March, at the time the enemy captured Fort Stedman, in the opening of the campaign of 1865. It was ordered to the lines in front of the fort, but had only marched a part of the distance when it was announced that the fort had been re-taken and the enemy driven into his own lines.

On the 1st of April the 37th participated in the attack upon the rebel lines, and was the first regiment to enter Petersburg, which surrendered to Col. Edwards.

On the 6th, after a four days' march, it was present and engaged in the last battle of the war, at Amelia Court-House. The following account of the share taken by the 37th is from the official report:

"At noon we had made a march of twenty-five miles, double-quickening nearly eight miles of the way, and were confronting the enemy, with a deep stream between us. Our brigade was on the extreme right of the line, and the 37th occupied the left of the brigade. Rushing like an avalanche across Saylor's Creek, with the water up to our arm-pits, we dislodged the enemy from the opposite bank and drove them over the crest of the hill.

"Beyond the stream, for a quarter of a mile, we advanced through a thick growth of underbrush, fighting as we went. The firing waxed hotter and hotter, until suddenly we found, to our dismay, that the regiment on our right had given way and the brigade on our left had broken the connection and halted some distance back. We were lost to our friends. Our nearest neighbor was our foe. The rebels came pouring down upon us, and within a few seconds had attacked and enveloped both flanks of the regiment. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Many men were wounded with the bayonet, and pistol-shots were freely exchanged.

"Meanwhile, the Spencer rifle was working the havoc for which it was intended. All down the front of our regiment the gaps that our fire opened in the enemy's ranks were fearful. They had started to attack us massed in heavy columns; scattered fragments only reached us. They came, throwing down their guns, raising their hands, and imploring a cessation of the fire. After the battle more than 70 corpses were counted on the ground in our immediate front; and when we consider that the proportion of the slain to the disabled on the field of battle is usually only as 1 to 6, it will be seen that the carnage was terrific. Among the prisoners who fell into our hands was Maj.-Gen. Custis Lee, the son of the commander-in-chief of the rebel armies. We lost in this engagement 8 men killed and 31 wounded.

"Sergt. Bolton was a veteran, transferred to our regiment from the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was one of the most perfect soldiers the regiment could boast; was always a courteous gentleman, and lion-hearted in battle. After passing unscathed through nearly four years of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, he fell in the very last engagement of the war, just as his comrades were rejoicing in the *finale* of their hard labors.

"Capt. Hopkins commanded the regiment in the engage-

ments of the 2d and 6th of April, and received great praise for the skill with which he handled his command. He was twice brevetted for his gallantry in battle. After the battle of Saylor's Creek, we followed the track of Lee's army until it surrendered, on the 9th, near Appomattox Court-House."

On the 18th of May, 1865, the regiment began its homeward march. It was reviewed on the 15th of June in Washington, and left for Massachusetts on the 22d of the same month. It was finally mustered out and disbanded at Readville on the 1st of July. The following officers were killed or died in the service: Assist. Surg. J. J. Ellis, March 27, 1863, died of disease; Capt. Franklin W. Pease, May 14, 1864, died of wounds; Lieut. Charles S. Bardwell, Oct. 6, 1864, died at Winchester, Va.; Lieut. George E. Cook, May 12, 1864, died of wounds; Lieut. J. Follansbee, May 23, 1864, died in hospital.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.*

The 46th Regiment included five companies from Hampden County,—viz., A, B, C, D, and E,—besides individuals in other companies. It was mustered into service in September and October, 1862, and was assigned to the Department of North Carolina. It arrived at Newbern on the 15th of November, 1862, and was placed in the brigade commanded by Col. Horace C. Lee, of the 27th Massachusetts.

Soon after its arrival, and while encamped on the Neuse River, two of its companies, A and K, were detached and assigned to outpost duty at Newport barracks, of which post Capt. Spooner was placed in command. During the winter the regiment remained most of the time in camp, engaged in fatigue duties and in perfecting its drill and discipline. It took part in the Goldsboro' expedition in December, 1862, and January, 1863, and returned to its camp on the 23d of January.

The detached companies soon after rejoined the regiment, and its duties were continued, large details being made each day to work on the fortifications, until the 13th of March, when the enemy showed his columns in force in front of the place and evinced a determination to attempt its capture. A strong demonstration was made on the Trent road, and the 5th and 46th Massachusetts Regiments were assigned important positions in the defense. But, the enemy attacking on the north side of the Neuse River, Gen. Palmer, commanding the division to which these regiments belonged, withdrew his command inside the fortifications.

On the 14th of March the 46th was sent out on the Trent road to reinforce Col. Amory, but only had the satisfaction of following a retreating enemy during the three following days. From the date of its return to camp until March 26th it was engaged in its old duties. On the last-mentioned date, with the exception of two companies, the regiment was sent to Plymouth, N. C., a very important post, then heavily threatened by the rebels.

Under command of Col. Pickett, of the 25th Massachusetts Infantry, the whole land-force was employed in strengthening and completing the fortifications.

The town of Washington was besieged during eighteen days by the enemy, and all this time the force under Col. Pickett worked uninterruptedly within sound of the besiegers' guns, expecting every hour that their own turn would come. But the enemy at length withdrew from the contest, having been defeated in every attempt, and the garrison at Plymouth escaped unscathed.

On the 8th of May the regiment went into barracks on the Neuse River, where it was employed in the construction of fortifications during the remainder of its stay, with the exception of the period occupied in the expedition against the enemy's outposts at Dover Swamp, about eight miles from Kinston, which attack was eminently successful.

During the absence of the regiment at Plymouth, the de-

tachment left at Newbern took an active part in the defense of that place against a second threatened attack. It was also employed upon outpost duty at Bachelder's Creek, where it served with the command of Col. Jones, commanding the line of outposts, and rendered gallant and efficient service in holding the position against a most determined attack made by the enemy on the 23d of May. In this severe encounter Col. Jones was killed, and in consequence of this deplorable event the detachment did not receive a just recognition of its services on the occasion.

Capt. Tift received most honorable mention in connection with this affair for great bravery and soldierly conduct in holding his position when the command of Col. Jones, demoralized for an instant by the fall of their leader, had fallen back. The brave captain valiantly held his post until discovered and relieved.

"The nine months' service, reckoning from the date of their muster into service, of five of the companies of the 46th Regiment expired on the 25th of June. It had been decided by the War Department that the term must be reckoned from the day of the muster in of the last, or tenth, company. This giving dissatisfaction on account of lengthening the terms of several other of the nine months' regiments, Gen. Foster issued a circular, leaving it to the option of the men to go home or remain. The 46th remained. Over 100 of the regiment re-enlisted, under command of Col. Frankle, who was recruiting at Newbern a regiment of heavy artillery," the 2d Massachusetts.

On the 23d of June the regiment reported to Gen. Halleck at Washington, D. C., for orders, and was assigned to Gen. Dix's command; which was preparing for a demonstration upon the rebel capital. Before reporting for duty, however, it was found that Gen. Dix did not desire the services of troops whose terms had so nearly expired; and, upon the proposition of Gen. Naglee, the nine months' regiments were ordered to report to Gen. Schenck at Baltimore, Md., where the 46th was assigned to duty in the brigade of Gen. Tyler, commanding the exterior defenses of that city. The brigade of nine months' men was stationed at "Camp Bradford," where it was employed in guard and patrol duty until the 6th of July, when it was ordered to occupy Maryland Heights, arriving there on the 7th of July. The brigade performed picket duty on the Sharpsburg road until July 11th, when it was sent to join the main Army of the Potomac.

It joined the 1st Corps, where it remained, momentarily expecting orders for active operations, until the day on which the Army of the Potomac crossed the river at Berlin, when orders were received for the brigade to proceed to Massachusetts for the purpose of being mustered out. On the 21st of July the 46th reached Springfield, and was mustered out of the service by Capt. Gardner.

The total losses of the 46th during its term of service were reported at 215 men, of whom 33 died of sickness.

CHAPTER XXXIII.†

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

THIS regiment‡ was recruited in the counties of Hampshire and Franklin in 1862, and served till August, 1863.

It was organized at Camp Miller, Greenfield, with the following officers: Colonel, H. S. Greenleaf; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. J. Storrs; Major, Henry Winn; Surgeon, F. A. Sawyer; Chaplain, J. F. Moors.

The regiment embarked for the Gulf of Mexico, on board the steamer "Illinois," on the 19th of November, 1862, and

† The greater, and by far the most interesting, portion of this chapter has been compiled from "The Color-Guard," by Rev. James K. Hosmer.

‡ Nine months.

* Nine months.

EDWIN C. CLARK.

EDWIN C. CLARK, son of Allen and Sophia Cook Clark, was born in Northampton, Oct. 23, 1826. Here he passed his boyhood, and was educated in the public schools. In 1849, when the "gold fever" swept over the land, he, like many other adventurous spirits, left for California, where he worked in the mines one year, and returned to Northampton. Here he remained one season, and then went to New York, and was with Beebe & Co. four years, at the expiration of which time he again returned to his native county, and located in Southampton. In this town he conducted the lumber business for four years, then returned to Northampton and en-

gaged in the livery business, where he has since remained.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he promptly—in April, 1861—enlisted in a rifle company; but the government declining to accept a single company, he, with others, recruited Company A, 27th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was commissioned second lieutenant. His war record he may well be proud of.

He was in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, and in the battles of Roanoke and Newbern. He resigned and came home in 1862. With others he enlisted a company, and was commis-



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

Edwin C. Clark

sioned first lieutenant in the 52d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; was subsequently commissioned quartermaster, and went with the Banks expedition to Louisiana. He was at the recapture of Baton Rouge, went with the army into Western Louisiana, and was post quartermaster at Barry's Landing; was at the capture of Port Hudson, and with the first regiment that ascended the Mississippi River; and mustered out of the United States service in the fall of 1863.

Mr. Clark married Emily L. Hine, of Lee, Mass., in November, 1850. Their family consists of four children, viz.: Ida B., Edwin C., Jr., Mary A., and William H.

Politically, he is a Republican. He attends the Congregational Church. He has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his native town, and was a member of the fire department more than twenty-five years, serving several terms as engineer. He has been superintendent and treasurer of the Northampton Street Railway Company since December, 1877.

The ancestors of Mr. Clark were William, who came from England in 1630, and died in Northampton in 1691. John, born in 1651. Increase, born in 1684. Daniel, born in 1712. Solomon, born in 1744, and died in 1821. Allen, born in 1789, and died in 1849.

MARK H. SPAULDING.

CAPT. MARK H. SPAULDING, son of Josiah and Fanny Hildreth Spaulding, was born in Townsend, Mass., March 20, 1827. His father was of the seventh generation by the name of Spaulding in this country, and descendant in a direct line of Edward Spaulding, who came to this country from England in 1630. The history of the Spaulding family is traced back to the time that Ethelbald began to reign in England, A.D. 716. The Spauldings were men of prominence in England and Scotland. The mother of Captain Spaulding was of the family of Hildreths, of Braintree.

Young Spaulding remained at home until fourteen years of age, during which time he attended the common schools. He was then apprenticed to a rope-maker, with whom he remained about one year, and then, as he facetiously expressed it, "I concluded that I should like the *pulling* of ropes better than *making* them, and went to sea." He experienced the ups and downs of seafaring life, and at the age of eighteen was second officer of a ship. He remained at sea many years, and traveled on salt water about four hundred thousand miles. He visited nearly all the cities and ports of Europe, the Mediterranean, ports of Africa, east and west coast of South America, nearly

all the West India Islands, and nearly every port, city, and State in the United States.

In 1848 he shipped as first officer of a vessel from Savannah to San Francisco. Upon arriving at California, during the "gold fever" of 1849, he became what was known as one of the old "forty-niners" of that period, and continued mining and trading until 1856. While here he was a member of the constitutional convention that made California a State. In 1856 he left the gold coast for New England, and in November of the same year began the mercantile business in Northampton, in which he has continued to the present time.

At the breaking out of the late civil war he rallied to the defense of his imperiled country, and in April, 1861, enlisted in a rifle company. The government, however, refused to accept a single company, and he with others then organized Co. A, 27th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and he was commissioned 1st lieutenant. He saw active service, and was ever found in the line of duty. He was in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina; in the battles of Roanoke and Newbern. Was disabled by sciatic rheumatism soon after the battle of Newbern by hardship and exposure, resigned, came home,



M. H. Spaulding

recovered during the summer, and enlisted a company; was commissioned captain in the 52d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and went with the "Banks expedition" to Louisiana, and participated in the second recapture of Baton Rouge. In the first expedition and demonstration on Port Hudson, Captain Spaulding had charge of the advance infantry picket line when the "Hartford" ran the batteries of Port Hudson, and was in the battles of Franklin, Vermilion Bayou, Opelousas, and the assault and final capture of Port Hudson. His was the first United States regiment that steamed the entire length of the Mississippi after the war commenced. At the close of an honored and active military career, Captain Spaulding was mustered out of the service in the autumn of 1863.

Politically, Captain Spaulding is a Republican, and has held many offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, always discharging their duties in a satisfactory manner. He was elected collector and treasurer of Northampton in 1865, and held the office nine years; was elected to the Legislature in 1875 and 1876, and was also chairman of the board of selectmen in 1876.

He has always labored to advance the interests of North-

ampton, and was decidedly active in hunting down the incendiaries that lurked about, causing such great havoc in the village in 1867.

In 1856 he united in marriage with Sylvia Sanders, of Townsend, Mass., daughter of Ebenezer Sanders, of the eighth generation of that name who came from England about the year 1625. Their family consists of six children, viz.: Sylvia S., Marcia, Nellie B., Mary L., Josephine, and M. Harry. Sylvia S. was one of the fifteen in number that comprised the first class of the Smith Female College.

The travels by land and water of Captain Spaulding have been of a very interesting character. He was in Rome, Italy, in 1848, when the French held armed possession for Pope Pius IX., and was at Sacrificios, near Vera Cruz, when General Scott bombarded and captured the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and has been in every port on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico from Campeachy to Sidney, Cape Breton.

Captain Spaulding is now one of the active business-men of Northampton; is a hardware merchant. He has been connected with the first parish of Northampton twenty-one years.

arrived at New Orleans after a short and generally pleasant voyage. During the two succeeding months it was stationed at Baton Rouge.

On the 13th of March, 1863, it was sent on a reconnoissance toward Port Hudson, and made a bold advance to within range of the guns of the fortifications. Col. Greenleaf, in his report for the month, says, concerning this movement:

"Our reconnoissance to within about five hundred yards of the rebel batteries of Port Hudson we regard as an exceedingly hazardous one to ourselves, but it was, nevertheless, handsomely done, the regiment not only deporting itself to my entire satisfaction, but in such a manner as to call forth the congratulations of our brigade and division commanders."

On the 1st of April the regiment moved from Pancoult, on the Bayou Lafourche, to Cox's Plantation, thirteen miles; on the 2d, from Cox's to Thibodeaux, fifteen miles; on the 4th, by rail, to Bayou Boeuf, seventeen miles; on the 9th marched from Brashear City, ten miles; on the 11th took passage on the steamer "St. Mary," and landed, on the 13th, at Indian Bend, on Grand Lake, about thirty-five miles from Brashear City, and marched thence about three miles, during which there was skirmishing with the enemy, who was driven back. Grover's division encamped for the night on Madame Porter's plantation.

The battle of Indian Ridge was fought on the 14th, but the regiment did not participate in the action, the brigade to which it was attached being in reserve. On the 15th and 16th it marched to New Iberia in pursuit of the retreating enemy,—a distance of thirty-two miles.

Four companies were left at this point on provost duty, while the remainder of the regiment advanced to Barre's Landing, where it remained until the 21st of May, busily engaged in collecting and guarding negroes, cotton, corn, sugar, molasses, etc., and in loading and unloading steamers. The six companies of the 52d and Nims' battery were left in charge of the post, the remainder of Grover's division pushing on in the direction of Alexandria. By the 5th of the month there had been collected about 4000 negroes, mostly women and children, 4000 bales of cotton, considerable quantities of sugar and molasses, and 100 horses.

On the 12th inst. Col. Thomas E. Chickering arrived from Opelousas, and, by order of Gen. Banks, assumed command of the post. On the 19th the companies left at New Iberia (A, E, F, and G) rejoined the regiment, having marched as far as Brashear City, and thence coming by boat.

On the 21st of May the command began its return march to Brashear City, taking with it a supply-train and a large number of negroes. The force was commanded by Col. Joseph S. Morgan, of the 90th New York Infantry Volunteers.

On the 22d, after a steady march of two days, the expedition reached Bayou Têche,—a distance of thirty-six miles from Barre's Landing. On the 23d the force marched about eighteen miles, passing through St. Martinsville, and encamped about a mile above New Iberia. On the 24th it marched about fifteen miles, passing through New Iberia, and encamped in a fine grove of oak on the Bayou Têche.

On the 25th the command passed through Franklin and Centreville, near which it was suddenly attacked in the rear by what the commanding officer supposed to be the advance of a large force under the rebel Gen. Mouton. Here the 52d was sent back a distance of five miles to repel the enemy, who, however, retreated, and the troops resumed their march, continuing it through the night, and making a distance, in the course of twenty-four hours, of forty miles. Brashear City was reached a few hours later. From this latter point it went by rail to Algiers, and thence by steamer to Springfield Landing. From thence it marched to headquarters in front of Port Hudson, where it arrived at midnight on the 30th, after a very fatiguing march of twelve miles.

From the 5th to the 8th of June the regiment formed a por-

tion of a column under Gen. Paine, which marched to Clinton and dispersed a body of the enemy.

On the 14th of June an assault was made upon Port Hudson, and the 52d was assigned a position in the line of battle, but was subsequently ordered to deploy toward the flank as skirmishers, to prevent a threatened attack by the enemy. It took up a position within easy range of the works, which it occupied until the 20th, when it was withdrawn and sent under Col. Greenleaf as part of an escort for a wagon-train to Jackson's Cross-Roads. While engaged in loading the wagons at the latter point it was vigorously attacked by a greatly superior force, which was gallantly repulsed with a loss to the enemy of 30 or 40 killed and wounded and a number taken prisoners. The regiment lost 2 men taken prisoners, and about 60 teams, which stampeded in the *mêlée*.

On the night of the 20th the command returned to its position in the besieging-lines before Port Hudson. Its loss during the month was 1 captain and 8 men killed, 12 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners; total, 23. The regiment arrived home on the 3d of August, and was mustered out of service Aug. 14, 1863. It returned *via* the Mississippi River, and was said to have been the first to ascend the river after the surrender of the rebel strongholds, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.*

The Rev. James K. Hosmer, who had very recently been settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Deerfield, was a volunteer in the 52d Regiment, and held the position of corporal in the color-guard. He kept a journal of his experiences and those of the regiment during his term of service, which was sent to his father's family, and others, in the form of letters, and at their request, on his return from the field, he revised the journal and consented to its publication under the title of "THE COLOR-GUARD," making a book of two hundred and forty-four pages. It is written in a scholarly, racy, and most interesting manner, and gives the reader the most graphic and vivid description of the life of a soldier of anything which we remember to have seen in connection with the great Rebellion. From the very beginning in the tent in Camp Miller, at Greenfield, to the close, it fixes the closest attention, detailing the thousand and one things pertaining to the life of the soldier with great faithfulness and a most lifelike delineation, which bring before the mind the varied scenes, both grave and gay, that mark the bivouac, the march, the battlefield, and the hospital.

Aside from its value as a narrative of thrilling adventures, skirmishes, battles, sieges, it possesses rare literary merit,—seldom found in works of the kind. In perusing its pages the attentive reader lives over again the life on board the crowded ocean steamer, where the soldier is stowed away in the midst of a confused mass of munitions of war, batteries of shining guns, bales of hay, accoutrements, mules, and boxes of provisions; he hears the bugle-call and the roll of the drum; he sees the ghastly paraphernalia of the hospital; he stands guard with the weary sentinel amid the pelting storm; he lies down in the muddy cornfield at night; he hears the whistling musket-bull and the shriek of the monster shell, and trembles with the terrible sound of battle. He grows weary on the long and perilous march beneath a burning sun; he sees the brave line of "boys in blue," the glittering bayonets sweeping to the charge, and hears the shout of victory from myriad throats as the rebel rag comes down upon the smoking ramparts, and the "starry banner" flings out its wondrous folds upon the sulphureous air.

His descriptions of the terrible fever and the death of his brother, the orderly-sergeant of his company, are equal to the finest passages to be found in the language; while his recital of ludicrous and picturesque camp-scenes is true to the very life, vividly recalling the times "when we went soldiering."

* Portions of Gen. Grant's army at Vicksburg had been furloughed and sent up the river at an earlier date. It was probably the first *regiment* to ascend the river.

We make some interesting selections from this book :

"Our guns were issued to us the other day,—beautiful pieces of the most approved pattern,—the Springfield rifled musket of 1862. Mine is behind me now, dark, black-walnut stock, well oiled, so that the beauty of the wood is brought out; hollowed at the base and smoothly fitted with steel, to correspond exactly with the curve of the shoulder, against which I shall have to press it many a time. The spring of the lock, just stiff and just limber enough; the eagle and stamp of the Government pressed into the steel plate; barrel long and glistening,—bound into its bed by gleaming rings,—long and straight, and so bright that when I present arms and bring it before my face I can see nose and spectacles and the heavy beard on lip and chin, which already the camp is beginning to develop. Then the bayonet, straight and tapering, dazzling under a sun-ray, grooved delicately as if it were meant to illustrate a problem in conic sections, smooth to the finger as a surface of glass, and coming to a point sharp as a needle."

Of the ocean passage and life on the steamer he thus discourses: "I have been down the brass-plated staircase into the splendors of the commissioned officers' cabin,—really nothing great, after all, but luxurious as compared with our quarters, already greasy from rations and stained with tobacco-juice, and sumptuous beyond words as compared with the unplanned boards and tarry odors of the privates' quarters. Have I mentioned that now our places are assigned? The 'non-coms'—non-commissioned meaning, not *non compos*, though evil-minded 'high privates' declare that it might well mean that—have assigned to them an upper cabin, with state-rooms over the quarters of the officers, in the after-part of the ship. The privates are in front, on the lower deck, and in the hold. I promise in a day or two to play Virgil and conduct you through the dismal circles of this Malebolge. Now I speak of the cabin of the officers. The hatches are open above and below, to the upper deck and into the hold. Down the hatch goes a dirty stream of commissary stores, gun-carriages, rifled cannon, and pressed hay, within an inch or two of cut-glass, gilt mouldings, and mahogany. The third mate, with voice coarse and deep as the grating of ten-ton packages along the skids, orders this and that, or bays inarticulately in a growl at a shirking sailor.

"Five sergeants in our company, and two corporals of us, have a state-room together,—perhaps six feet by eight. Besides us, two officers' servants consider that they have a right here. Did any one say 'elbow-room'?

... "The keel of the ship grates harshly upon the bottom. The captain jumps to the wheel, and it is about immediately, until land fades again, and it is once more 'one wide water all around us.' The sun sets gloriously behind this land of romance. A soft crimson haze hangs over it, and smokes up zenithward like rich fumes and vapor from old Ponce de Leon's fountain of youth. A splendor of cloud and light is thrown upon the west,—tall buttressed pillars glowing in the light as if the powers of the air had begun to paint there the proud escutcheon of the Spanish kings. In another moment I shall behold the crowned shield and the rampant lions; but it fades, and now to the eastward rises the moon. The sky to-night is vapory, with fine, clear lines of azure running through the vapor-like veins,—veins how blue and deep, as if filled with the blue blood of the true hidalgos of Old Castile!"

Approaching New Orleans:

"We go below for supper. When we return to the deck night has fallen, and in front we can just begin to see the lights of New Orleans. To the right of the city, in the heavens, glares a conflagration, red like a great light we saw on the night of our arrival at Ship Island, said then to be toward Mobile, and perhaps the signal-fire of the enemy. E. and I sit on the paddle-box watching the light,—the hostile city in chains and under our cannon. Now we are close upon it. At our side lies the 'North Star,' when plunge goes the anchor, with

its rattling chain, in twenty-five fathoms water. All is mystery about us except that through the night the invisible city looks at us through its blinking lights,—eyes alone visible, like the wolf that Putnam followed into its cavern. The 'United States,' the 'Boardman,' and other vessels of the squadron come up. The fine band of the 41st, on the 'North Star,' play 'Twinkling stars are laughing, love,' and other pieces, to the delight of all the transports. One of our fellows offers to 'swap our band for yours,' which goes for a great joke aboard the 'Illinois,' we being rather lame in point of music,—a few drums and fifes, with a most limited *répertoire* of tunes. A certain *creeper*, the pest of camps from time immemorial, has made its appearance on the 'Illinois,' as was to be expected, and been the staple horror of the latter part of the voyage. Of course some one must yell out the inquiry if the 41st know anything about them. The answer comes pealing back across the water: 'We've got 'em with U. S. marked on their backs.' So the jokes go through the evening.

"I sit on deck beneath a June-like sun. A crowd have assembled on the levee,—in large part, of contrabands. Boys cry the papers with Gen. Butler's farewell. Behind me, in the river, lie the 'Hartford,' with Admiral Farragut on board, the 'Mississippi,' 'Pensacola,' and the smaller gunboats. In the distance, down the stream, lie two French war-ships, and the 'Rinaldo' flying the cross of St. George. Up-stream lies a steamer with the flag of Spain,—swarthy watchmen on the paddle-boxes, the space over the fore-castle crowded with sailors of the same hue. There are but few merchant-ships, and little appearance of commercial bustle. Big artillery-men (artillery-men always look strong), Boston boys in red-trimmed jackets, wheel the light cannons aboard the ship. These shining pieces are no holiday affairs, that never go out of the arsenals except on Fourth of July or after an election, and then only to belch harmless discharges. Each one, on the average, has probably killed its score of men, and wounded perhaps two or three times as many. Smooth, elegant, polished, quiet, they stand on deck like elegant French swordsmen I have read of, who go with dainty rapiers, almost plaything-like, soft as silk, but dangerous as death.

"My first visit to the hospital put me face to face with its gloomiest spectacles. A mail had come, and it fell to me to distribute to the patients their letters. I had been giving letters to well men, had my own pocket full, was happy myself, and had come from among men happy as men ever are; for I have discovered the secret of happiness to be hidden in mail-bags. I rushed up the stairs leading to the second story of the building, the rooms of which are used as part of the hospital. Two or three doors were before me. I opened the first, and found myself alone in the presence of a corpse. It was the body of a man who had died the night before. He lay in full soldier's dress, decently-brushed coat with military buttons,—'his martial cloak around him,'—and with a white cloth covering the face. He was buried in the afternoon, the regiment, drawn up in a hollow square, solemnly silent while the service was performed, then standing reverently while the body and its escort with the muffled drum moved to the burial. I have heard of the 'wail' of the fife, but never made it real to myself until then, when across the parade-ground, down the street, then from the distance, came the notes of the 'Dead March.'

"In the next room to the one in which lay the corpse the floor was covered with pale, sick men. Now they have rough bedsteads,—'bunks,'—but then there was nothing but the mattress under them, and sometimes only the blankets. One or two attendants—as many as could be spared from the regiment—had the care of the whole, but they were far too few. One poor man was in a sad way with inflammatory rheumatism, which made it very painful for him to stir, and at the same time with dysentery, so that he required to be lifted every few minutes. Pale, forlorn men, away from friends, tended by

nurses who have no special interest in them and are over-worked, crouching, wrapped up in blankets, over the fire, or stretched out on a floor. God pity the world if it has sights in it more melancholy than a military hospital!"

Approaching Port Hudson:

"Boom! go the far-away guns. We are moving rapidly to the front; so the other regiments and the stout battery-men and the yellow cavalymen give way for us, cheering us on. Down a cross-road toward the river a sweet south wind shaking white cloud-favors in heaven at us, the sun smiling God-speed, and the lady rose-bushes, from fence-corners like balconies, showing their blossom handkerchiefs.

"A sweet woodland by-road! We rush forward at double-quick. Ah, here is war indeed! a colonel on the general's staff, just wounded by the retreating rebel pickets, lying by the roadside. I catch a glimpse of him on an extemporized litter of rails as he lies under the surgeon's hands. We rush by, —tramp! tramp! —at the double-quick, and he pushes himself up a little with his hands, so that we can see his pale face, just wounded ahead here in the road where we are going.

"Cautiously, boys! A few steps, and we stumble over the handsome horse of the wounded colonel, dead in the middle of the road, with eight bullets in him. There, too, is the bloody boot of his rider, hastily cut off after the wounding was accomplished. A company are detailed as flankers, and as they go through the wood a few rods distant from the road they hear the groans of other wounded men. They cannot go to them, for to stop would be to expose the whole flank of the column to danger.

"Now we pass other dead horses belonging to cavalymen, which were shot in the road by the retreating rebel pickets. At length we reach a fork where is a regiment drawn up, and Gen. Glover sitting on horseback with his staff, —a light-haired man, with face sufficiently resolute, his beard cut in a peak, and wearing a cavalier-hat. We halt only for a moment. The general's pointing hand indicates the direction we are to take; so down we go through a wooded road, driving before us the enemy's pickets, our flankers in the wood seeing them mount their horses and gallop off as we come within musket-range. Presently we go by their camps, where they have cut on trees some defiance or warning to us: 'Beware, Yankee! This is a hard road to travel.'

"By the side of the column rides an officer of engineers, who stops every now and then to note a by-path or prominent knoll, or draw a rough plan of the wood. The dust has hardly settled yet along the wood from the tramp of their retreating infantry. We press on close behind, until at length the column halts close within range of the Port Hudson batteries.

"It is now just after sunset. I hitch my cartridge-box a little off my shoulder for relief, and bathe my head and face in a roadside pool. At the head of the column spy-glasses are being passed from hand to hand among the officers. What is it they and the skirmishers see to the northward and westward from the bend in the road? If we camp here for the night, we rank and file will go forward and see for ourselves. They are the outer earthworks of the rebel stronghold. As the dusk deepens the column turns, and back we go, we fellows in the very heart of it, the crimson stripes of the standard leaping and flowing out above us like currents of arterial blood.

"We fell back that Saturday night two or three miles, then camped in the woods. Later a battery went forward to a position near that to which we advanced, and fired shells for a while toward the rebel intrenchments. Our blankets and baggage were four miles behind. We hung equipments and haversacks on the gun-stocks, and, wet with sweat, lay down in our clothes, without covering.

"The eyelids shut together like a pair of scissors-blades and cut the thread of consciousness; but in the midst of my dreaming crash after crash broke upon my ear like the chorus of doomsday. We all jumped to our posts, for we thought the

hour of battle had come. I looked at my watch by the light of a few embers: it was half-past eleven. At the time we were completely ignorant of the events that were transpiring. We know now that it was the fleet just passing the batteries, and all this was the uproar of the bombardment. Through the trees to the westward arose the flashes, incessant, like the winking heat-lightning of a hot summer evening. Through the air rolled reports, now isolated, now twenty combining in a grand crash, now a continuous roll of them, —a thundering rub-a-dub, as if the giants were going to storm heaven again, and were beating a *réveille* to summon every gnome and all the genii and each slumbering Titan to fall in for a charge. The centre of the regiment, the color-guard, rested in the road. The pickets, four or five rods off, could see the falling bombs, the streams of comet-like rockets, and the outlines of the shore-batteries lit up by the cannon flames. It went on, and we sat listening with our hands close at our guns. Then, at last, the heavens reddened high and far with a fiercer and steadier glare that moved slowly southward, crimsoning in turn the moss and old scars on the north, on the west, and on the southwest of the tree-trunks. Meantime came up the boom of cannon, slowly receding in the same direction. So we heard the swan-song of the stern old 'Mississippi,' abandoned, beaten with shot, ragged through her whole frame where shells had torn and burst. On that night a freight of dead men were on her deck, and the bodies of drowned men floated about her hoary hull for retinue. Then came a crash, —a light making all bright, flung back from the burnished gun-stocks, from the pool by the roadside, revealing the watching soldiers and the slain steeds fallen headlong in the road in the midst of the camp. So passed the veteran ship through fire and earthquake-shock to an immortality in history."

On the battlefield in Louisiana:

"Presently we hear the sound of firing. 'They have found them again,' I say to the color-sergeant; and we look off over the woods to where the white cloud of the discharge can be seen rising among the trees. As we sweep along the road toward the firing, the day each minute becomes more and more beautiful. Each minute, too, the roar of cannon is more frequent, and becomes mingled at last with sharp, rattling volleys of small-arms.

"We come at last into full view of the scene. We halt in the road; and, leaning against a fence, looking southward through the rails, the whole combat is visible to us, who are now within cannon-range. We look down a gentle slope. To the left we can see a battery posted, which fires very vigorously; then bodies of infantry, in long, dark lines, moving upon an open field in front of a wood. In the lines are gaps, which may be caused by moving over rough ground or by the plunge of shot and shell.

"To the right, again, we can see bodies of troops and batteries. Hear that long crash of musketry! each individual discharge so blending into others that we can only hear one long sound, *like the slow fall of some huge tower*. It is a rebel volley, terribly effective, as we afterward hear; and while the wind bears it to us we are ordered forward, and presently are on the very field.

"Ambulance-men with stretchers are hurrying across the field to a sugar-house in the rear, where a hospital is established. On each stretcher is a wounded man, and the number of these make it certain to us that the engagement has reached the sad dignity of a pitched-battle. We are passing ammunition-wagons now; now a tree, beneath which is a surgeon at work; and close where he stands, on his back, stiff and stark, dead, a tall, broad-chested man with closed eyes. The column files to the right, out of the road, and we stand in line of battle just in the rear of the action, within rifle-range of the woods where the enemy lie concealed, expecting every moment the order to advance. The firing, however, slackens; and presently word comes that the enemy are withdrawing.

"Between the color-company and the next company, through the centre of our line, runs the cart-track down into the field, along which is now constantly passing a stream of wounded men on stretchers or supported by comrades, and lines of rebel prisoners. I am close by, and can hear the talk of a sergeant, bloody, but able to walk, who is glad he has had a chance to do some service. I look, too, upon the ghastly head of a young lieutenant who is dying upon his stretcher, and upon many others. Prisoners come in by squads, sometimes five or six, sometimes twenty or thirty; some in gray, some in blue, some in faded brown. Once in a while there is an intelligent, good-looking face; more often the features are unintelligent,—the brutish face of that deteriorating class, the 'white trash.' Thus we stand close at hand to suffering and death.

"The pursuit is being continued down the road. Hours pass, and we still remain in line. We cook, eat, and sleep. I get out my portfolio and write a little. In the course of the day, up into the blue, calm sky go mighty columns of smoke, with deep reports, the explosions of rebel gunboats and transports, overtaken in the Têche by the victorious army, and blown up by their crews as they flee. Within half a dozen rods of our line is a field-hospital, where lie, of one New York regiment, the wounded colonel, the dead lieutenant-colonel, adjutant, and other officers and men. Of other regiments, too, are many wounded, Federal and rebel, some dying under the surgeons' hands. I go over and see the writhing wounded, and the hospital attendants laying out the dead. An Irish private lies close by the straight young adjutant, whose face is reverently covered, and not far off is a rebel covered thick with his own gore. Before death go down all distinctions and animosities.

"Does it not seem, when the experiences are so out of the common course and so dreadful, as if there ought to be some change in outward circumstances to make them correspond? But no; it was a perfect summer day, an almost cloudless sky, with a cool, sweet wind coming from the woods where the rebels had been hidden,—the woods green and fresh and innocent as if they were only a haunt for fairies.

"Toward night I go down the cart-path to the actual field, and see the broken muskets, the scattered knapsacks and clothing, the furrows where the enemy lay, the bloody pools where the dying fainted, the burial-parties, and the piles of distorted corpses lying by the trenches just dug to receive them."

In the hospital:

"At Baton Rouge we heard first of the sudden investment of Port Hudson by Gen. Banks, and that very day, in front of the beleaguered fortress, such a battle was threatened as the department had never known. The transports were all detained to wait for this struggle, and even the sick had been sent up from the hospitals to do duty with the ambulances. There would be no opportunity to rejoin the regiment for some days, so I went to the medical director: 'I am So-and-so, doctor, on leave of absence; if I can be of any service, send me up as a nurse till I can rejoin my regiment.'

"That night I went to 'Springfield Landing,' three miles below the grim, hostile batteries,—as near as peaceful vessels dare go. As we touched land at midnight the air was full of thunder, and whirling among the stars went the lighted fuses of the slow-revolving bombs, high up toward the zenith, then dropping through a long, fire-lit arch to a deep explosion,—all this, now close at hand, what we had been hearing on the remote bayou, fifty miles away."

Battle:

"A formidable battery of ship's guns has opened, within a few days, not far from us. My first visit to it was in the evening. Bivins and I slung our canteens (for we never miss an opportunity of going for water), and started down the blind, obstructed cart-track which leads out of the woods. Every few minutes came in the heavy crash of the Dahlgrens we were going to see, and the lighter reports of guns farther

off. We were soon out on the plain where the battery is placed. To the right of it ran a hedge, behind which, screened from the rebel riflemen, lay a regiment stationed there to protect the guns against a sudden dash of the enemy.

"It is now quite dark, but in the starlight we can see the outlines of the sandwork behind which the guns are ranged. The rebel intrenchments are from a quarter to a half-mile away in front of us. We can see three or four large fires burning within them. Volumes of flame and smoke roll up among the trees, and the soldiers about us think they can make out the figures of men standing by the glare. As often as once a minute, from the east, where lies a huge New York battery, from the right, which Weitzel holds,—or over on the opposite side from us, where lies the fleet in the river, as often as once in a minute, like heat-lightning,—flashes a cannon; then, in a few seconds, comes the roar; then another light within the fortress as the shell explodes.

"Now a 'Dahlgren' in our battery here is discharged. How fierce and sullen! I must have a nearer view; so I make my way in behind the earthwork itself, and stand with the sailors who are detached from duty on shipboard to manage these great fellows. Each gun stands on a broad platform, sloping from rear to front to prevent the recoil of the piece from sending it too far back. They are a part of the broadside of the Richmond, and have already done good service at the taking of the forts and the running of the Port Hudson batteries in March.

"'Ready there at No. 2!' says the officer in charge. The crew of 'No. 2' stand back, and I brace myself for the concussion. A sailor jerks a lanyard, and it is done. It is no light field-piece, remember, but one of war's grimmest monsters. Clash go my teeth together; my bones almost rattle; then follows the hungry, ravening shriek of the shell, which breaks forth like a horrible bird of prey to devour the whole world. It sweeps hoarsely toward the enemy's line; then I hear it go 'thud-thud!' through some obstruction. In a moment the air beyond is lit up with its bursting, and the sound roars back to us,—to us, now enveloped in the sulphureous cloud that wraps the whole neighborhood."

The attack:

"Before dark we were ordered into line and stacked our arms. Each captain made a little speech: 'No talking in the ranks; no flinching. Let every one see that his canteen is full, and that he has hard bread enough for a day. That is all you will carry besides gun and equipments.'

"We left the guns in stack, polished and ready to be caught on the instant, and lay down under the trees. At midnight came the cooks with coffee and warm food. Soon after came the order to move; then slowly, and with many halts, nearly four hundred strong, we took up our route along the wood-paths.

"Many other regiments were also in motion. The forest was full of Rembrandt pictures: a bright blaze under a tree, the faces and arms of soldiers all aglow about it; the wheel of an army-wagon or the brass of a cannon lit up; then the gloom of the wood, and the night shutting down upon it.

"At length it was daybreak, and with every new shade of light in the east a new degree of energy was imparted to the cannonade. As we stood at the edge of the wood, it was war on all sides. In a few moments we were in motion again. We crossed a little bridge over a brook thickly covered with cotton, to conceal the tramp of men and noise of wheels, climbed a steep pitch, and entered a trench or military road cut through a ravine, passing some freshly-made rifle-pits and batteries. We are now only screened from the rebel works by a thin hedge. Here the rifle-balls began to cut keen and sharp through the air about us, and the cannonade, as the east now began to redden, reached its height,—a continued, deafening uproar, hurling the air against one in great waves till it felt almost like a wall of rubber, bounding and rebounding from

the body,—the great guns of the 'Richmond,' the siege-Parrotts, the smaller field-batteries, and, through all, the bursting of the shells within the rebel lines and the keen, deadly whistle of well-aimed bullets. A few rods down the military road the column paused. The work of death had begun, for ambulance-men were bringing back the wounded, and, almost before we had time to think we were in danger, I saw one of our men fall back into the arms of his comrades, shot dead through the chest. The banks of the ravine rose on either side of the road in which we had halted; but just here the trench made a turn, and in front, at a distance of five or six hundred yards, we could plainly see the rebel rampart, red in the morning light as with blood, and shrouded in white vapor along the edge, as the sharpshooters behind kept up an incessant discharge. I believe I felt no sensation of fear, nor do I think those about me did.

"Our brigadier is with us at the front; and now, calling the colonel, the two soldierly figures climb the bank of the ravine and take a narrow survey of the ground. In a moment the order comes. We are to move up this rough path to the right, then advance out from the shelter of the trees into the open space before the fortifications, deploying as skirmishers meanwhile, and making our way through the fire to a closer position. We climb up the path. I go with my rifle between W.* and H.*, keeping nearest to the former, who carries the national flag. In a minute or two the column has ascended and is deploying in a long line, under the colonel's eye, on the open ground. The rebel engineers are most skillful fellows. Between us and the brown earth-heap which we are trying to gain to-day the space is not wide, but it is cut up in every direction with ravines and gullies. These were covered, until the parapet was raised, with a heavy growth of timber; but now it has all been cut down, so that in every direction the fallen tops of large trees interlace, trunks block up every passage, and brambles are growing over the whole. It is out of the question to advance in line of battle: it seems almost out of the question to advance in *any* order; but the word is given, 'Forward!' and on we go. Know that this whole space is swept by a constant patter of balls; it is really a 'leaden rain.' We go crawling and stooping; but now and then before us rises in plain view the line of earthworks, smoky and sulphureous with volleys; while all about us fall the balls, now sending a lot of little splinters from a stump, now knocking the dead wood out of the old tree-trunk that is sheltering me, now driving up a cloud of dust from a little knoll, or cutting off the head of a weed just under the hand as with an invisible knife. I see one of our best captains carried off the field mortally wounded, shot through both lungs,—straight, bright-eyed, though so sadly hurt,—supported by two of his men; and now, almost at my side, in the color-company, one soldier is struck in the hand and another in the leg. 'Forward!' is the order. We all stoop, but the colonel does not stoop; he is as cool as he was in his tent last night when I saw him drink iced lemonade. He turns now to examine the ground, then faces back again to direct this or that flank. W. springs from cover to cover, and I follow close after him. It is hard work to get the flag along; it cannot be carried in the air, and we drag it and pass it from hand to hand among the brambles, much to the detriment of its folds. The line pauses a moment. Capt. Morton, who has risen from a sick-bed to be with his command, is coolly cautioning his company. The right wing is to remain in reserve, while the left pushes still farther forward. The major is out in front of us now. He stands upon a log which bridges a ravine,—a plain mark for the sharpshooters, who overlook the position not only from the parapet, but from the tall trees within the rebel works. Presently we move on again through brambles and under charred trunks, tearing our way and pulling after

us the colors; creeping on our bellies across exposed ridges, where bullets hum and sing like stinging-bees; and right in plain view the ridge of earth, its brow white with incessant volleys.

"Down this slope, and it will do. The color-guard is some rods in advance of the company, and many pause. I hear cheering. A ridge hides the space in front of the works from which it comes, and I tell W. I must creep up and see the charge.

"'Better not,' he says. 'We will go where our duty lies, but we had better run no risk beyond that.'

"He is wiser than I. While he speaks I have partially raised myself to climb forward to the point of view. Balls are striking close by me. I have become a mark to sharpshooters in the trees, and lie down again to be safe.

"The color-guard are under orders not to fire except when the colors are specially threatened. My piece is loaded and capped, but I can only be shot at without returning the discharge. Down into our little nook now come tumbling a crowd of disorganized, panting men. They are part of a New York regiment, who, on the crest just over us, have been meeting with very severe loss. They say their dead and dying are heaped up there.

"We believe it, for we can hear them, they are so near; indeed, some of those who come stumbling down are wounded; some have their gunstocks broken by shot and the barrels bent, while they are unharmed.

"They are frightened and exhausted, and stop to recover themselves; but presently their officers come up and order them forward again. From time to time afterward wounded men crawl back from their position a few yards in front of where we are,—one shot through the ankles, who, however, can crawl on his hands and knees; one in the hand; one with his blouse all torn about his breast, where a ball has struck him, yet he can creep away."

In the sap:

"You shall go with me into this outmost sap and know what sights and sounds it is our business now to be familiar with. Into this sap I am obliged to go three times a day for my rations, out of the retreat of the colors. First we must creep out of our ravine through the top of this prostrate tree, whose boughs catch our clothing; then up by the charred trunk, the feet slipping in the mud. Your head now comes within the range of riflemen in the trees over there. Sometimes they are in the trees, though not always. A few steps more, and we come within full range from the parapet; but do not stop to look. Stoop as low as you can, and run. This stump will shelter you,—pitted with the striking of balls against it, as if it had the smallpox when a sapling. When you have caught your breath, run for that trunk. It is an ugly one to get over, for it is breast-high, and one's whole body has to come into the enemy's view. Once over this, and the road is smoother. We soon gain the cover of the woods, and are comparatively safe. The other day I was twice shot at while passing the space we have just been over. I do not know how near the bullets came; only the first seemed as if it were sweeping my legs off at the knee with its sharp rush. I stooped and labored through the brush, when the second came cold along the length of my spine just above the vertebræ. We are to have a better road, however. One of Co. E has just been shot through the head—dead in an instant—here, and we are to have a protected passage-way.

"Down this little gully, and we enter the beginning of the sap at the end of the military road. Behind the angle, just back there, is the station of the ambulance-men. They wait there day and night with stretchers ready. These stretchers are now all blood-stained. Three or four a day out of the brigade and working-party are carried out. The ambulance-corps is made up largely of the musicians, but music—We never hear it now, not even the drum and fife. It is too stern a time for that.

* Fictitious names.

"We pass out into the sap. Here is the most dangerous point of all, just at the entrance, where the first man from our regiment was killed the day of the assault. You see how the rebel parapet commands it. We are going considerably nearer to it, but we shall be better sheltered. 'Tis just in front, with an old shot-pierced building behind it, and white sand-bags lying on the top of the lawny slope. That old building *might* be a ruinous mill, and those bags *might* be grist laid out there along the wall until the miller was ready for it, but every bag or two there is a sharp-eyed Mississippian with his rifle pointed through some chink. Let us go at a good pace, so that no one of those fellows will have a chance to 'draw a bead' on either of us. The trench goes under a large trunk, stretching from bank to bank, and from here we are tolerably safe. Only tolerably, for the other day, close by here, one of our company was hit in the face by a glancing ball; and Sergt. Bennett, of Co. K, was mortally wounded by a fragment of one of our own shells, which flew back into our lines from over the rebel parapet, where the shell exploded. We are coming close, you see. Climb a steep pitch now, and we reach the station of Co. D. The sap is here about six feet wide and four deep, dug out of the hard soil, the dirt being thrown out on the side *toward* the enemy, forming a bank rising about five feet from the surface, and therefore about nine feet from the bottom of the trench. Here now are our boys, the few that are left,—barely twenty. Along the top of the ridge of earth logs are placed, into the under side of which notches are cut at intervals of three or four feet, leaving, between the earth below and the timber above, a loop-hole four or five inches in diameter for the men to fire through. McG. has just sprung down after discharging his piece. Before he loads again let us climb up and take a view of the world through the hole. Carefully! Lay your body up against the steeply-sloping bank, resting your feet on the edge of the sap. By all means take care that the top of your head does not project above the narrow timber. Your face is at the hole now. From the outside a groove runs along the top of the thick bank, then comes the open air, and opposite you, within call easily enough, is the deadly ridge,—the two or three tents behind it, the old ruinous chimneys, the one or two shattered buildings, so near you can plainly see threads, and bricks, and splinters. Do not look long. Every yard (perhaps the intervals are less) behind the sand-bags there is a rifleman. Mellen, of Co. F, has just been shot while aiming his piece through one of these holes. The ball entered through the hole, hit the band of his gun, then the lock, splintering wood and steel, then crashed in through his chest.

"You duck your head now as the balls whistle over. It is a marvelous sound, but you would soon get over that here. They go with a hundred different sounds through the air, according to the shape, size, and velocity of the projectile. Two strike the bank. It is like two quick blows of a whiplash. That went overhead, sharp as the cut of a cimeter; another goes with a long moan, then drops into the earth with a 'thud!' It comes from some more distant point, and is nearly spent. A shot comes from some great gun in the rear,—an earthquake report, then the groaning, shuddering rush of the shell, as if the air were sick and tired of them and it was too much to be borne that they should be so constantly sent.

"But let us go out to the end of the sap. We pass the young captain of engineers who is in charge here,—a pleasant, active young fellow, who nods back to us as we give him the salute. We make several turns, and presently are at the end. Negroes are making the trench here wider. We push through them to the cotton-stuffed hoghead at the extremity. They roll this forward a foot or two, then dig out behind it, and so on. A lieutenant of engineers and a negro have just been shot here. From this crevice we can get a peep. Is it not near? You can easily throw a hard tack across. Looking back on to

a side-hill, we can see some of the old wreck of the assault,—a rusty gun or two, muddy equipments, and there a skeleton. Some regiments got very near on the 14th. Close by runs the little disused path, among weeds and wild-flowers, along which, before we came, the garrison used to go from their works to the road. It looks innocent as the path up Pocomtuc, but what a way of death it would be to him who should go out of the sap and try to walk in it! Our boys in the sap have distinguished company. Almost every day Gen. Banks comes through,—sometimes with quite a retinue, sometimes only with Gen. Stone.

" 'Well, boys, how do you stand it?' said he the other day to our men.

" 'Arrah, now, yer honor,' said Pat O'Toole, 'we're nearly dead intirely for the want of *whisky*.'

One more extract, and we close the sketch. After the surrender the troops visited Port Hudson and the grounds lying between the hostile lines. On the first day the "color-guard" visited the salient in front of where the 52d had lain for twenty-five days breasting the fiery storm of war. In speaking of his second visit to another portion of the rebel lines, Mr. Hosmer says:

"The 'citadel' at the southern end of the intrenchments was the goal of an excursion on the day following. It was a walk of a mile and a half. Here the siege-operations had been of greater magnitude than at our approach. The effects of the enormous artillery of the fleet appeared as they could not be seen elsewhere. Here, too, the rebels had placed along the bluff their most formidable guns,—the mouths that had spoken so thunderously the doom of the 'Mississippi,' stranded on the shore opposite there that night in March when we listened in the woods. We found great cavities where the large bombs had exploded. If the earth was soft, it is not exaggerating much to say that these were large enough for cellars to small houses. If the earth was hard, they were large enough to make rifle-pits for a soldier. We came to smooth round holes, a foot or so in diameter, bored down into the earth out of sight.* I thought at first they were ventilators to some deep bomb-proof or subterranean passage of the enemy, but they were too numerous and too irregularly disposed for that. They were made by descending shot. Presently we found some projectiles,—gigantic bolts of iron two feet long and eight inches thick, and cone-shaped at one end. We could not begin to lift them, nor many of the fragments of the exploded shells.

"The shells were the missiles whose wonderful flight I had watched so often, alone, at midnight, from the top of the slope above the ravine of the color-guard. The southern horizon would light up with the wide-spreading glare of the discharge; then came the majestic planetary sweep of the ascending bomb, revealed by its revolving fuse, far into the zenith, the deep, swinging roar, the stern music of the rushing sphere; then the awful fall from the perihelion of its tremendous orbit, and the earthquake crash at last. In such manner once, perhaps, a circling world with fire-charged heart burst into the asteroids.

"As we approached the southern defenses, we found them to be evidently of older construction and more formidable character than those we had before seen. The citadel was an outlying work in front of a double or triple line of parapets. Less than an eighth of a mile opposite, across a depression, was a seventeen-gun battery of ours, which had added its force to that of the fleet. From this battery toward the river ran a trench perhaps forty rods in length. Opening from the trench, a zigzag sap approached the citadel, so dug that troops could come up to its walls without exposure. The approach touched

* A rebel surgeon, Dr. Boyd, taken prisoner during the siege of Vicksburg, stated that he had seen these holes made by heavy shells from the mortar fleet that extended into the ground sixteen feet by actual measurement.

the hostile parapet, and ended in a mine which was nearly completed at the time of the surrender, and ran—a deep, resounding cavern—far under the feet of the defenders. It was designed, by means of this, to blow this whole part of the fortifications into the air.

“The clash of the hostile forces here had been tremendous. It was impossible to think of the Northern power except as a terrible fiery tide, which, responding to some tempest-breathing of God, had hurled itself upon this outpost. I came when the storm was gone, and could see the mark of the sublime impact. The sea had torn its rugged zigzag way through the bosom of the hill and plain, dashed against battlement and cliff, and reared at the bases until it had hollowed out for itself deep, penetrating channels. Everywhere it had scattered its fiery spume. Within the citadel lay siege-guns and field-pieces broken and dented by blows mightier than those of trip-hammers; wheels torn to bits; solid oaken beams riven as by lightning; stubborn parapets dashed through almost as a locomotive's plow dashes through a snow-drift,—these and the bloody garments of men.”

CHAPTER XXXIV.

57TH AND 61ST REGIMENTS ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

QUITE a number of men enlisted in these regiments from the county of Hampden, though there was no full company from the county.

The 57th was organized at Worcester as the 2d Veteran Massachusetts Volunteers, in the autumn, winter, and spring of 1863–64. It left the State for the field on the 18th of April, 1864, though not fully organized, and with one company (H) unarmed.

The regiment arrived at Annapolis, Md., on the 20th of April, and was assigned to the 9th Army Corps. It crossed the Rapidan on the 5th of May, and at once became engaged in the Wilderness battles, and in that of the 6th sustained a loss of 251 men, killed, wounded, and missing. Among the wounded was Col. Bartlett. Again, in the action of the 24th, the regiment suffered severely, and Lieut.-Col. Chandler was taken prisoner.

On the 15th of June the regiment crossed the James River, and encamped within sight of Petersburg. About sunset on the 17th of June the 3d Division, 9th Corps, with which the 57th was connected, carried the rebel works with the bayonet. The loss was 5 officers and 41 men, and among the wounded of the 57th was Capt. J. M. Tucker.

In the bloody affair known as the action of the “crater,” on the 30th of June, the regiment was in the assault which followed the springing of the mine under the rebel works. The “crater” was occupied by the 57th and other regiments, and the men were so crowded as to be incapable of acting to advantage, but they maintained the position against every attempt of the enemy to regain it until the repulse of the 4th (colored) Division of the 9th Corps, which fell back upon the troops already thronging the covered-way, and brought on the greatest confusion. A terrible charge of the rebel infantry followed, and the affair, which promised so much in the beginning, ended in disaster and defeat.

At the commencement of the action the 57th numbered 7 officers and 91 enlisted men, of whom 6 officers and 45 men were killed, wounded, or captured, and the national standard of the regiment was lost in the *mêlée*.

Maj. Prescott and Capts. Howe and Dresser were killed, Lieuts. Barton and Anderson wounded, and Lieut. Reed missing. The remnant of the regiment was left in command of Lieut. Albert Doty.

From July 31st to August 18th the regiment was on duty in the trenches, and in that period lost five enlisted men, killed

and wounded. On the 19th of August it took part in the operations on the Weldon Railway, and in a fight of an hour's duration lost 15 men out of a total of 46, or 33 per cent.

The regiment was again engaged on the 30th of October near the Pegram House, losing several men. Lieut.-Col. Tucker was now in command. It was engaged in the movement against the South Side Railway, and again on the Weldon road on the 9th and 12th of December.

From the 1st of January to the 25th of March, 1865, it was in the lines before Petersburg, with the single exception of making a reconnoissance on the Weldon Railway under Gen. Warren.

On the 25th of March the 57th was engaged in the action with the rebel Gen. Gordon's corps, during which Sergt.-Maj. Pinkham captured the colors of the 57th North Carolina Regiment.

On the 3d of April the regiment entered Petersburg, and was subsequently engaged in picket duty on the roads until toward the last of April, when it proceeded with the 9th Corps to Washington, where it remained on duty in and around the city until August, when it was sent home and discharged at Readville on the 9th of that month. The 59th was consolidated with this regiment, June 20, 1865.

The services performed by the 57th, and the losses and hardships endured, were most remarkable, considering the time of its service. Among those who fell, none were more sincerely lamented than Maj. James Doherty, who was mortally wounded on the 25th of March, 1865, while gallantly encouraging his men.

The 61st Regiment was organized in October as a battalion of five companies at Galloupe's Island, Boston Harbor. On the 7th of October it embarked for the field, and reached City Point, Va., on the 12th, where it was immediately assigned to duty with Gen. Benham's engineer brigade in erecting fortifications, where it continued until the 10th of November. It was then advanced toward Prince George's Court-House, on the extreme left of the defenses of City Point, where it remained on picket-duty until the 10th of December. Here the sixth company joined the battalion.

Leaving this position, the brigade was moved to the lines to the left of Fort Sedgwick (commonly called Fort Hell), which it held until the 12th of December, when it was ordered back to its old camp at City Point.

This regiment was engaged in the desperate fight about Fort Sedgwick (Hell) on the 2d of April, 1865, and when the rebels forced a portion of the 9th Corps from Fort Mahone, the 61st retook the work in a furious charge with the bayonet, losing 35 men in the encounter.

The regiment was honored with a number of brevet promotions for gallant conduct. On the 12th of April it was sent in charge of the late army of Gen. Ewell to City Point. On the 1st of May it marched for Washington. The original companies were discharged at Readville, June 17. The remaining companies were mustered out on the 1st of August.

In addition to those already named, there were many men from Hampden County in other organizations. Cos. A and H, of the 8th Infantry,—one hundred days' men,—were from Springfield, and Co. H, of the 8th Infantry,—nine months' men,—was partly from Springfield.

ARTILLERY.

Co. I, of the 3d Regiment Heavy Artillery, was mostly recruited at Springfield. The company was on detached service during its term of enlistment. The following sketch of its services is from the report of Gen. Michie, chief-engineer Department of Virginia:

“Co. I was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina. It was mostly recruited from Springfield Armory, and was composed of as fine a body of men as I have ever seen in the ser-

vice; and I may add here that their after-conduct more than justified the expectations then formed.

"It was at once assigned to duty with Capt. F. U. Farquhar, United States Corps of Engineers, chief-engineer of the Department, and was put in charge of the pontoon-trains of this army. Knowing nothing of pontoon-drill, the officers and men applied themselves so steadily that early in May they were excellent pontoniers, and could build a bridge as rapidly and as well as men of longer experience.

"Briefly, it has since built two bridges across the Appomattox River and taken care of them. These bridges connected the armies of the Potomac and the James. Repaired, and almost re-made, the bridge-train wagons furnished by the government. Built two pontoon-bridges across the James, which enabled our army to cross and advance on Chaffin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864. Assisted in building wharves, permanent bridges, and road-ways. Repaired and took charge of three captured and burnt saw-mills, which have cut nearly 2,000,000 feet of lumber since October last, used in building hospitals, bridges, batteries, and magazines, and thereby saved the government the cost of that quantity. Had charge of the pontoon-train which accompanied the Army of the James in its rapid march against Gen. Lee, and built the pontoon-bridges at Farmville, which passed over the artillery and trains of two corps of the Army of the Potomac—2d and 6th—and enabled them to follow in rapid pursuit of the enemy. Had charge of the pontoon-bridges across the James River at Richmond, which passed over safely all the Army of the James, Army of the Potomac, Sherman's army, and Sheridan's cavalry, with their trains and artillery. Furnished the assistance to the surveying-parties engaged in mapping the rebel lines and country in the vicinity of Richmond.

"This company has merited the best praise and commendation that a commander can give his men. They have always given a ready and willing obedience to every order, are good and worthy men, and are now ready to make upright citizens."

The 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of heavy artillery contained more or less men from Hampden County, and the 30th unattached company of the same arm was from Springfield.

CAVALRY.

The 3d Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry had one company (M) mostly from Springfield and vicinity. The regiment was recruited and organized as the 41st Infantry in 1862, and saw its first service in Louisiana under Gen. Banks. Its first experience under fire was at the battle of Irish Bend, in the Lafourche country, April 14, 1863.

As the 41st Mounted Rifles the regiment formed a part of the force which, under Col. Chickering, left Barre Landing on the 21st of May, 1863, and conducted an immense train of army-wagons and contrabands to Berwick—a distance of one hundred and five miles—in five days. On the 25th, when near Franklin, the convoy was attacked by a large body of the enemy, consisting of infantry and Texas cavalry, but they were easily beaten off.

The 41st was reorganized on the 17th of June, by Special Orders No. 144, as the 3d Massachusetts Cavalry. During the month of September the regiment was encamped at Port Hudson, and suffered severely from sickness. During the months of October and November it was constantly in the saddle, and upon one occasion a detachment was fired upon by guerrillas, who killed and wounded 10 men and captured an officer and 4 men.

On the 5th of January, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the 4th Cavalry Brigade, and made ready for the Red River campaign. At Henderson Hill the regiment was conspicuous in the engagement of March 21st, in which a Texas battery and the 2d Louisiana Infantry were captured. At the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads, on the 8th of April, the 3d was hotly engaged, losing 73 men and 157 horses.

During the retreat of Banks' army the 3d formed the rear-guard of Gen. A. J. Smith's corps (19th), and was constantly skirmishing with the enemy for many miles. On the 26th of April was fought the action of Muddy Run, and on the 29th there was another collision with the celebrated Quantrell's band. In these encounters the 3d lost a number of men.

From the 9th to the 17th of May the regiment was skirmishing daily, and in the battle of Yellow Bayou, on the 17th, made a splendid charge, in which 300 prisoners were captured, the regiment losing 14 men and 39 horses.

On the 25th of June the regiment was dismounted by special orders, armed as infantry, and ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, at Fortress Monroe.

It was assigned to the command of Gen. Sheridan, and on the 10th of August moved with his army, and in the battle of Opequan made a gallant charge, driving the enemy three miles, and losing in the action 104 men. It participated in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and subsequently went into winter-quarters at Opequan Creek, where it remained until Dec. 25th.

Feb. 18, 1865, after performing duty as infantry for six months, the regiment was reorganized, and thoroughly, with new arms, horses, colors, and equipments, and again sent to the field as cavalry, where it relieved the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry at Duffield Station, Va.

On the 1st of March the regiment reported to Maj.-Gen. Torbert, chief of cavalry, at Winchester, Va. The 3d took part in the grand review at Washington in May, and was subsequently transferred to Nebraska. The regiment was mustered out of service at Fort Kearney, Aug. 28, 1865. From thence it returned to Massachusetts *via* Chicago, Detroit, and the Great Western Railway of Canada, having been the only regiment that entered the Dominion during the war.

On the 8th of October it was paid off and finally discharged from service. During its term of service it traversed fifteen thousand miles of territory and was in thirty engagements, among which were Irish Bend, Henderson Hill, Cane River, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross-Roads, Muddy Bayou, Piney Woods, Snag Point, Bayou de Glaze, Yellow Bayou, Opequan Creek, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

HISTORY

OF

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.*

CHAPTER I. CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

A COMMITTEE was appointed by the town of Springfield, Feb. 26, 1662, "concerning settling the towns in this western portion of the colony into the form of a county." On the 7th day of May ensuing, the General Court passed the act establishing the county of Hampshire.

The county was organized with very indefinite bounds, and a committee was soon afterward chosen by the several towns "to order and settle y^e affaires of y^e county." This committee consisted of Capt. John Pynchon, Mr. Henry Clarke, Capt. Aaron Cooke, Lieut. David Milton, and Elizur Holyoke, who reported April 2, 1663, that they had

"Agreed and determined y^t y^e Beginning of y^e yeare for y^e Shire meetings of this County shal be on y^e first day of March yearly; And that the Shire meetings shal be each other yeare at Springfield, and each other yeare at Northampton, in a constant course. And all our Shire meetings this yeare to be at Northampton; Springfield having had them last yeere. Also they agreed that y^e Commissioner chosen in March yearly by y^e Shire Commissioner to carry y^e votes for Nomination of Magistrates to Boston, shall have allowed him by the County thirty shillings, to be paid by the County Treasurer; the rest of his charges he is to beare himself; and that noe one man be thereby overburthened, It is determined that there be a change yearly of y^e person to carry the votes, except for necessity or conveniency they shall see cause to act otherwise."

The county of Berkshire was set off from Hampshire in 1761.

The county of Franklin was set off from Hampshire in 1811, and the county of Hampden in 1812. The histories of these counties will be found elsewhere in this volume. Joseph Lyman was appointed, Sept. 6, 1813, "a commissioner to meet with the commissioners appointed by the counties of Franklin and Hampden to complete and adjust the equitable share of each of said counties in the moneys and credits due them at the time of the division of the old county of Hampshire, agreeably to an act of the General Court, passed Feb. 27, 1813."

The following addition was made to the county by an act approved May 25, 1853:

"SECT. 1. So much of the towns of Chester and Blandford, in the county of Hampden, with the inhabitants thereon, as lies within the following-described line is hereby set off from said towns of Chester and Blandford, and annexed to the town of Norwich,† in the county of Hampshire, and made a part of said county of Hampshire, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Norwich, at a stone monument in the river at Chester Village, and running thence north six degrees and four minutes east, in the line between Chester and Norwich, six hundred and ninety rods, to a point forty-four rods north of the grist-mill in Norwich, known as the Red Mill; thence south fifty degrees forty-five minutes west, seven hundred and eighty rods, to a point in the line between Chester and Blandford; thence south forty-three degrees forty minutes east, eight hundred and thirty-five rods and thirteen links, to the angle in the line between Blandford and Russell, designated by a tree known as 'Love and Unity Tree,' thence north,

twenty-eight degrees forty-one minutes east in the line between Blandford and Montgomery, three hundred and seventy-five rods, to the corner known as Rock-house Corner; thence north seventy degrees west, in the line between Blandford and Norwich, two hundred and forty rods, to the first-mentioned bound."

A county treasurer was first chosen in 1660. William Pynchon, the first treasurer, held the office until 1681, when Mr. Peter Tilton succeeded, and served until 1689. Major John Pynchon followed Mr. Tilton. The next treasurer whose name appears on the records as such was William Pynchon, 1798.

A county marshal was appointed by the court in 1668. After 1692 the office of sheriff supplanted that of marshal. "The second Samuel Porter held the office several years, and in 1696 executed two Indians for murder."‡ The records do not certainly indicate who were sheriffs between the years 1696 and 1781, although in the years 1771, '72, and '73 Oliver Warner, — Wright, and William and Walter Pynchon seem to have attended the courts in such capacity.

Hampshire County contains twenty-three towns,—Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Enfield, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott, South Hadley, Southampton, Ware, Westhampton, Williamsburg, and Worthington.

PRESENT COUNTY OFFICERS.

State Senator, Hampshire District, John E. Otis; Judge of Probate and Insolvency, William G. Bassett, Easthampton; Register of Probate and Insolvency, Luke Lyman, Northampton; Sheriff, Henry A. Longley; Clerk of the Courts, William P. Strickland; Treasurer, Watson L. Smith; Register of Deeds, Henry P. Billings; County Commissioners, Elisha A. Edwards, Southampton, term expires December, 1879; Elnathan Graves, Williamsburg, term expires December, 1880; Flavel Gaylord, Amherst, term expires December, 1881; Special County Commissioners, Samuel L. Parsons, Northampton, Charles E. Blood, Ware, whose terms expire December, 1880; Trial-Justices, Franklin D. Richards, Ware; Edward A. Thomas, Amherst; Garry Munson, Huntington; Charles Richards, Enfield; Franklin Dickinson, Belchertown; Nathan Morse, South Hadley; Albion P. Peck and Haynes H. Chilson, Northampton; Francis H. Dawes, Cummington; Lafayette Clapp, Easthampton.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE colonial courts of Massachusetts were established at an early period, and in September, 1639, the Legislature ordered that every judgment of court, "with all the evidence, be re-

* Prepared by Horace Mack.

† Changed to Huntington.

‡ See Judd's History of Hadley, pp. 95, 96.

recorded in a book to be kept to posterity," and that records be "kept of wills, administrations, and inventories;" also of marriages, births, and deaths.

The Court of Assistants was established by the charter of 1628, and remained a Superior Court; while county courts were formed as early as 1642, having jurisdiction in cases involving the amount of forty shillings and upward. In 1642 certain actions were "triable before the commissioners in Boston," and actions under forty shillings before such court or before one magistrate, "or the three commissioners for ending small causes." By an act passed in 1650 an appeal was allowed from any inferior court to the Court of Assistants, whose decision was final except in some special cases. By another act, in 1654, the Inferior Court was allowed, in private suits, to state the question to be decided to the General Court, who thus determined the difficult questions arising.

Town magistrates were empowered, by acts passed in 1647 and subsequently, to hear and determine all causes arising within their county in matters of debt or trespass not exceeding forty shillings. In a town having no such magistrate the Court of Assistants or County Court might, on the request of the town, "appoint three of the freemen as commissioners in such cases."

By an act passed in 1651 the commissioners in Boston were annually chosen, and were empowered to try and decide causes under ten pounds, with one magistrate, who resided within the town, and each commissioner was made a judge in *criminal* cases where the fine did not exceed forty shillings for one offense; but an appeal lay to the Court of Assistants.

A County Court was established in each county, to be held by the magistrates living in it, or any other magistrates that could attend the same, or by such magistrates as the General Court should appoint from time to time, "together with such persons of worth, where there shall be need, as shall from time to time be appointed by the General Court." This court had power to hear and determine all causes, civil and criminal, not extending to life, member, or banishment, or to cases of divorce. Probate matters also were within its jurisdiction.

May 28, 1659, the General Court enacted as follows:

"In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Springfield, it is ordered, that Capt. John Pynchon, Left. Elizur Holyoke, and Mr. Samuel Chapin, for the year ensuing, and until the Courte shall take further orders, shall have full power and authority to governe the inhabitants of Springfield, and to heare and determine all cases and offences, both civil and criminall, that reach not life, limb, or banishment, according to the laws here established; provided it shall and may be lawfull for any party to appeale to the Court of Assistants at Boston, so as they prosecute the same according to the order of this Courte; provided, also, that their trials may be by the oaths of six men, if twelve cannot be had for that service, and that Northampton be referred to Springfield in reference to County Courts, wch Courts shall be kept, one on the last Tuesday in the first month, and the other on the last Tuesday in September, yearly, at Springfield, unlesse the commissioners aforesaid shall see just cause to keepe one of them at Northampton; and the two Courts to be kept at Springfield or at Northampton, as aforesaid, shall in all respects have the power and privileges of any County Court till this Court shall see cause otherwise to determine; provided, they shall not warne above fower jurymen from Northampton to Springfield, or from Springfield to Northampton; and all fines as well as entry of actions shall goe toward the defrayeing of chardges of Courts; and out of Court the commissioners, or any two of them agreeing, may act in all respects as any one magistrate may doe, either at Springfield or Northampton; and the commission graunted last yeare respecting Northampton is hereby repealed."*

The first session of court held within the territory of the old county of Hampshire was at Springfield, March 27, 1660, by Capt. John Pynchon, Mr. Samuel Chapin, and Elizur Holyoke, in the capacity of commissioners. The jurors present were Thomas Cooper, George Colton, Benjamin Cooley, Thomas Stebbins, Jonathan Burt, John Dumbleton, Thomas Gilbert, Benjamin Parsons, and Samuel Marshfield, of Springfield; Henry Curtis, Henry Woodward, and Thomas Bascomb, of Northampton. The first case presented was one for breach of agreement, which was dismissed, plaintiff being adjudged to pay ten shillings and eightpence, costs of court, and six shil-

lings and eightpence for defendant's "journey from Northampton." The second case was that of Nathaniel Clark, son of William Clark, of Northampton, against Edward Elmer, for "slander in calling said Nathaniel Theife, to the damage of five pounds." Judgment, four pounds for plaintiff and costs of court.

The county courts were held alternately at Springfield and Northampton,† the first at the latter place being on the 26th of March, 1661, when there "were sent" to hold the same Mr. John Webster, Capt. John Pynchon, and Elizur Holyoke, commissioners. At the second court, held at Springfield, Sept. 25, 1660, Elizur Holyoke was "appointed recorder for this Court and County."

The following order of the court, made Jan. 28, 1665, illustrates the condition of court affairs in the early times:

"This Corte doth determine that the reasonable charges of y^e horses of the Judges or Commissioners & Jurymen that travell to the Cortes at Northampton and Springfield shal be satisfied by the County Treasurer. This in reference to y^e Towns now in being in y^e County, & not for such Townes as may hereafter be nearer. By reasonable charges for horses mentioned in this order the Corte declared to be meant & intended only pasture or hay according to y^e season; and by travelling to intend only such as travell from Springfield to Northampton, & from Northampton and Hadley to Springfield."

The first record of a Court of Assistants occurs under date of Sept. 26, 1665. This court was held by Capt. John Pynchon, one of his Majesty's assistants, and Lieut. William Clark, Lieut. Samuel Smith, and Mr. Peter Tilton, associates. The last-named became assistant, by appointment, May 27, 1685. Capt. Pynchon and Mr. Tilton "presided in the county courts, and were members of the house of magistrates, at Boston, and judges of the Courts of Assistants."

By the second volume of court records, it appears that the last act of the original county court was at a meeting of the worshipful Maj. Pynchon and the worshipful Peter Tilton, Esquires, at Springfield, when two wills were admitted to probate.

From the opening of the courts in Hampshire until 1692, the records were kept in the same volumes‡ with the registry of wills and probate proceedings, and, until 1677, by one clerk, who followed the court in its perambulations between the two places. In that year the court at Springfield ordered as follows:

"This court, considering the remoteness of the places one from the other where the County Courts are kept, and the trouble and the hazard in carrying and conveying the records from place to place, besides the inconveniencys and the charge to the people in going for to search any records, as occasion may be, Do therefore judge meet to have the records kept henceforward in or near each town where the courts are kept, that there may be double records for the greater security, for which end it is concluded to have two clerks, or recorders, for this county; Samuel Partrigg being already stated, he is henceforward to attend at Northampton court, and to keep and record all matters that respect y^e part of the county thereabouts; and this court doth now appoint Mr. John Holyoke also a Clerke of the Courts, who is to attend at Springfield Courts, and is to record deeds for Lands, etc., and whatever respects this part of the county hereabouts; each clerk to attend y^e respective courts in their several stations, and some short time after the end of every court, as soon as they have fairly recorded y^e acts of the court out of their day-book or waste-booke, which they are speedily to do, and then to transmit the day-book to the other clerk, who is likewise to record as fair in his book, & then return y^e day-book or waste-book; & this each of them to attend from time to time."

PROVINCIAL COURTS.

Provincial courts were established under the charter of William and Mary, of 1691. The provincial Legislature was empowered by this charter "to erect and constitute judicatories, and courts of record or other courts," to be held in the name of the King. By the same charter the governor for the time being, with the council or assistants, had power to "do, execute, and perform all that is necessary for the probate

† The courts were held, till the erection of a court-house, at the house of some innholder,—in those days called an ordinary. The first in Northampton were held at the house of Henry Woodward, who kept an ordinary near where the Smith College now stands.

‡ There are two such volumes,—the first in the office of the register of probate, the second in that of the clerk of the courts.

of wills, and granting administrations for, touching, or concerning, any interests or estates which any person or persons shall have within our said province or territory."

In 1692 the "Superior Court of judicature over the whole province" was instituted, to be held by "one chief-justice and four other justices," three of them to be a quorum. This court had power in civil cases, and was also a court of assize and general jail delivery. A further act, passed in 1699, added to the powers of this court, authorizing it to take cognizance "of all other matters, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, within his Majesty's kingdom of England could do."

By the acts of 1692 and 1699 the Inferior Court of Common Pleas was established in each county, to be held by four justices duly appointed and commissioned, three of whom should form a quorum. Their powers extended to all civil actions arising or happening within the county triable at the common law, and upon judgment to award execution.

By the same acts there was established a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in each county four times each year, empowered "to hear and determine all matters relating to the conservation of the peace and punishment of offenders, and whatever is by them cognizable according to law." By the later act, 1699, the defendant was allowed his appeal to the next Court of Assize. This court was held at the same time and place with the Court of Common Pleas.

The first record of any court held under the laws of the province is that of a "General Sessions of the Peace, County Court, and Inferior Court of Common Pleas," held July 25, 1692. The record reads:

"At the General Sessions of the Peace, held at —, in West Hampshire, in y^e Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, being the first sessions after that his Excellency Sr William Phips, Knight, took the Government,—present, John Pynchon, Sam^l Partrigg, Aaron Cooke, Joseph Hawley, Esq. The Commission for their Majesties' Justices of the Peace for said Hampshire, in their Majesties' Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, for the conservation of the Peace, and for the quiet Rule and Government of the people of said County, was firstly read. *Imprimis*, it was ordered that constables, tithing-men, or other officers, according to their respective times and places chosen and sworn, shall stand and continue their respective year by and according to s^d choices and oaths, and to officiate accordingly."

Having thus established the civil government on a firm footing, the court decreed that "Capt. Samuel Partrigg hath license to retails strong drinke."

There is a gap in the records of this court from June 5, 1694, until March 7, 1727, when it again appears as an "Inferior Court of Common Pleas," with Samuel Partrigg, John Stoddard, John Ashley, and Henry Dwight, Esquires, presiding. The last session of this court prior to the Revolution was held May 17, 1774, at which sat Israel Williams, Oliver Partridge, Timothy Dwight, and Thomas Williamson, justices. After an intermission of four years this court was again organized by the General Court, which appointed Esquires Timothy Danielson, Eleazer Porter, John Bliss, Samuel Mather, Jr., to be justices thereof, who made Robert Breck clerk, and held their first session Aug. 25, 1778.

The province courts were superseded by those of the commonwealth in 1782.

COMMONWEALTH COURTS.

The courts of the commonwealth of Massachusetts were established by act of July 3, 1782. These were the Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace.

The judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, by that act, were to "hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well," and to have honorable salaries, ascertained and established by standing laws. This court was to consist of one chief and four other justices, any three of whom constituted a lawful tribunal. It was given jurisdiction in civil and criminal causes and in various other matters, and was constituted the

"Supreme Court of Probate," with appellate jurisdiction in nearly all probate matters.

A Court of Common Pleas established by the same act for each county was similar to the provincial court of that name, and was superseded by the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, by act of June 21, 1811; which act divided the State into six circuits, exclusive of Dukes and Nantucket Counties. This court was abolished in 1821, and a Court of Common Pleas throughout the State established, consisting of four judges, one judge empowered to hold a court. The powers and duties of the latter court were substantially those of the Circuit Courts.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace established by the act of 1782 for each county was held by the justices of peace therein, and determined matters relating to the conservation of the peace and the punishment of offenses cognizable by them at common law. After several changes and modifications its powers and duties were transferred to the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, before described.

The Court of Common Pleas was finally abolished in 1859.

PROBATE COURTS.

In 1639, as previously stated, the Legislature ordered that records be kept of "wills, administrations, and inventories." On page 6 of the first volume of court records is the first will that was admitted to probate, as follows:

"The will and testament of John Harman, of Sp^gfld, deceased, who died the 7th day of March, 1660-1661. Know all whom this may concerne, that John Harman, of Springfield, being sick & weake in body, but of ready memory & understanding, being requested on the 4th day of March, 1660-1661, to settle his worldly estate, did refuse to dispose of any thing petticularly, but said he would leave all that he had unto his wives hand; for he said shee is a tender Mother, & therefore Shee should have the dispose of all. This was spoken by the said John Herman the day above mentioned, beinge two dayes before his death. Witnesses whereunto were the mark of

"ELIZUR HOLYOKE & JOHN X LUMBARD.

"Recorded May 13, 1661."

By the constitution of Massachusetts, "judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration," hold their offices during good behavior, and are appointed and commissioned by the Governor. By the act of March 12, 1784, probate courts were established, and their powers and duties prescribed.

When the provincial courts were established, in 1792, the Court of Probate was separated from the others,—at least, in Hampshire County. From that time until June, 1858, the officers of this court were a judge of probate and a register of probate. At the latter date the Court of Insolvency was placed under the jurisdiction of these officers, who have since been denominated respectively "Judge of Probate and Insolvency" and "Register of Probate and Insolvency."

The Court of Insolvency was established in 1856, superseding the commissioners of insolvency, who had previously the charge of insolvent matters. Horace I. Hodges was appointed judge of insolvency in June of the year named, and R. B. Hubbard register. The latter served until January, 1857, and was succeeded by Luke Lyman, who was chosen in the fall of 1856, the office having been made elective. The duties of these officers ceased when the courts were united as above named in 1858.

FIRST CORONER'S INQUEST.

The first coroner's inquest within the old county of Hampshire was held on the 7th of April, 1660. The jurors present were Thomas Cooper, William Branch, William Warriner, Thomas Stebbins, Thomas Noble, John Stewart, Samuel Marshfield, Henry Burt, Benjamin Parsons, Abel Wright, Richard Sikes, and John Clark. The following is from the record of the inquest:

"This day the youngest child of John Harmon, of Springfield, called Ebenezer, of about three years of age, was found dead in the brooke in Nathaniel Pritchard's yard; concerning whose death there was search and inquiry made by a jury of twelve men of this Towne of Springfield how the said child came to its end.

"The jury's return upon oath before Samuell Chapin & Elizur Holyoke, commissioners, was that according to their best light that they could have in the case they judge that the child was drowned in the brooke through its own weakness and imbecility, without the hand of any other person being any occasion or cause thereof."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A board of county commissioners was established by act of the General Court, Feb. 26, 1828. The powers and duties of the Court of Sessions and of commissioners of highways were transferred to the board of commissioners. The board consists of three members, one of whom is chosen annually for a term of three years. Two special commissioners are elected, each at the same time, for a term of three years.

The commissioners have the care of county property, and are empowered, among other things, to estimate and apportion county taxes, erect and repair county buildings, lay out highways, license ferries and inn-holders, appoint overseers of the house of correction, and establish rules for its government.

The special commissioners are called to act in cases of vacancy in the board, or where the commissioners are interested parties.

Hon. Levi Lyman, Hon. Charles P. Phelps, and Alvan Rice were the first county commissioners, and Ithamar Conkey* the first special county commissioner.

COUNTY BUILDINGS—COURT-HOUSES.

In 1655 a committee of five persons was appointed by the inhabitants of the town of Northampton "to build a house for the town of sawen timber." It is probable that this building was used to accommodate the courts, which were first held in Northampton in 1661, and was, in fact, the "first court-house," which is described as having been situated "near the intersection of Main and King Streets."

March 6, 1738, the inhabitants of Northampton voted to build a "Town-House" the summer following, and chose a committee to present the matter to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, "to see what they will order toward defraying the charges of building the Town-House." The materials of the old meeting-house, so far as suitable, were to be employed in the proposed building.

This, the second court-house, was situated "near the east end of the green, fronting Shop Row."† When it was built, or by whom, are matters unrevealed; but it was occupied by the courts until the erection of its successor in 1813. The committee having the new edifice in charge were authorized to dispose of the old court-house, and it was finally sold to Isaac Damon, the contractor, at "the appraisement of men." At the court held in January, 1814, it was ordered "that the old court-house be removed from the county ground within fifteen days from the 18th day of January." It was removed to the rear of the present Granite Row, where it was occupied for a time as a vining-factory, and finally to Market Street, where it now stands (1879), the property of Erastus Slate.

The corner-stone of the third court-house was laid in due form by the officers and members of Jerusalem Lodge, June 24, 1813. An address was delivered upon the occasion. In the "foundation-stone of the northeast corner" were deposited sundry silver and copper coins of our own and foreign countries, both ancient and modern. The oldest coin was of the reign of Canute, King of England. "The cavity was filled with melted lead, over which was placed a plate of lead having the following engraved thereon: 'June 24, A.L. 5813, was laid the foundation-stone hereof,—the superstructure designed

* Who was the other commissioner for 1828 does not appear.

† A correspondent of the *Hampshire Gazette*, "D. T.," June 1, 1869, says: "The church, court-house, and school-house were on a line. The school-house stood on the flat, in front of the two elms that now stand there, and the two first-named buildings on the hill." Another correspondent, June 15, says: "The court-house stood nearer the street than the church, doors at the west, with a bank wall of stone, topped by a round log or logs, unhewed, running from the southwest corner, in a diagonal direction, toward the street, making a rather crooked path up to the court-house."

for the safe-keeping of the public records and dedicated to Justice. Daniel Stebbins, P. D. D. G. M. Isaac Damon, architect." This stone at the date of building was about three feet below the hewn stone at the northeast corner.

The first steps toward the erection of the third building were taken in August, 1810, when a committee was appointed, consisting of Ebenezer Mattoon, William Ely, Jonathan Smith, Jr., Sylvester Judd, Asa Stebbins, Richard E. Newcomb, Esq., and Mr. Oliver Smith, who reported, Jan. 11th following, that a court-house ought to be erected "on the county land near where the present court-house now stands, and that it be built with bricks, sixty by fifty feet, with twenty-eight feet walls: the court-room to be on the upper floor, and clerk's office and jury-rooms on the lower floor." The cost was estimated at six thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty cents. There was no progress made until December, 1812, when a contract was made with Isaac Damon for the proposed work, a new estimate and proposals having meantime been submitted.

This edifice was occupied by the courts and county offices until November, 1822, when it was destroyed by fire, which originated in the space above the court-room, under the roof. The fire was discovered at ten o'clock in the morning, during a session of the court, and defied all efforts to extinguish it. "The interiors of the fire-proof rooms were not affected by the flame," but their contents were removed.‡

Feb. 27, 1823, a contract was made with Capt. Damon, the builder before mentioned, for "rebuilding the fire-proof offices required by law, connected with the court-rooms and jury-rooms." After some time considering the question of location, it was ordered, April 9th, that the "southeasterly corner be the same as that of the late court-house, and to extend northwesterly on a line of the old foundation, sixty-eight feet, the north-easterly corner thereof to be five feet farther toward the northeast than the former court-house, and the line of the front end be the same as the front line of that house." Hon. Jonathan H. Lyman was appointed to superintend the rebuilding. Oliver Warner's hall was used for sessions of the court during the interval of building.

This, the present court-house, has been several times changed in its interior arrangement, the last alteration being made in 1858, when an office was prepared for the register of deeds. Besides this office it now contains on the ground-floor an office for the clerk of the courts, in which are the court records and the Hampshire Law Library, and an office for the register of probate, and a jury-room. The court-room is in the former building, and occupies the upper floor.

HOUSES OF CORRECTION AND JAILS.

A little more than one year before the erection of the county the first steps were taken toward providing a house of correction. March 26, 1661, Mr. Pyncheon, "the county treasurer," having a balance of £13 10s. in his hands, the court ordered that said sum should be "allowed and improved to the building of a house of Correction in Springfield, which buildinge the said Mr. Pyncheon is appoynted to take care of, that it be carried on to effect." Sept. 30, 1662, the court ordered a rate levied upon the three towns in "reference to charges concerning ye house of Correction and other occurrences." Jan. 17, 1665, Nathaniel Ely was authorized to finish "said house with all possible speed to compleat it for y^e service to which it is appoynted." Sept. 24, 1667, the court authorized Capt. Pyncheon and Elizur Holyoke to agree with a master to keep the house, and to "engage, if they see cause, that he shall have five pounds per annum paid unto him by this county."

The building was completed in 1658; was forty feet in length, and constructed mainly of hand-sawed boards, plank, and timber. Accommodations for the keeper were provided under the

‡ Vide *Hampshire Gazette*, Nov. 27, 1822.

same roof. The prison was burned by the Indians in 1675, and a new one built in 1677-80, at a cost of about sixty pounds. Simon Lobdell was the first keeper, in 1668.

The first prison built at Northampton was erected in 1704; it was twenty-four by sixteen feet in size, "besides the chimney," and had a small dwelling at one end for the keeper. It stood near where the present town-hall is situated.

Between 1783 and 1794, Stephen Burroughs was convicted upon the charge of passing counterfeit coin, with knowledge, and was confined in the jail at Springfield. Owing to the supposed insecurity of that edifice as a place of confinement for the illustrious prisoner, he was removed to Northampton jail. "About sunset," he says, "we arrived at Northampton, and were consigned to the abodes of misery. The ponderous doors growled on their reluctant hinges. The rattling of bolts, bars, and locks, reverberating through the hollow apartments of the dreary abode, made such an impression on my mind that with difficulty I supported myself under this situation. The appearance of the Cerberus of these infernal abodes was equal to every poetic description of the janitor of hell. 'Hail, ye infernal powers,' said I, 'who inhabit these regions! Assemble your forces, gather your strength, and keep high carnival to-day, in consideration of those victims which have now fallen a sacrifice at your shrine!' I was confined in a room on the ground-floor, alone and shut out from the possibility of seeing any company."

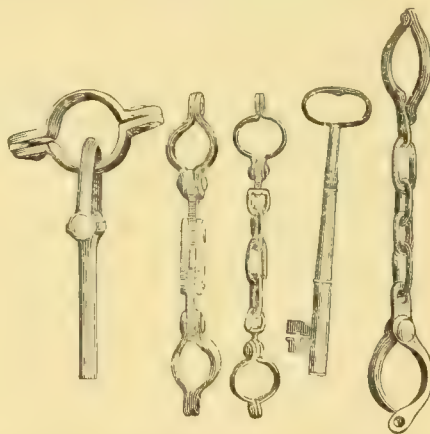
A man by the name of Rood was soon after placed in the same cell, charged with having, by mistake, "taken some cattle not his own." The two were later joined by another, named Hutchins, *alias* Warner, who was charged with passing counterfeit bank-bills. Burroughs planned an escape, the story of which he tells as follows:

"Notwithstanding the assistance of Rood was not to be expected, Warner and I were determined to make the attempt immediately after the approach of night, as that was the only time in which we could work without an immediate detection. Therefore, after the time of retirement, we pulled off our coats and went to work with a great degree of energy upon the stone in the chimney; we soon filled our room with stones and rubbish. In this situation we experienced great inconvenience for want of light, being obliged to have recourse to pine slivers peeled off from a board, which kept one hand constantly employed in feeding the blaze lest it should be extinguished, which would at once defeat all our purposes. As I was the strongest of the two, I kept Warner feeding the light, whilst I labored like Sisyphus in rolling huge stones out of the chimney-way. Happy should I have thought myself at that time if, Hercules-like, I could have turned the course of some mighty river under the jail, to have assisted me with its force to sweep away those huge rocks. I labored and toiled without intermission till about midnight, when, coming to a rock I could not possibly get out of the hole, I for a moment despaired of success, after straining with all my might a number of times to no effect. Rood, seeing the situation in which matters stood, jumped out of bed and helped to lift the stone from its place, and then returned again into bed. I again renewed my labor, and had overcome the greatest part of the difficulties before us when the light became extinct for want of fuel, the board being all consumed. I tried to pursue the business in the dark, but found it in vain, and therefore was obliged to quit our undertaking. How much would I now have given for a farthing candle! but wishes were as vain as our expectations were unfounded."

Toward morning the attempt was renewed, without success: "The jailer came into the room, and what was the scene pictured to his view? Rubbish, rocks, stones, and dirt filled the room. Two men almost naked, covered with sweat and dust." Burroughs and Warner were given "ten lashes" each, put into the dungeon, where they lay two days, and were then transferred to another room. The narrative continues: "The second day of my confinement, nearly night, I heard a terrible

clanking of massy chains approaching toward my apartment. The door of the dungeon opened, when lo! horrid to relate, a deformed Vulcan attended with his grisly Cyclops, carrying with them a huge iron chain and all the tools for their infernal purpose. I was ordered into another apartment, and to work went those engines of cruelty. They, in the first place, made fast a flat ring around my leg, about six inches wide and an inch thick. This was connected with a chain weighing about thirty-six pounds, and ten feet in length. The other end of the chain was fastened to the timber composing our floor, with a staple driven in with a sledge which made the whole jail tremble. After I was fixed in this manner they left me to my reflections, inwardly exulting at their mighty power and making a poor wretch secure from enjoying the cold comfort of hoping for better times."*

It is probable that Burroughs was confined in the last-mentioned jail, built in 1704. If such be the fact, this vivid description furnishes the only remaining clew to the characteristics of that edifice, whose old joints trembled under the blows of the sturdy blacksmiths. The handcuffs made for Burroughs are preserved, with other gyves and bonds of iron, in the custody of Christopher Wright, the present deputy sheriff of the county, and bring to the sensitive imagination visions of the Bastille and of instruments of the Inquisition. The annexed cut represents two pairs of handcuffs, one pair of leg-fetters, the great bull-ring, and the key to the outer door of the prison. Their combined weight is thirty-six pounds. The key belonged to the prison next described, and may also have been used for its predecessor.



SHACKLES OF THE OLD JAIL AT NORTHAMPTON.

The second "gaol" was erected in the years 1800 and 1801, concerning which the first discoverable record bears date in January of the latter year. The Court of Common Pleas then ordered "that the county treasurer pay to Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Charles Phelps, Esq., and Mr. Josiah Dickinson, the committee for building the gaol in Northampton, one thousand dollars, they giving their receipt to be accountable for the expenditure of the same." There had already been expended, Jan. 1, 1800, \$1443.84 for materials furnished, including 6000 feet of square timber, 5000 feet of two-inch oak plank, 600 feet of boards, 15,000 shingles, 50 hogsheads of lime, 600 loads of stone at 3s., 300 loads of stone at 5s., and 7000 bricks. The iron required was estimated at 4 tons, at £40 per ton. This jail was of stone principally, was situated on Pleasant Street, in the rear of William R. Clapp's present residence, and cost \$8321.12, exceeding the estimate \$3137.27. May 30, 1801, Benjamin Smith, David Mack, and Samuel Taylor, Esq., who were appointed to examine the accounts of the building committee, reported a "balance of

* Memoirs of Stephen Burroughs, published by M. N. Spear, Amherst, Mass., 1858.

\$13.56 due to the committee, after deducting the proceeds of the sale of the old gaol."

The building was approximately forty by fifty feet in size, was of two stories, about eight feet between joints, and had five or six rooms besides the dungeon, which was on the ground-floor. It contained a "debtors' room," described as being "more cheerful" than the others. The common cells had rings in the floor, to which prisoners were chained; one had a stone floor and a fireplace. The house of Mr. Clapp, already mentioned, was the residence of the jailer, and connected with the prison by a covered passage. The house has since been remodeled.

No further record concerning a prison or house of correction is found prior to March 1, 1825, when the following occurs:

"No fit and convenient house of correction being provided in the county of Hampshire, it is ordered by the court that the common prison in said county be made use of for that purpose, to be used and employed for the keeping, correcting, and setting to work of rogues, vagabonds, and common beggars, and other idle, disorderly, and lewd persons; and Cephas Clapp, of Northampton, is nominated and appointed master of said house of correction."

May 3, 1833, Charles Phelps, Joseph Lyman, and Daniel Stebbins, a committee appointed for the purpose, made a contract with Asahel S. Abel for the "erection and finishing of a county house of brick, to be connected with and to accommodate the gaol." The building was examined and accepted Sept. 8, 1834, and cost \$4100. The same committee, finding the roof of the gaol very defective, caused the same to be sheathed with tin, at a cost of \$225.90.*

The jailers from 1825 to 1852 were Cephas Clapp, Ansel Wright (one year), Frederick W. Clark, William W. Partridge, Christopher Wright, and Hiram Ferry.

The present jail and house of correction was ordered built in September, 1850, and was finished in 1852. It is of brick, consists of a central edifice, four stories or sixty-six feet in height, with basement and attic, and with ground dimensions forty-six by sixty-one feet; and two wings, each with a frontage of sixty-five feet and a width of forty-five, and fifty feet in height. The jail wing contains two departments,—one for males, the other for females, that for males including twelve cells, eight by ten feet in size and ten feet high, while that for females has twenty-two cells, four by ten feet and ten feet high. The other wing is the "house of correction," and has fifty-four cells corresponding in size to the cells for females in the jail wing. These are all for males. The cell-floors are of brick.

The building contains also the keeper's residence, chapel, poor debtors' room, hospital, and bathing-room. In the rear of the main building is a workshop, thirty by sixty feet and two stories in height.

The jailers who have served in the present institution are Hiram Ferry, Cornelius Delano, and James Bangs; the last during five years,—1856 to 1861. Since the last date named the sheriff has discharged the duties of a jailer.

CHAPTER III.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS—CIVIL LISTS.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

PRIOR to 1857 each town in the county was entitled to separate representation in the General Court. Districts were first formed in that year, each comprised of two or more towns, and each empowered to send one or more representatives. Two changes in the composition of these districts have since been made.

From 1857 to 1866, inclusive, the districts were as follows:

First District.—Easthampton, Hatfield, Northampton, and Southampton.—Two representatives.

* Thomas Pratt was employed by the committee to make a "survey and plan of the county ground."

Second District.—Chesterfield, Huntington, Westhampton, and Williamsburg.—One representative.

Third District.—Cummington, Goshen, Middlefield, Plainfield, and Worthington.—One representative.

Fourth District.—Hadley and South Hadley.—One representative.

Fifth District.—Amherst, Granby, and Pelham.—One representative.

Sixth District.—Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott, and Ware.—Two representatives.

From 1867 to 1876, inclusive, the districts were as follows:

First District.—Easthampton, Northampton, Southampton, and Westhampton.—Two representatives.

Second District.—Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Middlefield, Plainfield, and Worthington.—One representative.

Third District.—Hadley, Hatfield, and Williamsburg.—One representative.

Fourth District.—Amherst and South Hadley.—One representative.

Fifth District.—Belchertown, Granby, and Pelham.—One representative.

Sixth District.—Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott, and Ware.—One representative.

From 1877 to the present time (1879) the districts have been as follows:

First District.—Easthampton, Northampton, and Southampton.—Two representatives.

Second District.—Hadley, Hatfield, Westhampton, and Williamsburg.—One representative.

Third District.—Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Huntington, Middlefield, Plainfield, and Worthington.—One representative.

Fourth District.—Amherst, Pelham, Prescott, and South Hadley.—One representative.

Fifth District.—Belchertown, Enfield, Granby, Greenwich, and Ware.—One representative.

CIVIL LIST.

Among the residents of Hampshire who have served the country in public offices are the following:

United States Senators.

Caleb Strong, Northampton, 1789–96; Eli Porter Ashmun, Northampton, 1816–18; Elijah Hunt Mills, Northampton, 1820–27; Isaac C. Bates, Northampton, 1841–45.

Governors of the Commonwealth.

Caleb Strong, Northampton, 1800–7.

Secretaries of the Commonwealth.

Ephraim M. Wright, Northampton, 1853–56; Oliver Warner, Northampton, 1858–76.

State Senators.

Levi Stockbridge, Hadley, 1865–66; Edmund H. Sawyer, Easthampton, 1867–68; Edward A. Thomas, Prescott, 1869; Stephen M. Crosby, Williamsburg, 1870; Rufus D. Woods, Enfield, 1872–73; Francis Edson, Hadley, 1874; William M. Gaylord, Northampton, 1876; Lewis N. Gilbert, Ware, 1877–78.

County Treasurers.

Maj. John Pynchon, Springfield, May 27, 1660, to 1681; Mr. Peter Tilton, Hadley, 1682 to 1688; John Pynchon, Springfield, appointed Jan. 23, 1689; . . . William Pynchon, Springfield, from 1798, and perhaps earlier, to 1808, when he died; Edward Pynchon, appointed March 30, 1808, continued until November, 1812; Daniel Stebbins, November 12, 1812, to 1845; Jonathan H. Butler, 1846 to 1849; Charles De Lano, 1850 to 1858;† Henry S. Gere, 1859 to 1876; Watson L. Smith, 1877 to —.

† Prior to 1855 treasurers were chosen yearly. In that year, and subsequently, they were chosen for terms of three years.

*Sheriffs.**

The following have served as sheriffs of Hampshire County since the adoption of the constitution of the commonwealth in 1780. The dates are those of appointment :

Elisha Porter, Hadley, Sept. 20, 1781.
Ebenezer Mattoon, Amherst, June 9, 1796.
Thomas Shepard, Northampton, Oct. 8, 1811.
Ebenezer Mattoon, Amherst, June 20, 1812.
Joseph Lyman, Northampton, July 3, 1816.
Samuel L. Hinckley, Northampton, Nov. 25, 1844.
Alfred L. Strong, Easthampton, July 8, 1851.
William A. Hawley, Northampton, March 10, 1853.
Henry A. Longley, Belchertown, Jan. 24, 1855.†

Judges of Probate.

Col. John Pynchon, Springfield, appointed 1692.
Col. Samuel Partridge, Hatfield, 1703.
Col. John Stoddard, Northampton, 1729.
Col. Timothy Dwight, Northampton, 1748.
Col. Isaac Williams, Hatfield, 1764-74.
Dr. Samuel Mather, Northampton, 1776.‡
Eleazer Porter, Hadley, 1779.
Samuel Henshaw, Northampton, 1797.
Jonathan Leavitt, Greenfield, 1809.
Joseph Lyman, Northampton, 1810.
Samuel Hinckley, Northampton, 1816.
Ithamar Conkey, Amherst, 1834.
Samuel F. Lyman, Northampton, 1858.
Samuel T. Spaulding, Northampton, 1873.
William G. Bassett, Easthampton, 1879.§

Registers of Probate.

Samuel Partridge, Hatfield, appointed 1692.
John Pynchon, Springfield, 1703.
Timothy Dwight, Northampton, 1729.
Timothy Dwight, Jr., Northampton, 1748.
Solomon Stoddard, Northampton, 1764.
Israel Williams, Jr., Hatfield, 1769-74.
John C. Williams, Hadley, 1776.||
Samuel Hinckley, Northampton, 1787.
Isaac C. Bates, Northampton, 1816.
Samuel F. Lyman, Northampton, 1827.
A. Perry Peck, Northampton, 1855.
Luke Lyman, Northampton, 1859.

Clerks of the Courts.¶

Elizur Holyoke, Springfield, appointed September, 1660.
Samuel Partridge, Hatfield, March, 1676.
John Holyoke, Springfield, 1678.
John Pynchon, Springfield, Dec. 26, 1693.
Israel Williams, Hatfield, 1735.
William Williams, Hatfield, Feb. 14, 1758.
Robert Breck, Northampton, May 21, 1778.
Joseph Lyman, Northampton, 1798.
Josiah Dwight, Northampton, 1810.
John Taylor, Northampton, 1811.
Josiah Dwight, Northampton, 1812.
Solomon Stoddard, Northampton, 1821.
Samuel Wells,** Northampton, 1837.
William P. Strickland, Northampton, 1865.

Registers of Deeds.

The first record of real estate conveyances for the middle district of Hampshire County made in Northampton bears

* See ante, "Civil Organization."

† The office was made elective in 1856.

‡ A vacancy of about two years preceded Dr. Mather's appointment.

§ Vacancy in 1878.

|| A vacancy of about two years preceded Mr. Williams' appointment.

¶ See ante, "Courts."

** Office made elective in 1856. Mr. Wells was accidentally shot in October, 1864, Mr. Strickland succeeding for the unexpired term of two years.

date Aug. 1, 1787. The office of the register for the old county of Hampshire was previously kept in West Springfield, from whence it was removed to Springfield. The following have been registers of deeds from the several dates named, respectively: Ebenezer Hunt, Aug. 1, 1787; Levi Lyman, May 20, 1796; Solomon Stoddard, May 24, 1811; Levi Lyman, May 15, 1821; Charles Hooker,†† Jan. 29, 1830; C. P. Huntington, May 16, 1833; Giles C. Kellogg, Dec. 30, 1833; Harvey Kirkland, June 9, 1846; Henry P. Billings, Jan. 1, 1871.

Trial-Justices.

In 1858 a law was passed giving certain powers in criminal cases to justices of the peace, who were entitled Trial-Justices. These were appointed by the Governor, to hold office for three years. The county of Hampshire is entitled to ten trial-justices. The names of those persons who have held the office since the law went into effect are given below. Those still in office are designated by a †.

Horace I. Hodges, Northampton, appointed May 7, 1858.
James W. Boyden, Amherst, May 7, 1858.
William S. Brackenridge, Ware, May 11, 1858.
Elisha H. Brewster, Worthington, May 7, 1858.
Epaphras Clark, Enfield, May 7, 1858.
Elijah N. Woods, Huntington, June 3, 1858.
Franklin Dickinson,* Belchertown, June 8, 1858.
Albion P. Howe, Amherst, Dec. 8, 1859.
Albion P. Peck,* Northampton, June 29, 1860.
Francis De Witt, Ware, Oct. 3, 1860.
Franklin D. Richards,* Ware, Jan. 20, 1863.
Samuel Wells, Northampton, Oct. 7, 1863.
Charles Richards,* Enfield, May 28, 1864.
Hiram Smith, Jr., South Hadley, Dec. 30, 1864.
Oliver Pease, Amherst, May 5, 1865.
Wm. P. Strickland, Northampton, May 17, 1865.
Seth Warner, Easthampton, May 25, 1865.
R. Ogden Dwight, South Hadley, Jan. 23, 1868.
C. Edgar Smith, Northampton, March 23, 1869.
William G. Bassett, Easthampton, May 28, 1869.
Alfred M. Copeland, Huntington, June 11, 1869.
Francis H. Dawes,* Cumington, April 5, 1870.
Garry Munson,* Huntington, June 14, 1872.
Edward A. Thomas,* Amherst, May 19, 1874.
Haynes H. Chilson,* Northampton, May 12, 1875.
Nathan Morse,* South Hadley, 1876.
Lafayette Clapp,* Easthampton, 1877.

County Commissioners.

The following have served as commissioners, during the periods named, as nearly as could be ascertained: Hon. Levi Lyman, 1829-30; Hon. Charles P. Phelps, 1828-34; Alvan Rice, 1829-33; Ithamar Conkey, 1830-34; Osmyn Baker, 1834-37; Elisha Strong, 1835-40; Joseph Cummings, 1835-52; Chauncey B. Rising, 1838-40; Roswell Hubbard, 1838; Israel Billings, 1841-43; Timothy A. Phelps, 1841-43; Mark Doolittle, 1844-46; Joel Hayden, 1844-62; Hon. William Bowdoin, 1847-48; Benjamin Barrett, 1847-48; Haynes H. Chilson, 1850-52; Horace I. Hodges, 1853-54; Elisha H. Brewster, 1853-65; John Warner, 1853; William P. Dickinson, 1855-59; Elkanah Ring, Jr., 1856-58; Daniel B. Gillett, 1859-61; Enoch H. Lyman, 1860-66; William C. Eaton, 1862-67; P. Smith Williams, 1867-69; Elisha A. Edwards, 1868-79; Justin Thayer, 1869-74; Samuel Mills Cook, 1871-75; Elnathan Graves, 1875-79; Flavel Gaylord, 1879.

Special County Commissioners.

Ithamar Conkey, 1828-29; Oliver Smith, 1830-34; Elisha Strong, 1830-34; Dyar Bancroft, 1835; Ephraim Smith, 1835-40; Benjamin White, 1835-40; William Clark, Jr., 1841-43; James H. Clapp, 1841-43; Joseph Smith, 1844-48;

†† Died 1833; C. P. Huntington appointed to fill the vacancy.

Luther Edwards, 1844-49; John A. Morton, 1849; George Allen, 1850-52; Elkanah Ring, Jr., 1850-52; Adolphus Strong, 1853-56; Otis G. Hill, 1853-56; Charles Adams, 1857-62; Justin Thayer, 1857-68; Lorenzo S. Nash, 1863-68; Elnathan Graves, 1869-74; Austin Eastman, 1869-73;* Samuel L. Parsons, 1874-79; Charles E. Blood, 1874-79.

JUDICIARY.

Since the Revolution the persons whose names follow have been appointed to positions on the Bench:

Justices of Superior Court of Judicature and Supreme Judicial Court.—Simeon Strong, Amherst, appointed in 1801, continued until his death in 1805; Charles Augustus Dewey, a native of Northampton, appointed from Worcester in 1837, continued until the year of his death, 1866; Charles Edward Forbes, Northampton, appointed in 1848, resigned in the same year, resides in Northampton.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.—Solomon Strong, Amherst, appointed in 1820, resigned in 1842, died in 1850; Samuel Howe, Northampton, appointed in 1820, left the Bench in 1828, the year of his death; Charles Edward Forbes, Northampton, appointed in 1847, and to the Supreme Bench in the following year.

William Allen, Northampton, was appointed in 1872 to the Bench of the Supreme Court, established in 1859, and is still in that position, 1879.

CHAPTER IV.

SOCIETIES.

THE HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1833, and embraced in that year the following members: Joseph H. Flint, Benjamin Barrett, David Hunt, Elisha Mather, Edward E. Denniston, Northampton; Reuben Bell, Hadley; Isaac G. Cutler, Rufus Cowles, Amherst; Elihu Dwight, South Hadley; William Bridgman, Belchertown; Atherton Clark, Ira Bryant, Cummington; Bela B. Jones, Southampton; Caleb H. Stickney, Huntington; Samuel Shaw, Plainfield; Joseph Warren, Middlefield; Edward Dickinson, John Hastings, and Moses Porter.

The subjoined additional names first appear in the books of the treasurer of the society in the years given respectively: 1840, Watson Loud, S. Clapp, Lewis S. Hopkins (now, 1879, in Bridgewater), Gardner Dorrance, Amherst. 1841, Edward G. Upford, West Springfield; T. H. Brown, Worthington;† Henry Orcutt, Westhampton;† Chauncey A. Hall, Northampton; S. E. Strong, Amherst; Philemon Stacy, Hadley, lost his eyesight and left the profession. 1842, Daniel Thompson, Northampton, to which place he removed in 1837; Thos. Meekins, Williamsburg; Addison S. Peck,† Hatfield, removed to California. 1843, Horatio Thompson, Belchertown; James Thompson,† Northampton; Seth Fish, North Hadley, died at North Amherst; Israel H. Taylor, Pelham, was a resident of Amherst in 1864. 1844, Artemas Bell,† Southampton; Washington Shaw, died at Haydenville. 1845, Ebenezer C. Richardson, Ware. 1846, J. W. Smith, practiced dentistry; Lorin Allen, Belchertown, now in Illinois. 1848, Franklin Bonney, Hadley, where he is still in practice; Samuel D. Brooks, Norwich, now at Springfield, Mass. 1852, Benjamin F. Smith, Amherst, where he died; Samuel A. Fisk, Northampton. 1853, D. O. Perry, Chesterfield; James Dunlap, Northampton. 1854, Francis C. Green, Easthampton. 1855, Levi Chamberlain, Hatfield; Cyrus N. Chamberlain, son of the preceding, Granby, is now in Lawrence. 1856, Edward S. Hill, Williamsburg. 1857, John H. Richardson, Chesterfield. 1858, Henry C. Prentiss, Northampton; Theron Temple, Belchertown; Lebbeus E. Marsh, Granby. 1860, John

W. Barker, Easthampton; William M. Trow, Haydenville; William Lester, South Hadley; Noah Gilman, Hatfield. 1861, George F. Thompson,† Belchertown; Lorin H. Pease, Amherst; Austin W. Thompson, Northampton; Edward B. Barrett, Northampton. 1862, John W. Bement, Belchertown. 1864, Alfred Montville, Hatfield;† William H. Prince, present first assistant superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Northampton; Joseph W. Winslow, Easthampton. 1865, David W. Miner, Ware. 1866, Cyrus K. Bartlett, then connected with the hospital at Northampton, now in charge of the State Lunatic Asylum, Minnesota; Oscar C. De Wolf, now commissioner of health at Chicago, Ill.; Edwin M. Johnson, Williamsburg, studied medicine at the office of Dr. James Dunlap, Northampton, and with his entire family was swept away in the flood which devastated the former place, May 16, 1874; Edwin F. Ward, Easthampton, now practicing in New York City; Dyar B. N. Fish, Amherst; Harlow Gamwell and Josiah H. Goddard,‡ Huntington; Albert H. Daniels and Orvis F. Bigelow, Amherst. 1867, Alonzo Lewis, Hatfield; John Dole† and Edward R. Lewis, Amherst; John Yale, Ware; Oscar L. Roberts, Belchertown. 1868, John B. Tyler, Henry B. Stoddard (now at Newtonville), and Charles L. Knowlton, Northampton; Thomas D. Smith, Easthampton; Charles M. Billings, Hatfield. 1870, John B. Learned, Florence. 1871, Chester M. Barton, Worthington, now of Hatfield; Gardner Cox, South Hadley Falls; Cyrus B. Smith, Granby; Edwin A. Kemp, Enfield. 1872, Samuel E. Thayer, Southampton; John R. Greenleaf, Easthampton. 1874, William Dwight, North Amherst; George A. Pierce, Hatfield; Thomas Gilfillan, Northampton. 1875, Christopher Seymour, Edward B. Nims, assistant superintendent of the hospital; Pliny Earl, superintendent of the hospital, and Junius M. Hall, Northampton; Joseph C. Yale, Ware, son of John Yale, M.D. 1876, Arthur H. Kimball, Cummington. 1877, Harmon Heed, Pelham; Charles W. Parsons, Worthington; Solon R. Towne, Enfield; James D. Seymour, now of Whately. 1878, Daniel Pickard, assistant at the hospital, Northampton; George W. Wood, Southampton; Elbridge Gerry Wheeler, Middlefield; James N. Dickson, now at Huntington; Charles W. Cooper, Amherst.

DR. JOSIAH GOODHUE.—This distinguished medical man, though not a native of the Connecticut Valley, was for a long time a citizen of Hampshire County, and foremost in his profession. He was born at Dunstable, Middlesex Co., Mass., Jan. 17, 1759. Early in life he devoted himself to study, and entered Harvard University about the beginning of the Revolutionary war, but owing to the disturbances of that period the doors of the institution were of necessity closed, and he returned to his home. Here he was troubled by a white-swelling upon one of his knees, and applied to Dr. Kittredge, of Tewksbury, for medical treatment. While under the care of Dr. Kittredge he became interested in medicine, and afterward began the study of physic and surgery with him, continuing for two years, which was then the customary term. He then returned to Putney, Vt., where his parents then resided, and commenced practice, under very discouraging conditions, when he was about twenty years of age. The reputation of Dr. Kittredge, however, gave him some advantages, and he soon won the confidence of the people; and a successful operation soon gave him a reputation and brought him plenty of practice.

By great industry he ere long obtained an extensive patronage, and his practice eventually extended widely in Vermont, and thence to New Hampshire and Massachusetts. His first capital operation—the amputation of a leg—he performed without ever having seen it done before,—was guided solely by knowledge obtained from books. His reputation rapidly increased and spread abroad, and he was thronged with students,

* A. R. Owen is named as special commissioner in 1872.

† Deceased.

‡ Deceased.

§ See medical chapter in Franklin County history.

who came from far and near,—among them the afterward greatly celebrated Dr. Nathan Smith, the founder of the medical department of Dartmouth College.

"In the year 1800, in consequence of his high attainments and respectable standing in the profession, the faculty of Dartmouth College conferred upon him the highest medical honor which can be granted to any physician, viz., the honorary degree of doctor of medicine."

In 1803, with a view to extend his sphere of usefulness, he removed to Chester, Vt., where he remained until 1816, fully sustaining his previous reputation, when the approaching infirmities of age admonished him of the necessity of relaxing somewhat from his arduous duties. He accordingly removed to Hadley, Hampshire Co., Mass., where his duties would be less laborious, on account of the more level character of the country. Here he continued to enjoy an unlimited practice, and maintained his great reputation in the profession until declining health compelled him to abandon active practice.

In 1823 he was appointed by the trustees president of the Berkshire Medical Institution, which position he continued to hold to the time of his death, on the 9th of September, 1829, in his seventy-first year.

Dr. Goodhue was for a great number of years president of the Windham County Medical Society, called the Vermont Second Medical Society. He was also for one term a representative in the State Legislature.

His practice in operative surgery was very extensive. He performed the operation of trepanning upward of forty times, and operated for strangulated hernia as many more. He believed himself to have been the first man in New England to amputate at the shoulder-joint.

He was extremely temperate and regular in his manner of living, and for many years previous to his death abstained entirely from spirituous liquors, at a time when their use was universal among all classes.

He raised a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. Two of his sons adopted the profession of medicine, one of whom died in Alabama about 1842, and the other settled in Canada. His eldest surviving daughter married Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, one of the most distinguished surgeons of New Hampshire.

DR. DAVID HUNT was the son of Ebenezer Hunt, of Northampton, Mass. He was born at Northampton in 1773. His study of the theory and practice of medicine was mostly in his father's office. His active practice commenced in his native town soon after he became of age, and was continued to the time of his death, in 1837, at the age of sixty-four years.

Although not a college graduate, he was an excellent scholar and respectable practitioner, and was held in such high repute that in 1818 Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of medicine. He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the American Geological Society, and of the Physico-Medical Society, of New York.

He devoted considerable time to the study of mineralogy and geology, and collected a very fine and rare cabinet of minerals. He was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Bruce and Professors Siliman, Cleveland, and Hitchcock, and other distinguished geologists and mineralogists. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Association in 1813, and resigned in 1833.

DR. ELISHA MATHER was a native of Northampton, Hampshire Co., where he was born in 1792. Both his father and grandfather were also natives of that place, and both were eminent physicians. The elder was a contemporary of Dr. Pynchon, of Springfield, and Dr. Thomas Williams, of Deerfield, and the three were about the only physicians of note in their day in the Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts.

Dr. S. W. Williams says that Dr. Mather was a respectable practitioner, and a member, counselor, and censor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, with which he united in 1824, and

continued his fellowship to the time of his death, on the 24th of April, 1840, at the age of forty-eight years.

From an obituary, which appeared at the time of his decease in the columns of the *Hampshire Gazette*, we extract the following:

"In noticing the death of this good man and physician, it is not our object to analyze particularly his character or describe minutely the elements of what it was composed, but generally to bear testimony to his high standing in the profession and the excellency of his character.

"Dr. Mather was undoubtedly more self-taught than most of his professional brethren. He was indebted to his talents, his industry, and his application for the rank which he attained. In all the various branches of his profession he was entitled to entire confidence. With the structure and functions of the different parts of the human system he was most intimately acquainted, and was seldom surpassed in accuracy of anatomical knowledge.

"In his deportment he was neither forbidding nor imposing, but affable and accessible to all, so that his younger brethren could always approach him without being apprehensive that they should be overpowered by his feeling of superiority. In his domestic relations he was greatly endeared."

DANIEL THOMPSON, M.D., was born at Pelham, Jan. 14, 1800. His father and grandfather were farmers of that town during their lives. His paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Mary Cowan, was of Scotch descent; his mother was Matilda Pierce, of Middleborough, near Boston.

He attended the common schools of his native town, which were then in good repute, and afterward became a member of Amherst Academy, of which Jared H. Hallock was then principal. He pursued medical studies at Northampton and Pittsfield, and attended three full courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institution, at Pittsfield, in the years 1823-25. From Dec. 3, 1825, until Oct. 20, 1837, he pursued the practice of his profession at Pelham, from whence he removed to Northampton, at the suggestion of Dr. Flint, who was about to remove to Springfield. In 1827 he married Caroline Augusta, a daughter of Dr. David Hunt, son of Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, who died at Northampton, Jan. 18, 1874.

In 1839 Dr. Thompson formed a copartnership with Dr. Benjamin Barrett, one of his former preceptors in Northampton, which lasted till the latter retired from practice,—a period of nearly seven years. He then took as partner his brother James, the connection lasting until the latter's death, when he admitted to the same relation his nephew, A. W. Thompson,—graduate of the Boston School of Medicine,—whom he had adopted as a son. After a few years this partnership was dissolved, Dr. Thompson ever after pursuing his profession single-handed down to the present time.

Dr. Thompson has risen from comparative poverty to a condition of pecuniary independence, notwithstanding the generosity with which he has given of his means for worthy objects. With him the fee was never the inspiring motive in the exercise of his profession, but rather the wish to benefit mankind.

EDWARD EVANS DENNISTON, M.D., was born at Cocksheath, County Donegal, Ireland, July 2, 1803, and received his education at Dublin, and at Edinburgh, in Scotland. He was for six years bound apprentice to the firm of Bernard Rogan & Sons, surgeons and physicians to the hospital and dispensaries at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, and in that institution succeeded Dr. Rogan as surgeon upon the latter's election to the superintendency of the Ulster Insane Asylum, at Londonderry. In 1833 he settled in Northampton, for three years successfully pursuing his profession in partnership with Dr. Benjamin Barrett, and the succeeding ten years quite as successfully alone. A severe injury which he received at the end of this period unfitting him for the drudgery of ordinary country practice, he entered upon the charge of an establishment devoted to the cure of chronic invalidism, and known as

"Spring Dale," situated near the village of Northampton. After thirty-three years of unremitting service in that institution, he retired therefrom in May, 1879, but continues, at the age of seventy-six, in active practice.

JOSEPH H. FLINT, M.D., was born at Leicester, Worcester Co., Mass.; removed to Northampton prior to 1830, where, for a number of years, he followed the practice of his chosen profession. He subsequently removed to Springfield, where he died. While at Northampton he was associated professionally with Dr. Elisha Mather.*

JAMES DUNLAP, M.D., attended Amherst College from 1843 to 1845, graduated five years afterwards at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, and has since been engaged in active practice in Northampton, Mass.

TIMOTHY J. GRIDLEY was a pupil of the elder Dr. Smith in the medical college at New Haven; was celebrated as a surgeon, and was in practice at Amherst, in or near the year 1821.†

THE HAMPSHIRE MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT NORTHAMPTON was incorporated Feb. 21, 1804. Officers of the society were chosen yearly "on the Thursday of the week when the Court of Common Pleas" was held, in the month of August. The following were the officers for the year 1805,—President, his Excellency, Caleb Strong;‡ Vice-President, Rev. Samuel Hopkins; Treasurer, Ruggles Woodbridge, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Enoch Hale; Recording Secretary, Rev. Samuel Taggart; Trustees, Hon. John Hastings, Joseph Lathrop, D.D., Hon. Ebenezer Hunt, Joseph Lyman, D.D., Justin Ely, Esq., Rev. Solomon Williams, Wm. Billings, Esq., David Parsons, D.D., Chas. Phelps, Esq., Rev. Rich'd S. Storrs.

THE HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY was formed July 10, 1816, at a meeting holden at the courthouse in Northampton, "for the purpose of securing the distribution of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment." At this meeting Noah Webster, Esq., was chairman, and Josiah Dwight, secretary.

A constitution was adopted at the same meeting, the second article of which provides that the "towns in the vicinity of the county of Hampshire containing a member or members of the society shall enjoy all the benefits and privileges of towns within the county."

The constitution provided that any surplus funds not needed for use within the limits of the society shall be forwarded to the American Bible Society, established in New York, "to which this society shall so far be considered auxiliary."

A president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and a board of trustees are chosen annually. The president and vice-president are trustees *ex-officio*. The treasurer is the only paid officer. The following were the first officers chosen: President, Hon. Caleb Strong; Vice-President, Rev. Nathan Perkins; Treasurer, Ebenezer Hunt, Jr., Esq.; Secretary, Isaac C. Bates;§ Trustees, Hon. Joseph Lyman, Rev. Henry Lord, Dr. William Porter, of Amherst, Rev. Nathan Pease, Noah Webster, Esq.

The following have served as presidents: Caleb Strong, 1816; Nathan Perkins, 1817 to 1839; Hon. Mark Doolittle, 1840 to 1855; Rev. Gordon Hall, 1856 to 1879. As vice-presidents: Nathan Perkins, 1816; Joseph Lyman, 1817 to 1823; Isaac C. Bates, 1824 to 1830; Hon. Mark Doolittle, 1832|| to 1839; Rev. Charles Wiley, 1840 to 1844; Hon. David Mack, 1845 to 1853; Luke Sweetzer, 1854 to 1871; Rev. Ephraim Lyman, 1872 to 1873; Rev. Samuel T. Seelye, 1876|| to 1879. As treasurers: Ebenezer Hunt, Jr., 1816 to 1823; Samuel Wells, Jr., Esq., 1824 to 1830; Eliphalet Williams, 1832|| to 1873; J. L. Warriner, 1876|| to 1879. As secretaries, Isaac C. Bates, 1816 to 1823; Eliphalet Williams, 1824 to 1830; William H. Stoddard, 1832 to 1879.

Present Officers.—Rev. Gordon Hall, D.D., President; Rev. Samuel T. Seelye, D.D., Vice-President; William H. Stoddard, Secretary; J. L. Warriner, Treasurer; John Whittlesey, Auditor; Revs. W. S. Leavitt, E. G. Cobb, A. M. Colton, E. S. Dwight, and A. J. Lincoln, Directors.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS OF HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

NORTHAMPTON.

As the fertility of the soil, beauty of location, and picturesque scenery of the "great river," as Cotton Mather called the Connecticut, attracted the attention of the overcrowded settlements at the Bay in 1635, so in 1653 the fertile meadows of Nonotuck¶ were regarded as the most inviting locality for a new plantation by the settlers at Windsor, Hartford, and Springfield, and on the 20th day of May in that year a petition was presented to the General Court by inhabitants of the above towns for leave to plant a settlement at Nonotuck. There is, however, no doubt that the real projectors and those through whose energy and influence the scheme was sustained and fostered were John Pynchon, son of William Pynchon,

the founder of Roxbury and Springfield, Elizur Holyoke, son-in-law of John Pynchon, and Samuel Chapin.

The following is a copy of the original petition:

"To the Right Worshipful Governor, and the Worshipful Magistrates, Assistants, and Deputies of this much-honored Court,—Your humble petitioners wish increase of all felicity. Your humble Petitioners being fully persuaded by your former promptness and pious endeavors to begin and settle Plantations in such places as appeared convenient within the liberty of your Jurisprudence and Patent, for the further enlarging of the territories of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the common utility of the Common Weal, are therefore emboldened to present these few lines to your Judicious consideration, and their request therein that you would be pleased to give and grant Liberty to your Petitioners whose names are subscribed, and such as so join with them, according to your wonted clemency, power, right, and authority, from, by, and under you to plant, possess, and inhabit the place, being on Conetiquot River, above Springfield, called Nonotuck, as their own inheritance, according to their divisions by estate, and to carry on the affairs of the place by erecting a town there, to be governed according to the laws, directions, and instructions they shall receive from you. Your Petitioners having some knowledge of the place by reason of the propinquity of our habitation, to be a place desirable to erect a

* See chapter on the medical profession of Hampshire County.

† For additional items upon the medical profession of Hampshire County, see histories of the various towns.

‡ *Ex-officio* trustee of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, instituted at Boston, May 28, 1799; also United States Senator.

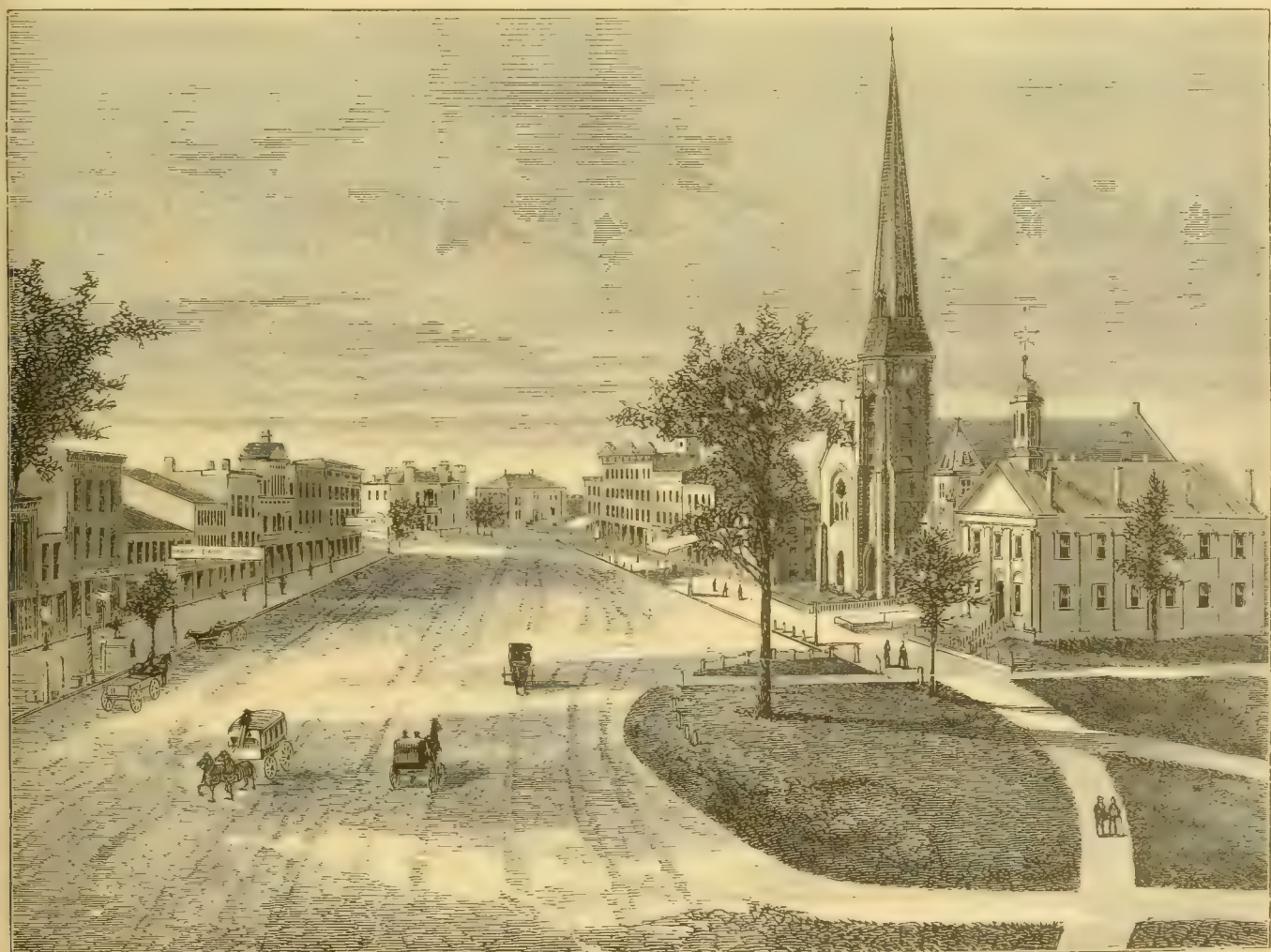
¶ There is a tradition that one English family came to this place in 1652, and lived here during the next winter on land which lies east of what is called Hawley Street (Williams).

§ Subsequently United States Senator.

|| No election of officers in 1831, 1874, and 1875.



CENTRAL PART OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS., IN 1839,
SHOWING THE COURT-HOUSE, FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ETC., AS SEEN FROM THE ROAD IN A NORTHEASTERN DIRECTION.



City Hall. Public Library. First Congregational Church. Court-House.
CENTRAL PART OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS., IN 1879.

town in for the furtherance of the public weal, by providing corn and raising cattle, not only for their own but likewise for the good of others,—the propagating of the gospel,—the place promising in an ordinary way of God's Providence a comfortable subsistence, whereby people may live, and attend upon God in his holy ordinances without distraction. So, committing you to the Guidance of the mighty Counsellor, we rest your humble Petitioners.

"Edward Elmore, Richard Smith, John Gilbert, Wm. Miller, John Allen, Richard Wekley, Thomas Burnham, Matthias Foot, Thomas Root, Wm. Clark, Joseph Smith, John Stedman, Jonathan Smith, Wm. Holton, Robt. Bartlett, John Cole, Nicholas Ackley, John Webb, Thomas Stedman, Thomas Bird, Wm. James, John North, Joseph Bird, and James Bird."

This petition for the planting of Non-o-tuck was supplemented by a petition signed by John Pynchon, Elizur Holyoke, and Samuel Chapin, praying that the prayers of the above petitioners might be granted, and they state that twenty-five families at least were desirous of forming a new settlement, "many of them," to use their own words, "of considerable quality for estates and fit matter for a church when it shall please God to give opportunity that way;" and further on it is stated that "the inducement to us in these desires is not any sinister respect of our own, but that we, being so alone, by this means may have some more neighborhood and your jurisdiction."

The petition was finally granted by the General Court, May 18, 1653, and Messrs. Pynchon, Holyoke, and Chapin were chosen as commissioners to lay out the plantation of Non-o-tuck.

The next move to be made in the grand scheme which Mr. Pynchon had projected was the purchase of the lands from the Indians, and in this he followed in the footsteps of his illustrious and humane father in dealing honestly and fairly with the children of the forest. The following is a copy of the instrument that conveyed the lands of Non-o-tuck to John Pynchon and others:

"Be it known by these presents that Chickwallop, alias Wawhillowa, Nenassahalant, Nassischoee, Kinkus, Paquaharant, Assellapumpas, & Awonusk, the wife of Wulluther, all Nonotuck, who are the chief and proper owners of all the lands on the west side of Connecticut River at Nonotuck, on the one, do give, grant, bargain, and sell unto John Pynchon, of Springfield, on the other party, to him, his heirs, and assigns, all the Grounds and Meadows, Woods and Ponds & W lying on the west side of Quonneticut River, beginning the small river (below Munham) called Sankrohonk, & so up by Quonneticut River to the little meadow called Capawonk, namely, to the little brook or Gutter on this side Capawonk, which little brook is called Masquampe, and the Grounds lying Westward from Connecticut River (within the compass aforesaid) for nine miles out into the woods, viz.: as far as Manskoonish is from Springfield,—for so it was expressed to the Indians,—all that Tract of Grounds from Sankronk river, Quonaikguck, called Munham, Pochneck, Pelowag, Aspowonk, Luckcommuk, Assattayyag, Hayyag, Nayyounhegg, Masquamp, and by whatsoever other names the said Grounds are called, & all out into the woods from the great river for 9 miles within this compass. The aforesaid Indians, and in Particular Wawhillowa, Nenassahalant, & Nassischoee, being the Sachems of Nonotuck, do for themselves, & with the consent of the other Indians and owners of the Said Grounds, Sell, Give, and Grant unto John Pynchon, of Springfield, and to his assigns, for and in consideration of one hundred fathom of Wampam by Sale & for Ten coats (beside some small gifts) in hand paid to the said Sachems & owners, all the land aforesaid as* these presents have bargained, Granted & Sold to the said Pynchon all and singular the said lands free from all Incumbrances of Indians, provided the Said Pynchon Shall plow up, or cause to be plowed up, for the said Indians Sixteen acres of land on the Easterly side of Quonneticut river, which is to be done sometime next Summer, 1654; and in the meantime, viz., the next spring 1654, the Indians have liberty to plant their present cornfields, but after that time they are wholly to leave that west side of the river, & not to plant, or molest the English there.

"All the said premises the said Pynchon & his assigns Shall have & enjoy absolutely & clearly forever,† all Incumbrances from any Indians or their Cornfields. Witness of this these presents the said Indians have subscribed their marks this twenty-fourth day of September, 1653.

"The mark of CHICKWALLOP,

"The mark of



NASSISCHOOEE.



alias WAWHILLOWA.

"The mark of PAQUAHALANT,"

"The mark of



NENASSAHALANT.

* Omissions in deed.

† This grant was witnessed by Elizur Holyoke, Henry Burt, Thomas Cooper, Thos. Stebbins, and two Indians.

The two great steps had now already been taken, and on Oct. 3, 1653, not two weeks after the purchase was made, the proprietors met at Springfield to confer concerning the future plantation and the regulation thereof. Among other things, it was agreed that of the petitioners all should be "resident there, and dwell, themselves and their families, there by the spring next ensuing the date hereof." It was also agreed that any person failing to do this should "lose his money paid for the purchase, with the charges." At this meeting it seems the whole number of petitioners did not appear, and ten new persons were substituted.

It is evident that the object of the above meeting was to permanently secure the settlement of the place in the following year, and at a meeting of the proprietors, held at Springfield, Nov. 15, 1653, it was announced that the petition had been granted, and the following order was made:

"It is ordered and agreed that all such persons as shall go up to Nalwottoge the next spring ensuing the date hereof, there to dwell the next winter, for the furthering and promoting the planting of the said place, it is agreed that every single man shall receive four acres of meadow besides the rest of his division, and every head of a family shall receive five acres beside the rest of their division."

In that early day it was considered an "inalienable right" of the "good men" of the town to designate who should be admitted into the plantation. At a meeting of the progenitors of the settlement, held at Springfield in 1653, a committee of five was appointed "to receive in such inhabitants as they shall judge fit for the carrying on the designs of the company, and to accommodate them according to the former rule, which is a quarter to twenty families, being in estimation eight hundred acres,"—that is, that the first twenty families were to have forty acres each.

Among the early regulations of the plantations were these: that there must be a residence of four years before any settler should have a right to either sell or let his lands, and in case he should remove from the town before the expiration of four years his lands should be declared forfeited.

In the spring of 1654, Pynchon, Holyoke, and Chapin, in furtherance of this plan, proceeded to lay out the plantation of Non-o-tuck, as shown by the following record in the old town-book of Northampton:

"A true copy of the bounds of the plantation which the Committee appointed by the Honored General Court laid out to the Planters of Nonotuck.

"Whereas, we whose names are underwritten were appointed by the General Court of the Massachusetts to lay out the land at Nonotuck for two plantations, for the present we have only appointed the bounds of one of them, to which we allow the great Meadow on the west side of Connecticut River, as also a little meadow, called by the Indians (Capawonke), which lieth about two miles above the great Meadow, the bounds of which plantation is to extend from the (south side) of the little meadow, called Capawonke, to the great falls, to Springfield ward; and westward is to extend nine miles into the woods, from the river of Connecticut, lying . . . east the foresaid meadows; and (the same) to belong to the planters and such as shall come to plant with them, who, according (to the) liberty granted from the Court, have made choice thereof for themselves and their successors, not molesting the Indians (nor) depriving them of their just right and property without allowance to their satisfaction.

"By us,

"JOHN PYNCHON,

"ELIZUR HOLYOKE,

"SAMUEL CHAPIN.

"SPRINGFIELD, 9th May, 1654."

In this connection the following record also appears, under date of Oct. 18, 1654:

"NONOTUCK PLANTATION.

"To the Honored General Court of the Massachusetts: We whose names are underwritten being appointed to divide the lands at Nonotuck into two plantations, we accordingly have granted to them that now first appear to remove thither to plant themselves on the west side of the River Connecticut, as they desired, and have laid out their bounds, viz., from the little meadow above three plantation—which meadow is called Capawonke or Mattomett—down to the head of the falls which are below them, reserving the lands on the east side of said river for another Plantation, when God, by his Providence, shall so dispose thereof, and still remain your humble servants,

"JOHN PYNCHON,

"ELIZUR HOLYOKE,

"SAMUEL CHAPIN.

"The Court approves of this return."

We have now presented to the reader in detail the various

petitions, orders, etc., that gave a "local habitation and a name" to Non-o-tuck, and next in order is to mention the names of those sturdy pioneers who left the rude comforts and conveniences of the plantations in this valley, that had been settled more than a decade, and had already taken upon them many of the attributes of the Eastern home, for an abode in the wilds of Non-o-tuck. It required no prophetic eye to discern that the rich intervals of this section must soon become the site of a flourishing settlement, and it is not surprising that the project of John Pynchon met with a hearty response, and that the people were anxious to rear their homes in the fertile valley of the Connecticut, on Non-o-tuck, within the shadows of those grand upheavals of creation, Mounts Tom and Holyoke.

Among the first of those courageous pioneers who located at Non-o-tuck, erecting the standard of home in the midst of a dense, uninviting wilderness, surrounded by wild beasts and the treacherous savages, were Thomas Judd, John King, Joseph Parsons, Thomas Bascom, Isaac Shelden, John Strong, Thos. Ford, Edward Elmore, Aaron Cook, John Hillyer, William Hulburt, Thomas Woodford, Samuel Wright, Robt. Bartlett, John Lyman, James Bridgman, Thomas Root, Alexander Edwards, Wm. Miller, David Burt, Samuel Allen, William Hannum, William Hulburt, Nathaniel Phelps, and John Stebbins.

The healthful climate and fertility of the soil of the "Plantation of Non-o-tuck," as the place was called, soon attracted the attention of others, and the years 1658 to 1662 witnessed an influx of sturdy yeomen from the adjoining settlements of Windsor, Hartford, and Springfield. Among them are mentioned the names of Edward Baker, John Searle, Eleazer Mather, Alexander Alvord, Wm. Clark, Henry Woodward, Enos Kingsley, Aaron Cook, John Strong, Medad Pomeroy, Jonathan Hunt, and John Taylor. Soon after came Israel Rusk, Preserved Clapp, Caleb Pomeroy, Solomon Stoddard, Robert Danks, Samuel Judd, and Thomas Judd.

It is a somewhat singular fact that of the twenty-four petitioners for the settlement of Non-o-tuck only eight settled here, viz., Edward Elmore, William Miller, Thomas Root, William Clark, William Holton, Robert Bartlett, John Webb, and William Janes.

The home-lots of the first settlers were located in the vicinity of what is now known as Market, Pleasant, King, and Hawley Streets. As the plantation increased, settlements were next made west of the "old church," and later south of Mill River.

The pioneers evidently gave but little attention to the laying out of streets, and it has been said that they were laid out by the cows, the inhabitants building wherever these animals made a path.

The causes which drove the fugitives from their native country to Plymouth Rock were still fresh in their minds, and the settlement had hardly been effected ere a movement was made toward the erection of a house of worship. It was placed under the control of the town, the town voting for the selection of a minister, his wages, etc.* The first meeting-house was contracted to be built by five of the settlers, and to be completed by the middle of April, 1655.

March 13, 1657, the town employed an agent "to obtain a minister, and to devise means to prevent the excess of liquors and cider from coming to town." This commission alone clearly portrays the character of the pioneers of Northampton. They were religious and temperate, firm in the right, and with a strength of character that rendered them conspicuous. They left their impress upon the following generations, and the "New England traits of character" have ever been synonyms with honesty, uprightness, sobriety, and Christianity.

During the first four years the expenses of the plantation

must have been very light, as the first record of a tax voted was under date of March 29, 1658, when they voted a tax of thirty pounds to pay the town's debts; this doubtless covered the period from the date of settlement to that time. At that meeting it was also voted that a ferry-boat be built for the common use of the people.

"January 4, 1658, 'The Town voted to pay Mr. Mather twenty-five pounds for half a year, in good and merchantable pay in wheat, in this place.' They also granted eighty acres of land for the ministry.

December 20, 1658, 'The Town voted one hundred pounds to build a minister's house.'

It is quite certain that hospitality was not reckoned as one of the virtues of the good people of Northampton in 1672, as the town records for that year disclosed the following order:

"4th (1) '72, '73. Whereas a great deal of trouble, detriment, and change have been brought upon this Town by reason of receiving into the same Foreigners and Strangers, we do, therefore, by this order, and by this it is ordered, that whosoever in this town shall bring into it or receive into his family a foreigner or Stranger, or any man from abroad, or entertain him in his house above Ten days without Liberty from the Selectmen, shall forfeit to the Town Ten Shillings for every week so entertaining him. By the Selectmen, David Wilton, William Clark, Wm. Holton, Henry Woodward, and Medad Pomeroy."

Feb. 8, 1657, it was voted that three men should be chosen "to end small causes. They shall first choose one, and he that hath most votes by Papers Shall Stand for one and for the rest in order." It seems, however, there were but two chosen, William Holton and Thomas Bascom.

In 1658 thirty pounds were levied to pay the town debts.

In 1661 it was voted that the mill be free, and "that the Town will build a new boat."

It seems in those early days there was a penalty for being absent from town-meetings, as under date of Feb. 9, 1658, it was ordered that whosoever he be that absents himself from the town-meeting, after having been warned by the townsmen, shall forfeit the sum of 12*d.* A fine of 1*d.* was also ordered "if they be not at the beginning of the meeting when it is orderly begun."

Some trouble was evidently experienced in the town-meetings, as the following order appears on the town-book:

"Northampton, 19th of 12th mo., 1660. At a meeting of the Selectmen, considering that might be for the well ordering of town-meetings, and finding by experience that Tumults and many speaking at one time in Such a Tumultuous manner that it hinders the work in hand, and is dishonorable to God and grievous to many persons, do therefore order whilst any common business is in hand, or under consideration and debate, every man shall apply himself to the common work, and not to be more speakers than one at a time, lovingly and moderately, upon the Penalty of 12*d.* for every such offence, to be levied by distress. We intend not to hinder any man to give his advice in any matter one at a time."

On the 31st of the 10th month "it was voted and agreed that the town rates for this present year wheat shall go for 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel."

"Cornelius, the Irishman," was dealt with as follows:

"17th day, 9th mo., 1663. At a legal Town-meeting there was then granted to Cornelius, the Irishman, three acres of land, upon condition he build upon it & make improvements of it within one year; yet not so as to make him Capable of Acting in any Town affairs no more than he had before it was granted to him."

The price of grain for the year 1664 was fixed as follows: wheat 3*s.* and 4*d.*; "pease," 3*s.* per bushel; and Indian corn at 2*s.* and 3*d.* per bushel, "till they see cause to alter it."

"2 April, 1664, Capt. Cooke brought a wolf's head to my house, & I cut off his ears, according to law.

"Per me. DAVID WILTON."

"Capt. Cooke" was evidently a wolf-hunter, as the records show that within a few months he killed twelve of these animals, all of whose "ears were cut off" by David Wilton, "according to law."

The sport of "horse-racing" was not in much favor with the "goodmen" of the parish away back in 1664, as it voted in that year "that if any shall run races with their horses or mares in any Street in this Town shall for every such offense pay 2*s.* 6*d.*, the one-half to the town the other half to its Informer."

* See history of the First Church.

THE INDIANS—KING PHILIP'S WAR.

The Indians of whom the plantation was purchased still roamed the forests, and were given the right to hunt on all the lands sold. A friendly intercourse was maintained, and not the slightest discord arose to mar the brotherly feeling existing until the breaking out of King Philip's war. The mutual confidence between them can be no better illustrated than by the following permit to erect a fort, which appears on the old town records under date of April 7, 1664:

"At a Town-meeting the Indians advised a place to build a fort. The Town granted they should, provided they would attend these articles underwritten. The men that the Town choose to deliver their mind to the Indians were David Wilton, John Lyman, and Joseph Parsons. The Town's mind was declared to the Indians by us April 13, 1664.

"5: 2 mo., 1664, upon the Indians' request to the Town to have liberty to build a fort on our land, on which the Town declare on what Terms they may make a fort on our land, viz.:

"1. First, they shall not break the Sabbath by working or gaming, or carrying Burdens or the like.

"2. They shall not Powwow on that place or any where else amongst us.

"3. They shall not get Liquors or Cider and drink themselves drunk as So kill one another as they have done.

"4. They shall not take in other Indians of other places to seat amongst them, we allow Nowatague Indians that were the inhabitants of the place.

"5. They shall not break down our fences and let in cattle and Swine, but shall go over a stile at one place.

"6. The Murderers, Callawane & Wuttowhan & Pacquallant, Shall not seat amongst them.

"7. They shall not hunt or kill our cattle or sheep or swine with their dogs; if they do, they shall pay for them."

The cause that led to the building of this fort was doubtless their fear of other Indians. "The fort," says Rev. Solomon Williams, in his "Historical Sketch of Northampton," a sermon delivered April 13, 1815, "is said to have been built on the northerly end of Fort Plain, which is now in Easthampton."*

When King Philip sounded the war-whoop through this beautiful valley, these natives in the vicinity of Northampton were inclined to remain true to the English, with whom they had dwelt so long in peace, never receiving any but the kindest treatment, but the proud chief of the *Wampanoags* roused their lurking treachery, and they joined the hostile savages.†

As soon as it was discovered that the Indians here had joined Philip's warriors, and that the coming contest was likely to be of a serious nature, a barricade was built around the town—a sort of Chinese wall—to defend the settlement against a surprise. This was constructed of palisades,—pieces of wood about eight feet long firmly planted in a trench. March 14, 1676, a body of Indians assaulted this defense, and forced their way through, but were driven back by the soldiers. In this attack they killed six persons, among whom were Robert Bartlett and Thomas Holton, and burned a number of buildings. No further attempt was made by the Indians to molest this town; but in the contest at Deerfield, May 19, 1676, fifteen residents of Northampton were killed. The town, after the close of Philip's war, remained in comparative quiet, and the barricade was allowed to decay. In the year 1790, during King William's war, the town was again thrown into a state of alarm, and the place was surrounded by pickets, located near the site of the old barricade. No attack was, however, made, and in fact Northampton was never after molested by the enemy. In 1704, old style, the village of Paokhomuck, located in what is now Southampton, was attacked by the Indians, and all the inhabitants were either killed or taken prisoners. As an instance of the barbarity of the savages, it is stated that, not content with the horrible butcheries just perpetrated on the unsuspecting inhabitants of the little settlement, they conveyed the wife of Benjamin Janes to the top of Pomeroy's Mountain, where she was knocked in the head and scalped. She was found in

this condition, and was carried to Northampton, and lived until she reached the age of over eighty years.

For a number of years after, the savages roamed the adjacent forest, committing depredations, and, Jan. 9, 1708, killed Samuel and Joseph Parsons, and in 1711, Samuel Strong, Jr., was killed, and his father taken prisoner. In 1724, Nathaniel Edwards was killed, and in 1747 the prowling savages murdered Elisha Clark, and soon after Noah Pixley also fell by the hands of these murderous marauders. The two latter lived in what is now Southampton.

Although, as stated above, the inhabitants of this town were not attacked after Philip's war, nevertheless they dwelt in almost constant alarm until the conquest of Canada, in 1759. In 1745 there were fourteen "forted" houses in the town; and in 1755, during the French-and-Indian war, a watch was kept during the nights, and a number of soldiers were stationed here for the defense of the inhabitants of this vicinity.

In the year 1749 the resolute little band of settlers in this frontier plantation, who had retained and defended their forest home through the various wars, believing that peace was soon again to settle down over this beautiful valley, voted, under date of June 12, 1749, "That the forts, mounts, and fortifications in the town of Northampton be demolished, and that Lieut. Ebenezer Clark, Mr. Josiah Parsons, and Benjamin Alvord be a committee to sell and dispose of the timber, boards, etc., to the best advantage of the town."

THE REVOLUTION.‡

When the tidings of the firing of the first gun at Concord reached the settlement, and the hideous head of British oppression rose in this free land, the inhabitants rallied around the colonial standard, and, during the eight long years of that arduous struggle, contributed freely in both men and means.

In 1775 a committee of "Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety" was organized with the following persons: Joseph Hawley, Robert Beck, Ezra Clark, Josiah Clark, Jacob Parsons, Col. Seth Pomeroy, Elijah Hunt, Ephraim Wright, Elias Lyman, Elijah Clark, Capt. Joseph Lyman, Quartus Pomeroy, Martin Phelps, Caleb Strong, Jr., and Dr. Shepherd.

Among the leading spirits of Northampton at the beginning of the Revolution was Seth Pomeroy, who was instrumental in raising troops, and subsequently became a brigadier-general.

The following is a copy of a letter written to his son, Capt. Pomeroy, of Southampton, under date September, 1776:

"NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 18, 1776.

"DEAR SIR,—The affair of enlisting one 5th of y^e men To go in this the present exigency is of y^e greatest importance, and they must be equipped and sent off as soon as possible, and carry with them as much provision as to last them down; and I think they had better take horses,—that is, I think a horse to two men will do, lest they may take turns to ride. So leave y^r horse at a place as they shall agree for y^e other to take when he comes to him. This town and Southampton will make a company when raised; they shall have such officers as they shall choose.

"In great haste.

"From your Loving Father,

"CAPTAIN POMEROY.

"SETH POMEROY."

Gen. Pomeroy was made a brigadier-general June 22, 1775. He was a volunteer at the battle of Bunker Hill, and also served in the French war under Sir William Johnson. He died in February, 1777.

Maj. Jonathan Allen and four brothers also served with distinction. Capt. Elisha Hawley, Lieut. Daniel Pomeroy, and Thomas Wait, natives of this town, were killed in battle at Lake George, in 1755.

It seems that two companies of soldiers were sent to the army from Northampton, in 1776, as the records of March 3, 1777, contain the following vote: "That those persons that

* Dr. Dwight in his Travels says, "This fort was built in the heart of the town, at the distance of perhaps twenty rods from the most populous street."

† See history of King Philip's war, in the general history of this work.

‡ For names of Revolutionary soldiers see Chapter XVII.

shall now engage in the service of the Continental Army, who belonged to Capt. Allin's and Capt. Chapin's Company, the last year, both officers and Privates, Shall have full compensation for all losses by them sustained in Cloaths and other articles where such losses were unavoidable, and not through the negligence of those who sustained them."

At the same meeting a bounty of \$15 was voted; and a committee also appointed "to examine and consider what persons have in the town been delinquent in doing their proportion in promoting the publick cause." This committee was constituted as follows:

"Capt. Jonathan Allin, Lieut. Elijah Clark, Lieut. Enoch Clark, Mr. Benjamin Clark, and Mr. Robert Breck, for the first company."

Lieut. Simon Clap, Lieut. Joseph Cook, Dea. Josiah Clark, Mr. Elias Lyman, and Mr. Abner Barnard, for the second company.

Lieut. Elijah Lyman, Lieut. Hezekiah Russell, Mr. Asa Wright, Mr. Samuel Clark, and Mr. Jacob Parsons, for the third company.

Lieut. David Lyman, Messrs. Jonathan Janes, Samuel Judd, David Chapman, and Joel Parsons, for the fourth company.

Messrs. Martin Clark, William Bartlett, Abner Claffin, John Smith, and Azariah Lyman, for the fifth company.

In 1779 it was voted "that every able-bodied man that shall engage to serve in the Continental army for the term of nine months shall have paid to him by the town, according to the rate of eighteen pounds for nine months for the term he shall actually serve, in wheat at four shillings per bushel, rice at three shillings per bushel, or Indian corn at two shillings per bushel." Sixty pounds bounty was also voted them, and "two shillings per-mile for mileage."

Aug. 9, 1779, the town promptly voted to raise 1500 pounds "to pay for the clothing that is called for from this town by the General Court for the Continental army."

At a meeting held Oct. 15, 1779, a motion was made by Capt. Cook that the town should refund to the militia officers money which they had paid "for liquor to facilitate the raising of men." The motion "passed in the negative."

June 5, 1780, under a call for men by the General Court, the quota of this town was twenty-two men, and the following were appointed "a committee to manage and transact the whole business of raising the twenty-two men: the militia officers, together with Maj. Hawley, Quartus Pomeroy, Elijah Clark, Stephen Baker, Capt. Samuel Clark, Benj. Sheldon, Samuel Judd, Nathaniel Edwards, and Ithamer Strong."

The treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed on the 3d of September, 1783, was duly celebrated at Northampton, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Spring. The proclamation was read from the court-house steps by the sheriff of the county to the militia under arms and a large assembly of gentlemen, "and the evening was concluded with decent mirth and hilarity." It seems that the ladies of the town were allowed no part in this demonstration, and, much incensed, on the following day celebrated the event by drinking to Lady Washington and Congress, after which the following toasts and sentiments were given: "Reformation to our husbands," "May the gentlemen and ladies ever unite on joyful occasions!" "Happiness and prosperity to our families," "Reformation to the men in general," and "May refined husbands ever find obedient wives!"

Some rhymster of the day caricatured them as follows:

"The presidentess, spry to leap,
Led just as shepherd leads the sheep;
The rest rush in with sturdy straddle,
With each in hand a pudding-paddle.
By neat tow-strings, all at their backs,
Hung thirteen pretty little sacks,
All tied tight; they did conceal
Just thirteen quarts of Indian meal.
Each had a spoon of white-wood metal,
Each at her side a nice tin-kettle.
Thus fixed, they march right through the town,
Nor would be stopped by spark or clown.
Old Bido with her Tyrian band
N'er cut a flash one-half so grand,
While they moved on with pomp and show,
To take some tea and pudding too."

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

The name of this honored chieftain and soldier, who left his home in sunny France to assist the struggling and oppressed colonists in 1776, will ever be revered by the American citizen. His visits to the country which he had helped to free from the yoke of Britain were a series of ovations, towns vying with each other in paying him tributes of respect.

The papers of the day announced that in 1826, when he passed through here, he entered the village attended by the sheriff, the committee, the cavalry, and private guests, under Col. Shepherd, chief marshal. At the village the procession was met by the infantry, artillery, and volunteer companies of the town. He visited the Round Hill school, then conducted by Bancroft & Co., afterward returned to Warner's Hotel, and was introduced to the selectmen of the town. He then drove through the principal streets of the town, attended by his suite and attendants, and stopped at the church, where he was introduced to various persons. After partaking of a feast at two o'clock, he proceeded on his journey westward, and Northampton had met and honored Lafayette.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

In addition to the other pioneers noted on a previous page, the following list, which was compiled by Wm. Allen, D.D., in 1854, is subjoined:

Samuel Allen* was the son of Samuel Allyn, who died at Windsor in 1648, and who is supposed to have been the brother of Mathew Allyn, of Hartford and Windsor, and of Thomas Allyn, of Middletown. His lot was north of Mr. Woodford's, afterward Jonathan Edwards', in King Street. He married Hannah Woodford in 1659, and died Oct. 18, 1703. His children were ten, of whom Samuel, who died in 1839, was a deacon of the church in the time of Mr. Edwards. Deacon Samuel's son, Joseph, was the father of Thomas Allen, the first minister of Pittsfield, and of other sons.

Nehemiah Allen, son of Samuel, of Windsor, married Sarah Woodford in 1664, and died in 1684. He had nine children. Samuel removed to Deerfield in 1706, and thence to Coventry. His son Joseph, born in 1708 at Deerfield, married Mary Baker, of Woodbury, and was the father of Col. Ethan Allen, of Vermont.

John Allen, son of Samuel, of Windsor, married Mary Hannum in 1669 and removed to Deerfield, where both were killed by the Indians in May, 1704.

Alexander Alvord settled here in about 1658.

Edward Baker was here as early as 1655. Osmyn Baker, at one time member of Congress, was a descendant.

Thomas Bascom came from the north of England and settled here in about 1650, and died in 1689.

James Bridgman was also an early settler. Thomas Bridgman, a descendant, published a work entitled "Inscriptions on the Grave-Stones of Northampton," and several other works relating to cemeteries in Boston and elsewhere.

Daniel Burt was a son of Henry Burt, of Springfield.

Preserved Clapp was born Nov. 23, 1643, and died in 1720. A descendant, Simeon Clapp, was at Saratoga during the Revolution, and was also a guard of Maj. André at his execution. He died in 1851.

William Clark removed to Northampton, and was one of the pillars of the church in 1661.

Capt. Aaron Cook came to this place in 1661. Robert Danks was also an early settler.

Alexander Edwards located here in 1655. Prof. Bela Bates Edwards and Dr. Justin Edwards were descendants.

Joseph Hawley, grandfather of Maj. Joseph Hawley, mentioned elsewhere, was here as early as 1678.

Nehemiah Strong, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College, graduated in 1755, and died in

* Spelled Allyn in the old records.

1807. He heard Edwards preach the sermons constituting his "History of Redemption." Simeon Strong, LL.D., judge of the Supreme Court, was born here in 1735. He died in 1805. Joseph Strong, LL.D., and his son, Henry Strong, LL.D., both died in Norwich, Conn. Caleb Strong, minister, of Montreal, died in 1847. He was a grandson of Gov. Caleb Strong.

The name of Lyman has ever been prominent in the history of Northampton. Richard Lyman was here in 1658, and died in 1662. A descendant, Jonathan H. Lyman, was recorder of the proprietors of Non-o-tuck from 1654 to 1657. John Lyman, brother of Isaac, was here as early as 1658.

Among other early settlers were William Holton, William Hulburt, Jonathan Hunt, William Janes, Thomas Judd, John King, Enos Kingsley, David Lee, William Miller, Joseph Parsons, Nathaniel Phelps, Eldad Pomeroy, Thomas Root, John Searle, Isaac Sheldon, John Stebbins, John Strong, Thomas Woodford, Samuel Wright, and Benjamin Tappan.

EMINENT MEN.

Northampton has ever been the home of men prominent in the councils of the State and nation. Her record is a noble one. In addition to the long list of talented and venerated divines who occupied the pulpit of the First Church, and whose history may be found in the sketch of that church, there were men whose talents and genuine worth elevated them to many of the highest councils in the land.

This town has sent three representatives to the United States Senate, and gave Massachusetts one of the purest Governors of the many noble statesmen who have occupied the gubernatorial chair,—HON. CALEB STRONG. He was born in Northampton, Jan. 9, 1745. He graduated at Harvard in 1764, and began the study of the law with that able counselor Maj. Joseph Hawley. He early manifested an interest in public matters, and in 1774 represented the town in the Provincial Congress. From this period his life was passed chiefly in the public service. In 1776 he received the appointment of county attorney, which office he held twenty-four years. He represented the town at the convention called to adopt a constitution, and was on the committee appointed to submit a plan. He was a member of the Council in 1780, and was also appointed a delegate to Congress. The latter office he declined. At the framing of the Constitution in 1787 he was a delegate, and in the following year was elected to the United States Senate. He was re-elected in 1793, but resigned before the expiration of his term of office.

In 1800 he was elected Governor of Massachusetts, and in seven or eight towns about Northampton not one vote was polled against him. He was re-elected in 1811, and after four years of office withdrew permanently from public life. He died here Nov. 7, 1819, aged seventy-four.

COL. JOHN STODDARD was the son of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, and was born in 1682. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1701, and for a number of years after took no prominent part in public life. In 1713, however, he was sent on public business to Quebec, and from this time forward was an acknowledged power in the affairs of Western Massachusetts. During his long career he never stooped to the tricks which so often then, as well as now, marked the course of many politicians, but his talents shone resplendent in important affairs.

He ever commanded the respect of the foremost men of that day in the State, and with Maj. John Pynchon, of Springfield, and Samuel Partridge, of Hatfield, formed the trio "which ruled or led Western Massachusetts through a century of its history." President Edwards, speaking of him, said, "Upon the whole, everything in him was great, and perhaps there was never a man in New England to whom the denomination of a great man did more properly belong." He died in Boston, June 19, 1748, aged sixty-six.

ISAAC C. BATES.—Among the prominent citizens of North-

ampton none occupied a more prominent position in the councils of the nation than the subject of this sketch.

Isaac C. Bates, son of Col. Jacob Bates and Ruth Robinson Bates, was born at Granville, Mass., Jan. 23, 1779, and was prepared for college by Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, M.D., of East Granville. He entered Yale College and took high rank among his associates, and was valedictorian of the class of 1802. He studied law in New York, and subsequently settled in Northampton, and soon took a prominent position at the Bar of the State.

He was active in political matters, and in 1803-9, and once afterward, was a Representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1817 took his seat in Congress, where he remained eight years, and then declined a re-election. Later he was a member of the Governor's Council, and was once a Presidential elector. In 1841 he was chosen United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John Davis, who had been elected Governor of the State. At the close of this term he was re-elected Senator for six years, and while serving this term he died at Washington, March 16, 1845, aged sixty-six years. The morning after his death, amid a large concourse of people, Daniel Webster arose in the Senate Chamber, and pronounced a fitting eulogy upon the life and character of this distinguished citizen. Mr. Bates was a thorough scholar, a sound thinker, a fine writer, and, as an advocate, he ranked among the foremost orators in the Senate.

ELIJAH H. MILLS died in Northampton, May 5, 1829, aged fifty-seven. He was a lawyer. Graduated at Williams College in 1797. In his profession he attained the highest rank as a jurist, and particularly as an advocate, and for many years was professedly at the head of the Bar in the western part of the State. He was for a long period a member of our State Legislature in both branches. During the war of 1812 he was one of the leaders of the Federal party in Massachusetts, and was the author of the address of the House of Representatives to the people of Massachusetts protesting against that measure. Afterward he was repeatedly elected Representative in Congress, and served two terms in the Senate of the United States, in which station he remained till his health failed.

Other noted men born in Northampton were Nehemiah Strong, an eminent preacher, born 1730, and died in 1807; Simeon Strong, a celebrated jurist and preacher, born in 1736, died in 1805; Thomas Allen, born in 1743, was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, died in 1810; Moses Allen, a prominent preacher, born in 1748, and died in 1779; Pierpont Edwards, a celebrated advocate, born in 1750, and died in 1826; Solomon Allen, a preacher, born in 1751, and died in 1821; William Lyman, born in 1752, was a member of Congress from 1793 to 1797, died in 1811; Timothy Dwight, LL.D., D.D., was born in 1752, and was celebrated as a divine, poet, and author: he died in 1817; Theodore Dwight, a member of Congress from 1806 to 1807, was born in 1764, and died in 1846; Benjamin Tappan, the able jurist, was born in 1773, and died in 1857; Phineas Allen, a noted editor, was born in 1776, and died in 1860; the distinguished philanthropist Arthur Tappan was born here in 1785, and died in 1865; Ebenezer Lane, LL.D., an eminent attorney, was born in 1793, and died in 1866; Dorus Clarke, D.D., divine and author, was born near here in 1797; Geo. H. Clark, the poet, in 1809; Henry Lyman, the author, in 1810, died in 1834; Josiah Dwight Whitney, the geologist, in 1819; William Dwight Whitney, LL.D., the able philologist, in 1827; and Austin Flint, the author and physician, in 1836.

THE FIRST DRUGGIST—PIONEER ADVERTISEMENTS.

The first druggist in this section of the country was Levi Shepherd, who came from Hartford, Conn., and located here in 1765. Four years later he formed a copartnership with Dr. Ebenezer Hunt. Their drugs and medicines were imported, and their trade extended over a large section of country.

The *Hampshire Gazette* of 1786 contains an advertisement of Breck, Shepherd & Clark, who inform the people that "they have just received a fresh supply of goods, which they propose to sell for Cash, Grain, Pork, Potash, Salts, Flaxseed, etc." The printing-office advertises for sale the first, second, and third part of Webster's Institute, also Watts' Hymns, and one copy of Col. Humphrey's poem. Soon after this date an advertisement of Levi Shepherd appears, and also of Prescott & Dixon.

In the issue of March 4, 1787, James Shepherd is authorized to receive the several articles hereinafter enumerated, at the price thereunto annexed, for all arrearages of taxes assessed during the year 1784, viz.: good merchantable beef at 1s. and 8d. per hundred; pork at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per pound; wheat, 5s.; rye, 3s. and 6d.; corn, 3s.; oats, 1s. 6d.; peas, 5s.; beans, 5s. per bushel; well-dressed flax, 8d. per pound; wheat flour, 16s. per hundred; good tobacco packed in casks, according to law, 25s. per hundred; potash, 16s. per ton; pearlash, 39d. and 10s. per ton; and on all nails the same sum shall be allowed as in the stores in the town of Boston.

HOSTELRIES.

The tavern, or inn, of "ye olden time" was as much, if not more, of an "institution" in a town or village than the more pretentious structures of modern times are to the people of to-day. Among the first records of the town may be seen votes designating the number of "ordinaries" that should be kept, and naming their keepers.

Northampton very soon after its settlement became an important point in Western Massachusetts, and prior to and during the Revolution it kept pace in its improvements with the various towns in the Bay State, and its places of entertainment for man and beast were about on a par with other inns throughout the valley.

After the close of the Revolution, in 1794, Asahel Pomeroy, who was a valiant soldier in that struggle, built the tavern subsequently known as the Warner House, which was an "institution" of Northampton for seventy-six years. In 1821 it received the name of Warner House, from Oliver Warner, who purchased it that year and became its landlord. In 1832 he sold the house to J. B. Vinton, who resold it to Mr. Warner in 1840, and he conducted it until his death in 1853. During the period it was kept by Mr. Warner, it gained a reputation far and near as one of the best inns in the country. The traveler was ever anxious to reach the "Warner House," with its well-supplied larder, good beds, and genial host. After the death of Mr. Warner it was purchased by Strong & Lewis, and kept by Wm. Marsh & Son. C. F. Simonds subsequently purchased it, and for several years was its proprietor. It was afterward kept by Roswell Hunt and J. C. Orcutt. In the days of the stage-coach Northampton was on the line from Boston to Albany, and from Springfield to Brattleboro', and it was no uncommon occurrence for eight coaches to arrive and depart during a single day. The blast of the horn and the crack of the driver's whip have long since passed away, and in the early morning of July 18, 1870, the old building succumbed to the fiery element, and the old Warner House passed into history. The old Mansion House on Elm Street, now used as a dwelling-house, was at one time one of the prominent hotels of this section.

The Mansion House, which now occupies the site of the Warner House, was erected by the Fitch brothers, of Hatfield, in 1870, and opened as the Fitch Hotel by the Fitch Brothers & Simonds, who conducted it about two years, when Mr. Simonds became proprietor. After various vicissitudes Mr. Hill became proprietor, and its name was changed to Mansion House. He conducted it a short time, and was succeeded (1877) by its present proprietor, Mr. Frank Kingman, a landlord of large experience, who has placed the Mansion House in the front rank of the best hotels in the Connecticut Valley.

Round Hill Hotel, pleasantly located on Round Hill, is closed during the winter months, being used only as a summer resort. It is at present under the management of Mr. Olney. Its picturesque location and pleasant surroundings, together with the deserved popularity of its landlord, give it a wide notoriety throughout the country.

Other hotels are the Hampshire House and Nonotuck House.

MASONIC—ODD-FELLOWS.

The first Masonic lodge of which we have any record established in this town was the *Hampshire Lodge*, chartered Jan. 30, 1784. Who were its founders, how long it flourished, and when it ceased to exist, we have been unable to discover. Its history and transactions are buried in oblivion.

Jerusalem Lodge was chartered June 13, 1797. The petitioners for the lodge resided in South Hadley, and there its sessions were held for many years. Its charter members were as follows: Samuel Alvord, Thos. White, Frederick Milton, Jos. White, Justin Alvord, E. Goodman, Jr., Adonijah Nash, Jos. Kellogg, John Bennett, Jr., Bezulial Alvord, E. Dwight, and Simeon Goodman. Though the Hampshire Lodge had an existence at Northampton prior to the establishment of Jerusalem Lodge at South Hadley, yet it seems to have died before the latter had been long at work.

In May, 1802, it was voted to move the lodge from South Hadley to Northampton, and in the following month the lodge met at the house of Asahel Pomeroy, in the latter place, the following persons acting as officers: Daniel Stebbins, W. M.; Levi Lyman, S. W.; John Bennett, Sec.; N. Pease, Treas.; Justin Alvord, J. W.; Aaron Wright, Jr., J. D.; Levi Smith, S. D.; and Aaron Bartlett, T. In October, 1807, the lodge was removed to Williamsburg, where it remained until Nov. 18, 1817, when it was again removed to Northampton, where it has since remained. During the reign of fanaticism and bigotry known as the Morgan excitement the lodge ceased to work, but with Spartan zeal refused to surrender its charter, although demanded by the Grand Lodge.

The following named persons served as Masters of the lodge from 1797 to 1879: Simeon Goodman, 1797-98; John Smith, Elihu Dwight, 1799; Daniel Stebbins, 1800-3; Henry Frink, 1804; Phineas Ashmun, 1805; Daniel Stebbins, 1806; Phineas Ashmun, 1806; Isaac C. Bates, 1807; Southw'th Jenkins, 1808-9; Edmund Taylor, 1810-13; Southw'th Jenkins, 1814-15; Joseph H. Flint, 1816-17; Isaac C. Bates, 1818; Charles E. Forbes, 1819-20; Levi Lyman, 1821; Charles E. Forbes, 1822; Christopher Clarke, 1823-24; James Hutchison, 1825; W. W. Partridge, 1826-27; Nelson Palmer, 1828; Wm. W. Partridge, 1845-46; Benj. E. Cook, 1847-48; Ebenezer Hancock, 1849-50; Benj. E. Cook, 1851; Ebenezer Hancock, 1852; Samuel N. Bosworth, 1853; Geo. F. Wright, 1854-55; D. W. Crafts, 1856-60; Wm. H. Jones, 1861; W. D. Axtell, 1862-64; J. H. Prindle, 1865; J. C. Williams, 1866-67; W. C. Pomeroy, 1868-69; S. B. Fuller, 1870; H. W. Morgan, 1871-72; C. L. Bartlett, 1873-74; S. A. Phelps, 1875-76; W. C. Robinson, 1877-78; C. Humphrey, 1879.

Royal Arch Chapter.—The chapter was constituted June 23, 1825, with the following charter members: Isaac C. Bates, Jonathan H. Lyman, John R. Goodnough, Guy Trumbull, Jonathan Smith, Wm. W. Partridge, Benj. Willard, John F. Judd, O. M. Stillman, Nelson Palmer, Wm. M. Weatherill, Josiah White, and James Hutchinson. Isaac C. Bates was first H. P.; J. H. Lyman, first K.; John R. Goodnough, first Scribe.

During the Morgan excitement the meetings were discontinued, and March 7, 1848, the charter was restored and the labors of the chapter resumed.

The following have served as High-Priest: Isaac C. Bates, 1825-27; Nelson Palmer, 1828; J. F. Judd, 1829; G. D. Peck, 1848-55; Wm. Parsons, 1856; G. D. Peck, 1857; B. E. Cook, 1858; David W. Crafts, 1859-62; S. W. Lee, Jr., 1863-64; W.

C. Robinson, 1865; J. H. Prindle, 1866-67; J. A. Prentiss, 1868-70; J. C. Williams, 1871-72; S. B. Fuller, 1873; R. R. Mayers, 1874; W. C. Pomeroy, 1875-77; H. Jones, 1878.

Northampton Commandery of Knights Templar.—This organization was instituted June 9, 1870, and worked under a dispensation for one year. The first officers chosen were D. W. Crafts, E. C.; C. S. Pratt, Gen.; Geo. S. Phelps, C. G.; J. H. S. Prindle, Prelate; J. C. Williams, S. W.; A. C. Barton, J. W.; A. Wright, Jr., Treas.; E. C. Crafts, Recorder; J. W. Wilson, Sw. B.; Smith Carr, St. B.; G. L. Manchester, War.

A charter was received from the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1871, and on the 12th of May the order was permanently established and the following officers chosen: D. W. Crafts, E. C.; C. S. Pratt, Gen.; G. S. Phelps, C. G.; S. B. Fuller, Prelate; J. C. Williams, S. W.; A. C. Barton, J. W.; A. Wright, Jr., Treas.; E. C. Crafts, Recorder.

Officers for 1872 and 1873.—J. H. S. Prindle, E. C.; J. C. Williams, Gen.; Luke Lyman, C. G.; S. B. Fuller, Prelate; W. C. Pomeroy, S. W.; H. W. Morgan, J. W.; A. Wright, Jr., Treas.; B. W. Peck, Recorder.

Officers for 1874.—J. C. Williams, E. C.; Luke Lyman, Gen.; W. C. Pomeroy, C. G.; S. B. Fuller, Prelate; H. M. Brewster, S. W.; G. W. Patterson, J. W.; Ansel Wright, Treas.; C. Rust, Recorder.

Officers for 1875.—J. C. Williams, E. C.; Luke Lyman, Gen.; W. C. Pomeroy, C. G.; J. H. S. Prindle, Prelate; G. W. Patterson, S. W.; W. B. Morgan, J. W.; A. Wright, Treas.; W. G. McIntire, Recorder.

Officers for 1876.—Luke Lyman, E. C.; W. C. Pomeroy, Gen.; S. B. Fuller, C. G.; J. H. S. Prindle, Prelate; W. B. Morgan, S. W.; Jas. Ellsworth, J. W.; A. Wright, Treas.; W. G. McIntire, Recorder.

Officers for 1877.—Luke Lyman, E. C.; W. C. Pomeroy, Gen.; S. B. Fuller, C. G.; H. Jones, Prelate; W. B. Morgan, S. W.; Jas. Ellsworth, J. W.; A. Wright, Treas.; V. E. Cleaveland, Recorder.

Officers for 1878.—Luke Lyman, E. C.; W. C. Pomeroy, Gen.; S. B. Fuller, C. G.; H. Jones, Prelate; W. B. Morgan, S. W.; Jas. Ellsworth, J. W.; A. Wright, Treas.; E. I. Clapp, Recorder.

Non-o-tuck Lodge, No. 61.—Feb. 5, 1845, F. P. Tracy, A. H. Bullen, S. S. Wells, W. A. Arnold, and J. W. Smith applied for a charter for a lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. The lodge was instituted March 11, 1845.

The Noble Grands have been as follows: F. P. Tracy, A. H. Bullen, J. W. Smith, S. S. Wells, Chas. T. Smith, Lewis Bliss, F. A. Clark, E. E. Denniston, C. M. Alvord, William C. Prentiss, J. B. Augur, James Thompson, La Fayette Clapp, William D. Clapp, J. L. Wells, J. D. Wells, Jabez French, J. C. Phelps, George B. Drury, J. H. Searle, and E. P. Williams. Several of the above served more than one term. S. S. Wells was Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge one year. The lodge surrendered its charter March 26, 1866.

Re-instituted Sept. 16, 1872. The Noble Grands since then have been C. C. Smith, V. W. Skiff, S. W. Clapp, A. G. Carley, A. L. Sessions, T. C. Cooley, J. M. Skiff, F. L. Clapp, R. B. Davis, Jr., F. O. Hillman, and M. H. Beales. The present officers are E. L. Thompson, N. G.; D. F. Cutting, V. G.; E. H. Wade, Rec. Sec.; E. P. Hall, Treas.; H. R. Rowley, Per. Sec.

INSTITUTIONS.

Smith Charities.—On the 22d day of December, 1845, Oliver Smith, a prominent citizen of Hatfield, died, leaving an estate valued at \$370,000. He had resolved to bequeath his large estate to charitable purposes for the benefit of the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, and Williamsburg,

in Hampshire County, and Deerfield, Greenfield, and Whately, in Franklin County. By the provisions of his will these towns were directed at each annual meeting to choose a person who should be called an elector, and these electors should choose three trustees, who were to have the charge and management of the entire fund.

The will provided that \$200,000 should be managed by the trustees as an accumulating fund until it reached the sum of \$400,000. This amount was then to be divided into three distinct funds, viz., \$30,000 to found the Smith Agricultural School, at Northampton; \$10,000, the income to be paid to the American Colonization Society, with certain provisions; and \$300,000 for indigent boys, indigent female children, indigent young women, and indigent widows. The remainder of his property was constituted a contingent fund to defray expenses and keep the principal funds entire. He also provided that the agricultural school fund should be accumulated for a period of sixty years from his death,—1905,—when the school should be established within the town of Northampton.

The income of the fund of \$10,000 for the Colonization Society was to be used in transporting persons of color from the United States to the colony of Liberia, or such other place as the society might select. There was a provision, however, that if the society should neglect to make due application for the fund for six months after having been notified that it was ready for distribution, they should forfeit their claim and the money should be incorporated with the agricultural school fund. The required notification was given by the trustees, but the society neglected to apply within the specified time, and the legacy was added to the school fund. The society brought suit to recover it, but the case was decided by the Supreme Judicial Court in favor of the trustees.

The remaining fund of \$360,000 was called the joint or miscellaneous fund, and was divided so that one-half the income should be applied for the benefit of indigent boys, who, after having been bound out and served satisfactorily till twenty-one years old, should receive a loan of \$500 for five years, to become a gift at the end of that time. The income of one-quarter of the fund was appropriated to the use and benefit of indigent female children. They were to be bound out till eighteen years of age, and at the time of their marriage were to receive the sum of \$300 as a marriage-portion. The income of one-eighth part of this fund was appropriated to the benefit of indigent young women, in sums of \$50 as marriage-portions. The income of the remaining one-eighth part was to be paid to indigent widows, in sums of not more than \$50 to any one person in one year. The beneficiaries were to be confined to the eight towns above enumerated, but in case of there being at any time a surplus income, beneficiaries might be selected from any other towns in the county.

The heirs-at-law contested the will, and the case came before the Supreme Judicial Court, in this town, July 6, 1847. The objection to the will was that one of the attesting witnesses, Theophilus Parsons Phelps, was incompetent on account of insanity. Two days were occupied in the trial, Rufus Choate arguing the case for the heirs-at-law and Daniel Webster for the will. The court-house was crowded to overflowing, and ladders were put up to the windows, so eager were the people to see and hear the great orators. The jury brought in a verdict sustaining the will.

In May, 1848, the board of trustees was organized, and Osmyrn Baker was chosen president, which position he continued to hold till May, 1871, when failing health compelled him to resign, and Geo. W. Hubbard, who still holds the office, was chosen. The sum paid over to the trustees by the executor of the will, at the time of the organization of the board, was \$419,221.16; of this, \$214,000 composed the joint fund and \$205,221.16 the contingent fund. The joint fund reached the required amount of \$400,000, Oct. 1, 1859. The several char-

ities under it were put in operation at that time, and have since continued to spread their blessings over the community.

The value of this bequest to the several towns does not consist wholly in the charity extended to their citizens, for it forms a constantly-increasing source of taxation. It was the desire of the testator that the property should not be taxed, and in the will he advised the incorporation of the charities, and requested the trustees to endeavor to obtain their exemption from taxation. The act of incorporation was granted at the session of 1849, but the Legislature refused to exempt the property from taxation. On the contrary, provision was made that the fund should be taxed equally by the interested towns. The fund is therefore divided into eight equal parts, each portion being taxed in accordance with the rate of taxation in the town to which it is apportioned. The act of incorporation was accepted by the trustees in April, 1849.

In 1865 the trustees decided to erect the building in which their offices are now located. It is 52 by 30 feet, built of Portland stone, is a handsome and commodious structure, and cost \$30,000.

The magnitude of this system of charities may be seen in the increase of the funds, in the amounts paid for various purposes, and in the numbers of the different classes of our citizens who have been the recipients of the bounties disbursed. In October, 1848, the funds amounted to \$419,221.16. During the thirty years which have elapsed since that time they have increased nearly 250 per cent. The report of the trustees for May 1, 1878, shows that the several funds of the institution have reached the sum of \$1,061,979.30.

The agricultural school fund, on May 1, 1877, amounted to \$94,521.41. In the year 1905, when the fund becomes available, it is but reasonable to expect, should the present rate of increase continue, that it will have reached the sum of \$350,000. The testator has prescribed what sort of a school is to be established. He proposes that there shall be two farms, one as a "model" and the other as an "experimental" farm. On these farms are to be established a manufactory of "Implements of Husbandry," and a "School of Industry for the Benefit of the Poor," in which boys taken from the most indigent classes shall receive a good common-school education and be instructed in agriculture or mechanics. At the age of twenty-one years each boy is to receive \$200. Here, it will be seen, is a system more comprehensive than any school of the kind yet in operation in this country. Here is another view in which this institution is of great value to this community, and that is in the fact that it always has money to loan. The business-man or mechanic who needs a little money to make him a home or extend his business can readily obtain a loan from the institution at a fair rate of interest, and numbers avail themselves of the privilege every year.

The following is an exhibit of the income, condition, and amount of the funds of the institution, as shown by the report of the trustees May 1, 1878:

Miscellaneous (or Joint) Fund.—The amount of this fund on the first day of May, 1877, was \$589,720.99.

Its income during the past year has been from

Dividends on stocks.....	\$4,633.50
Interest on loans.....	30,556.36
Profit and loss account.....	10.85
Total income.....	\$35,200.71

The payments from the fund during the year have been as follows, viz.:

Indigent young women.....	\$4,000.00
Indigent widows.....	4,000.00
Indigent boys.....	14,000.00
Indigent female children.....	3,670.00
Total payments.....	\$26,070.00

This leaves a balance of income, to wit, \$9130.71, to be added to the principal of the fund, which makes it amount to \$598,851.70, invested as follows, viz.:

State, city, and government stocks.....	\$74,000.00
Bonds and mortgages.....	454,051.00
Apprentices' loans.....	55,829.00
Cash.....	14,971.70
Total.....	\$598,851.70

Twenty-seven apprentice boys have come of age and received loans of \$500 each during the year, and the matured notes of 28 others have been surrendered.

Twelve of the girls formerly apprenticed have married during the year and received the marriage-portions to which they were entitled, and nine others of the same class have received allowances for sickness expenses.

Forty-five boys and 27 girls have been indentured within the year.

The whole number of boys under indentures at this time is 125; and of girls, 64.

Contingent Fund.—The principal of this fund, May 1, 1877, was \$335,938.06. The income since has been from

Dividends on stocks.....	\$701.75
Interest on loans.....	16,701.26
Total income.....	\$17,403.01

The payments from the fund have been:

Taxes.....	\$11,767.74
Expenses.....	5,059.85
Annuities.....	950.00
Indigent widows.....	2,650.00
Profit and loss.....	3,798.00
Total expenditures.....	\$24,225.59

The principal of this fund is now \$329,115.48, invested as follows, viz.:

Stocks.....	\$52,040.00
Bonds and mortgages.....	262,390.00
Cash.....	14,685.48
Total.....	\$329,115.48

The amount paid from both funds for the year to indigent widows is \$7050.

Agricultural School Fund.—The principal of the fund on the first day of May last was \$94,521.41. The income from New York City stock and loans the past year has been \$5914.54. Deducting from this sum the contribution of the fund to the taxes and expenses of the institution, amounting to \$1821.83, and adding the balance of the income, to wit, \$4092.71, to the fund as reported last year, the principal of the agricultural school fund at this time amounts to \$98,614.12, invested as follows, viz.:

New York city stock.....	\$10,000.00
Bonds and mortgages.....	86,725.00
Cash.....	1,889.12
Total.....	\$98,614.12

The amount of the several funds of the institution, with the building and lot occupied for the purposes of the corporation, is \$1,061,979.30, divided among the several funds as follows, viz.:

Joint fund.....	\$598,851.70
Contingent fund.....	329,115.48
Agricultural fund.....	98,614.12
Banking house and lot.....	35,398.00
Total.....	\$1,061,979.30

The present trustees are Geo. W. Hubbard, Wm. H. Dickinson, and J. P. Felton.

The Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes.—This humane institution was the first public establishment in the United States where the deaf were taught to read the lips, and the dumb to speak.

It was chartered in 1867, and was endowed by its generous founder, the late John Clarke, in the sum of \$50,000. Immediately thereafter the school was established, and the system of instructing by articulation decided upon, and Miss Harriet B. Rogers, who had been successful in teaching this method, was chosen principal.

Mr. Clarke died in 1869, and made the institution his residuary legatee. The whole endowment of the school is derived from bequests, which now amount to over \$365,000. The school was opened in what is known as the Gothic Seminary

building, on Gothic Street, owned by L. J. Dudley. Here it was continued until the year 1870, when the Round Hill property, consisting of 11 acres, was purchased at a cost of \$31,500, and in the fall of that year the school was opened. The old buildings were remodeled and new ones erected. Clarke Hall is used for recitations, Baker Hall for boys' dormitory, and Rogers Hall for the girls' dormitory and residence of the principal. There is also a large workshop, a laundry, a stable, and a cottage for the farmer.

In the matter of the system of instruction in this institution, it was said by the president of the institute in his first annual report: "Articulation is used as the means of instruction, because we believe it the best method for our pupils. The institution is not, however, pledged to any unchangeable system, but only to that, whatever it may be, which experience shall prove to give the best results." An experience of more than eight years has confirmed this opinion concerning the essential characteristics of the system, but modifications in its application have been made; and these modifications, with the causes which have induced them, it is our purpose now to present. In order to do this, it will be necessary to note some points in the history of the Clarke Institution, and also to mention the school which formed the germ of this,—a private class in Chelmsford, Mass.

In the fall of 1864 the present principal, Miss Harriet B. Rogers, took under her care a deaf-mute child, intending to teach it by means of articulation and lip-reading. This she knew had been done in Germany, though she had not learned the details of the system employed there. As the needs of her pupil demanded, she fashioned a system of her own, which, as later comparison showed, had many points of resemblance to the German method. She proposed also to employ the manual alphabet, during the first years of instruction, in the use of words which the child could not articulate. A brief trial of this combined method convinced Miss Rogers of the impossibility of attaining complete success in articulation and lip-reading unless these were employed as the sole means of communication; for the pupil, during his early instruction, finding it more difficult to read words from the lips than from the fingers, was in danger of becoming dependent on the latter rather than the former, and thus would be content with that which was intended only as an aid to the higher attainment of lip-reading. She therefore abandoned the manual alphabet, and retained only articulation and lip-reading, and the result exceeded her expectations. Encouraged in her success by the favorable opinions of several leading educators in Boston, she made further trial of this method with seven other pupils, three of whom were congenitally deaf.

When Miss Rogers became principal, in 1867, she brought with her her former pupils, and with them the system employed by her in the school at Chelmsford, which was the exclusive use of speech, lip-reading, and writing as means of instruction, without the manual alphabet or signs, except such natural signs as are used with all children. In the second annual report her views in regard to signs were expressed in the following words: "Believing that all signs on the part of pupils, and all on the part of teachers, except those few and simple ones used by intelligent mothers and nurses to explain the meaning of new words or phrases, are prejudicial to advancement in articulation, whatever their intrinsic merits, we do all in our power to prevent their use."

Articulation was taught by imitation. Hearing-children acquire it by the same process; the difference being that, among the deaf, sight and touch are to be educated to perform the functions of the lost sense in the production of articulate speech. As hearing and touch are educated to supply the lack of sight to the blind, so may sight and touch supply the lack of hearing to the deaf. It is by no means claimed that the highest development of these remaining senses can furnish an equivalent for the loss of hearing, since the avenue of

sound is always open in the hearing-child, and speech is acquired without conscious effort, and often before the child seems capable of close attention; whereas, on the part of the deaf child, the closest attention must be given; and even this cannot compensate him for the loss of that constant tuition in speech enjoyed by every hearing-child, by which the meaning of the articulate and inarticulate sounds about him is made known, and by which, also, he is induced to imitate those sounds that express his emotions. Neither can any substitute be offered for the loss of hearing as a constant guide in speech. The deaf child is to be induced, through the senses of sight and touch, to attempt the imitation of each position and movement of the vocal organs necessary for the utterance of these sounds.

Without entering further into detail, it may truthfully be written that with Miss Rogers and the founding of this institution was ushered in an important era in the educating of deaf mutes. Similar institutions have sprung into existence in various parts of the country, and the articulation and lip-reading method has proved a great success and blessing.

The finances of the Clarke Institution, notwithstanding the critical condition of financial affairs for five years past, are on a sound basis, and the prospect for the future is good. The statement of the treasurer shows that the receipts from the fund during the year just closed were \$15,738.42; from the State of Massachusetts, \$14,250; from other States and from individuals, \$3095. The school expenses, strictly speaking, have been about \$25,000, the construction and furnishing expenses about \$6500, and the other expenses about \$3000. The net debt of the institution now stands at about \$36,000, the personal property, including the fund, may be valued at \$265,000, and the real estate at upward of \$100,000. The debt has been but slightly reduced in 1878, but will be more rapidly diminished hereafter. More than half of it is owed to the fund itself.

During the past year there have been 49 pupils (27 boys and 22 girls) in the primary department at Baker Hall, while 23 pupils (8 boys and 15 girls) have been taught in the grammar-school department in Clarke Hall. At the present time (Oct. 8, 1878) the number in the primary department entered for the school-year 1878-79 is 56, of whom 31 are boys and 25 are girls; while in the grammar-school department there are 21 pupils (8 boys and 13 girls); and in both departments, 77 pupils (39 boys and 38 girls).

The following is a list of the officers of the Clarke Institution from its organization to the present time:

Presidents.—Gardiner Greene Hubbard, elected 1867; F. B. Sanborn, elected 1878.

Corporators by Act of Incorporation.—Osmyn Baker,* William Allen, Lewis J. Dudley, Julius H. Seelye, George Walker, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Theodore Lyman, Horatio G. Knight, Joseph A. Pond,* William Claffin, James B. Congdon, Thos. Talbot, elected 1867.

Corporators by Election.—Joseph H. Converse, Jonathan H. Butler,* Frank B. Sanborn, elected 1868; J. Huntington Lyman, elected 1870; Samuel A. Fisk, elected 1873; Henry Watson, elected 1875; Charles Delano, Edward Hitchcock, elected 1877.

Treasurers.—Osmyn Baker, elected 1867; Lafayette Maltby, elected 1869.

Principal.—Harriet B. Rogers, elected 1867.

Associate Principal.—Caroline A. Yale, elected 1873.

Steward.—Henry J. Bardwell, elected 1870.

The State Lunatic Hospital.—The movement which resulted in the establishment of this institution was begun in 1854, when a committee was appointed by the Legislature to inquire into the condition and number of insane persons in this State. The committee recommended the founding of an asylum in

* Deceased.

the western part, and Northampton was chosen for the location.

The erection of the building was begun in March, 1856, and on the following July 4th the corner-stone was laid by the Masonic fraternity, and July 1, 1858, it was opened for patients. The original cost, including furniture, was \$343,000. The centre building is of brick, four stories in height, with wings on each side three stories high, and, with its extension in the rear, which is 190 feet deep, gives a front line of 512 feet, while the floors cover an area of four acres. The main or centre building is surmounted by an observatory, which affords one of the finest landscape-views in the Connecticut Valley. The centre one of the two wings on each side of the main building is also surmounted by a cupola.

Since the erection of the building various improvements and additions have been made. A large proportion of the floors have been relaid, a laundry has been added to the main building, also storehouses, carpenter-shops, etc. In the four years next following its opening the State appropriated for lands and outbuildings \$15,550. Since 1867 the institution has not only been self-supporting, but has purchased land and erected buildings costing \$76,625.31. The institution has cost at the present time \$443,175.31.

The hospital-farm, which twelve years ago contained but about 190 acres, has been increased by various purchases to about 332 acres, and is now sufficiently large for the necessities of the institution. The site is admirably adapted to the purpose to which it is devoted, and a large proportion of the soil is available for tillage and pasturage. Somewhat more than 300 acres of the land is in one tract, nearly a mile in length from east to west, and varying from a quarter to half a mile in width from north to south. It is bounded on the north, for a distance of a little more than a mile and one-fifth, by Mill River; and on the south, through its whole length (a distance, including curves, of 6084 feet, or a fraction over a mile and 48 rods), by a public highway. Thus its situation is such that, although in the immediate vicinity of a pretty large town, it can be subjected to that seclusion and isolation which are important in the treatment of the insane, with but comparatively little inconvenience to the surrounding inhabitants. Its position, and the irregularities of its surface, combine to invest it with the possibility of becoming one of the most beautiful of estates. Nature has done her share of the work; and it now awaits the share of art, a portion of which it is from year to year receiving.

Although a State institution, this hospital has received no gratuitous assistance from the State since the spring of 1867. Since that time it has relied for its income solely upon the products of its farm, the board-bills of its patients, and the small sum of \$10 each for the burial expenses of State patients who die in the hospital. The receipts from the last-mentioned source during the past year were \$100.

For the entire support of State patients, including clothing and loss from breakage and all other kinds of destruction, the hospital receives \$3.50 per week from the treasury of the commonwealth. This is the compensation fixed by statute law. Nearly one-half of the inmates belong to this class. During the past year the weekly average of them was 48.14 per cent. of the whole.

For town patients it receives \$3.50 each per week from the town treasuries respectively for board, together with pay for clothing furnished by the hospital, and for damages suffered from them. Of town patients, the weekly average for the year was 39.75 per cent., or about two-fifths of the whole.

For private patients there is no uniform price. The average pay from all who were here Sept. 30, 1878, was \$5.17 $\frac{3}{4}$ each per week. Clothing and damages are extra charges. The weekly average of these patients during the past year was 10.12 per cent., or a trifle more than one-tenth of the whole.

The average weekly pay per capita which the hospital re-

ceived for ALL its patients, State, town, and private, in the course of the year is \$3.70 $\frac{5}{16}$. Such are the only pecuniary resources of the hospital.

In April, 1865, the hospital was freed from debt, and the financial statement at the close of that month showed a balance of \$302.04 in its favor. Between that time and the 1st of June, 1867, it received a direct bonus from the State of \$5000, in two appropriations, for specific purposes,—one of \$2000 and the other of \$3000.

As an offset to the \$5000 bonus, the hospital has purchased and paid for several lots of land, amounting to about 142 acres, the total cost of which was \$22,565. The State, then, has been overpaid for its bonus in the sum of \$17,565.

The amount paid by the hospital for repairs and improvements in the course of the thirteen years from Sept. 30, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1878, is \$156,701.31.

The surplus of cash assets now on hand is \$27,590.88, or \$27,288.84 larger than it was on the 30th of April, 1865.

The purchased provisions and supplies, including fuel and stored clothing now on hand, are estimated to have cost \$11,019.57. The amount of similar supplies on the 30th of April, 1865, was \$2500. The increase of assets under this head is, therefore, \$8519.57.

The value of household furniture in the hospital is, at a low estimate, at least \$10,000 greater than it was on the 30th of April, 1865, at the same rate or standard of appraisal. To be certain, however, of no exaggeration, let it be called \$8000. Collecting these several sums, the account of debit of the commonwealth to the hospital appears to be as follows:

Excess of cost of land over direct bonus.....	\$17,565.00
Repairs and improvements	156,701.31
Excess of present cash assets	27,288.84
Increase of provisions and supplies.....	8,519.57
Increase of furniture.....	8,000.00
Total.....	\$218,074.72

The necessary current repairs of the buildings may be estimated at \$3000 annually. Deducting this sum for each of the thirteen years since Sept. 30, 1865,—a total of \$39,000,—there is a remainder of \$179,074.72. To this amount, then, has the hospital assisted itself to things for most of which it is generally expected that such institutions will rely upon direct appropriations from the treasury of the commonwealth.

The following table exhibits the deaths, and their ratios, from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1878:

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent. on Whole No. of Patients Treated.	Per Cent. on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1858-59	313	229.55	7	12	19	6.07	8.27
1859-60	398	255.96	9	18	27	6.78	10.54
1860-61	434	314.26	15	15	30	6.91	9.54
1861-62	442	313.80	9	10	19	4.29	6.05
1862-63	470	355.28	19	7	26	5.53	7.31
1863-64	475	357.63	17	30	47	9.89	13.14
1864-65	469	342.40	17	24	41	8.76	11.97
1865-66	488	376.35	18	13	31	6.35	8.23
1866-67	543	401.03	23	24	47	8.65	11.71
1867-68	565	413.41	25	18	43	7.61	10.40
1868-69	590	405.10	13	12	25	4.23	6.17
1869-70	604	408.83	22	11	33	5.46	8.07
1870-71	616	421.90	16	12	28	4.54	6.64
1871-72	619	428.72	19	18	37	5.97	8.63
1872-73	614	437.23	13	8	21	3.42	4.60
1873-74	626	469.54	14	11	25	3.99	5.32
1874-75	629	475.35	23	18	41	6.52	8.62
1875-76	629	474.21	18	19	37	5.88	7.80
1876-77	603	476.16	21	21	42	6.96	8.82
1877-78	551	442.43	14	9	23	4.17	5.19

The proportion of deaths for the full period of twenty years, as calculated upon the whole number of patients annually treated, is 6.01 per cent.; as calculated upon the daily average number of patients in the hospital, it is 8.23 per cent.

The proportion of mortality of the first ten years was 25 per cent. greater than that of the last ten.

By either method of comparison the ratio of deaths for the year just closed is far below the average, not only of the whole period, but also of the latter half.

At the close of the official year, 1876-77, 475 patients remained in the hospital: 229 of them were men and 246 women. In the course of the year just ended 40 men and 36 women, a total of 76, have been admitted; hence the whole number under treatment within the official year was 551, of whom 269 were men and 282 women. The number discharged was—of men, 40; women, 59; total, 99. Of deaths there were 23; 14 of them being of men and 9 of women.

At the close of the year, Sept. 30, 1878, 215 men and 214 women, a total of 429, remained in the hospital. The largest number of patients on any day in the year was 476,—on the 26th of October, 1877; and the smallest number 429,—on each of four successive days in June, 1878. The average daily number for the year was a fraction over 442.

Of the 99 patients who left the hospital, 26 were recorded as *recovered*, 44 as *improved*, and 29 as *unimproved*.

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

Name.	Residence.	When Appointed.	Service Ended.	From what Cause.
Charles E. Forbes.....	Northampton.....	1856	1857	Term expired.
Lucien C. Boynton.....	Uxbridge.....	1856	1858	" "
Eliphalet Trask.....	Springfield.....	1856	1875	" "
John C. Russell.....	Great Barrington.....	1856	1859	Resigned.
Horace Lyman.....	Greenfield.....	1856	1857	Removed.
Charles Smith.....	Northampton.....	1857	1860	Resigned.
Luther V. Bell.....	Somerville.....	1857	1859	" "
Zelina L. Raymond.....	Greenfield.....	1858	1859	" "
Franklin Ripley.....	Greenfield.....	1859	1860	Died in office.
Edward Dickinson.....	Amherst.....	1859	1864	Resigned.
Walter Larkin.....	Pittsfield.....	1859	1866	Term expired.
Silas M. Smith.....	Northampton.....	1860	1863	" "
Charles Allen.....	Greenfield.....	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field.....	Greenfield.....	1861	1864	" "
Edward Hitchcock.....	Amherst.....	1863	.....	Still in office.
Silas M. Smith.....	Northampton.....	1864	.....	" "
Edmund H. Sawyer.....	Easthampton.....	1864	.....	" "
Henry L. Salin.....	Williamstown.....	1866	1876	Term expired.
Adams C. Deane.....	Greenfield.....	1875	.....	Still in office.
Henry W. Taft.....	Pittsfield.....	1876	.....	" "

The institution was opened with W. H. Price, M.D., as superintendent, who remained until 1864, when Dr. Pliny Earle was appointed to the position, and is the present incumbent. Dr. Earle has ever manifested a deep interest in the institution, and much of its present success is due to the efficient manner in which he has watched over and guided its affairs. The present officers of the hospital are as follows:

Trustees.—Silas M. Smith, Esq., Northampton; Adams C. Deane, M.D., Greenfield; Henry W. Taft, Esq., Pittsfield; Hon. Edmund H. Sawyer, Easthampton; Edward Hitchcock, M.D., Amherst.

Resident Officers.—Pliny Earle, A.M., M.D., Superintendent; Edward B. Nims, M.D., First Assistant Physician; Daniel Pickard, M.D., Second Assistant Physician; Walter B. Welton, Clerk; Asa Wright, Farmer; Danford Morse, Engineer.

Treasurer.—Pliny Earle, Northampton.

Subordinate Officers.—Jeremiah E. Shufelt, Male Supervisor; Lucy A. Gilbert, Female Supervisor; F. Josephus Rice, Steward; Mary E. Ward, Seamstress; Nell Russell, Laundress; Charles Ziehlke, Baker.

The hospital is beautifully located on an eminence about one mile west of the village, and commands one of the most picturesque views within the bounds of the Connecticut Valley.

Shady Lawn Sanitarium.—A.D. 1874, Gothic Seminary becomes Shady Lawn Sanitarium.

After a considerable period of disuse this attractive establishment was, in the summer of 1874, selected for a work no less commendable and useful, and as profitable and honorable to the town, as had flourished within its precincts in its palmy early days. Indeed, its celebrity can hardly have been as great or wide as at the present moment. In another division of this history we have given a sketch of Dr. A. W. Thompson, who devoted it at the time in question to the general uses of a private hospital for the wealthier classes of invalids, with especial

reference, however, to insanity, to diseases peculiar to women, and to the alcohol and opium habits.

Success would seem to have been secure from the start of his enterprise. Patients were sent from great distances, and by the advice of the most eminent physicians. Canada, the Western and Southern States, California, and Cuba have contributed, as well as New England, New York, and the home vicinage, to the list of its cases. It is very plain to the visitor that Dr. Thompson has not solely relied upon either his own previous reputation with the public and his medical *confrères*, or upon the beauty of his grounds and the loveliness of nature at this spot, for the continuance and success of his business. He has poured himself out into the place. It is not too much to say that he has recreated it; and its new birth has completely adapted it to every want of its invalid guests. A liberal hand has supplied every modern convenience of gas, water, steam, and furniture. Billiards, exercises, horses, are made a free means, whether of diversion or needful prescription. A generous air of taste, conscientious care, skill, and liberality quite fills and invests the establishment; and we add our voice to the concurrent expression of visitors and writers who speak of Northampton men and institutions when we congratulate both the doctor and the town upon his success.

We conclude with the remark that we should suppose Shady Lawn would eminently meet the wants of invalid luxury-seekers, not only for the reasons given above, but because of its proximity, over easy walks, to the business-centre of a fine town,—to the opera-house, post-office, public library, railroad stations, and stores,—being only one block removed; and yet it is retired, within ample grounds, and remote from rumble and dust.

"Hasten slowly" is the motto of the house, which salutes one entering at the front.

Memorial Hall and Public Library.—The first circulating library of any extent of which any record can be found is that of Northampton Social Library. Following there was the High School Lyceum Library, and in 1834 the Northampton Young Men's Society was commenced, which established a library and reading-room, and the books of the Social Library were soon added to its shelves. In January, 1839, a book club was formed, which is still in existence, its members being limited to 20. The Young Men's Institute, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library and promoting public instruction, by lectures or otherwise, was organized in 1846. The first meeting of which there is any record was held on the 8th of January, 1846. The week following, on the 15th of January, the organization was completed, a constitution and by-laws adopted, and Henry Bright chosen President; Joseph Lathrop, Treasurer; W. O. Gorham, Corresponding Secretary; and W. D. Whitney, Recording Secretary. It was reported that \$312 had been contributed, and arrangements were made for a course of lectures. The books of the already existing libraries were probably given to the Institute, as a vote was passed on the 21st of October, 1846, authorizing J. P. Williston to "act with the principals of the high schools as a committee to choose books for the Social Library, according to the stipulation contained in the conditions on which that library was given into the charge of the Institute." For a number of years the library was kept in a room over the store of Nathan Dikeman, in Shop Row. Soon after the present town-hall was built, in 1850, the Institute asked and obtained of the town the free use of a room in the hall, and in the same year a reading-room was added to the library, but was discontinued in 1852. It was removed, in 1850, to the room in the town-hall at present occupied by the water commissioners. A few years afterward the library was moved across the hall to the two rooms now used by the school committee, and in them it was kept till its removal to the present building. In May, 1852, Otto Goldsmith and Jenny Lind Goldsmith presented to the Institute \$700, the

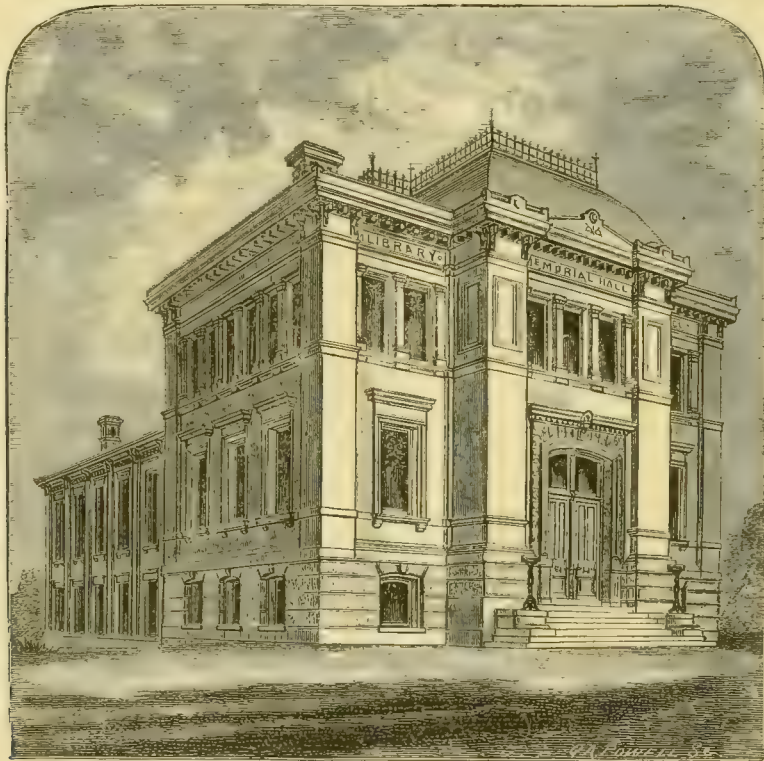
proceeds of a concert, which they desired should be "devoted to the purchase of standard works, well bound, such as are believed to be of permanent value." The letter accompanying the donation was, by vote of the Institute, framed and hung in the library. In November, 1852, the subject of forming a free public library, in accordance with a then recent law of the State, was put into the hands of a committee, who reported in its favor; but the subject was, after discussion at several meetings, indefinitely postponed. At a meeting held March 10, 1853, a committee was appointed to obtain an act of incorporation. On the 21st of April, 1853, an act was granted by the Legislature, naming Samuel A. Fisk, S. W. Hopkins, and Henry Dikeman as corporators of the Northampton Young Men's Institute. This was accepted in July of the same year, and the Institute reorganized under it. The first catalogue of the library was printed in 1857, the second was issued in 1862, and the third, the present one, in 1874. Supplements have been printed at various times, as books accumulated.

On the 29th of February, 1860, the Institute voted to offer

Christopher Clarke, and M. M. French. Subscription papers were at once circulated, the sons of Northampton living abroad were appealed to, and many very liberal donations were obtained. The largest sum was that given by Mr. John Clarke, amounting in all to \$7000, of which \$5000 was donated to the building fund and \$2000 to the Young Men's Institute. Mr. George Bliss, of New York, subscribed \$5000, and Mr. E. H. R. Lyman, \$3500. The private subscription was filled in the summer of 1871, and the committee at once proceeded to the work assigned them.

In July, 1869, occurred the death of Mr. John Clarke, who left by his will the "sum of \$40,000 in trust to the town of Northampton, for the benefit of the public library in said town, for the erection of a suitable building, and the increase and maintenance of the library, and for no other purpose." In accepting the trust thus conferred upon it, the town, by a special vote, set apart the income of the fund for the purchase of books.

As soon as the subscription was completed the committee



MEMORIAL HALL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

the use of the books to the town of Northampton, for a free public library, so long as the town should annually appropriate a sum not less than 40 cents for each of its ratable polls. At the annual meeting in that year the town accepted the proposition, and appropriated \$500 for the increase and maintenance of the library. From that time the town has made annual appropriations, varying from year to year, the largest amount, \$2500, being granted in 1873.

In 1867 measures were first taken toward obtaining a library building, and a committee was appointed by the Institute to act in reference to the matter. In 1868 the lot on which the building is located was purchased, donations for that purpose, of \$1000 each, having been obtained from E. H. R. Lyman and Whiting Street. At the annual town-meeting in 1869 a vote was passed appropriating the sum of \$25,000 for the purpose of erecting a memorial hall and public library building in honor of our fallen soldiers, whenever a like amount shall have been raised from other sources, and a committee of five persons appointed to carry out the vote. This committee consisted of Charles Delano, A. T. Lilly, Luke Lyman,

in charge of the matter proceeded to obtain the necessary plans for the construction of the "Memorial Hall and Public Library Building." Consultations were had with some of the most noted architects in the country who had made public buildings and libraries a special study, and the present plan was offered. After obtaining bids for the erection of the building, it was found that it could not be built for the sum of money in the hands of the committee. A meeting of the town was called, and the alternative presented of reducing the size of the building or increasing the appropriation. It was announced that a further private subscription of \$4000 had been made, on condition that the building should be erected in accordance with the original plan, and the sum of \$16,000 additional was voted. The work was put under contract, and the building erected in 1872 and '73. The committee had not taken into account, in their estimate of expenditures, the cost of the heating apparatus nor the shelving for the books. The work was substantially completed in the fall and winter of 1873, and the committee, having expended all the appropriations, asked the town for money enough to put in

the steam-boiler and pipes. At the first meeting the town refused an appropriation. A second meeting was afterward held, at which the sum of \$4000 was voted for this purpose, and the committee proceeded at once to put in the heating apparatus. The library was removed to the new building in March, 1874.

The memorial hall and library building stands deservedly in the front rank of similar buildings in this country. The memorial hall, the most imposing portion of the building, constitutes the main entrance, and is 64 by 40 feet. The hall is 25 feet square, with bays on each side 5 feet deep. The floor is of marble, and the ceiling 20 feet high. It is cased in black walnut and ash, elaborately carved and highly finished. On each side, in the recesses, will be placed the tablets containing the memorial records of our fallen soldiers. In the rear of the hall is a building, 80 by 54 feet and two stories high, containing the library and reading-room. At the rear end of the memorial hall is a broad flight of steps ascending six feet to the library-room. At either side of this ascending entrance-way is a stairway descending to the reading-room. From the landing-place at the library-doors ascend steps on each side to the museum and art-room immediately above the memorial hall, and occupying the entire front of the building. The library-room is 79 by 51 feet, with a nave in the centre 26 feet wide and 27 feet high. The books are arranged in cases directly beneath the nave in the centre of the room, and inclosed in a neat iron railing, giving ample room outside for the use of visitors. The cases are 10 feet long and 7 feet high, and when the entire space is filled with them there will be ample room for 32,000 volumes. The entire capacity of the building is sufficient for three or four times that number of books. On the same floor with the library are four smaller rooms, two on each side of the memorial hall. Those on the west side are used, the larger as a general reception-room, and the smaller for books on art and costly volumes not to be taken from the building. These two rooms have been handsomely and luxuriantly furnished by L. B. Williams, Esq., of Northampton. The two rooms on the opposite side are used, the larger as a consulting-room, in which works of reference, to be examined only in the building, are kept, and the smaller as the librarian's private apartment. Directly below the library is the reading-room, which is 38 by 51 feet, with smaller rooms in the rear, used for storage, work-rooms, etc. Here is also a circular stairway leading from the cellar to the library-room, and two elevators for books and packages. There are two entrances to the reading-room, one on each side of the building, just in the rear of the memorial hall. In the front of the building and under the hall are cloak-room, lavatory, water-closets, etc. In the cellar, extending under the entire building, is the steam-boiler by which the whole is warmed. The total cost of building and grounds was \$77,249.79.

The building was occupied in March, 1874, and the library rearranged, a new catalogue printed, and the whole opened to the public on the 30th of March, 1874. The books are classified and arranged on the shelves in a new and very convenient manner, devised by Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, who, for the last half-dozen years, has efficiently and satisfactorily managed the affairs of the institution. The arrangement of the books is such that, however the library may be increased, each class can always be kept by itself in adjoining cases. The first figure is the number of a shelf; 1, 2, etc., up to 9, designate the class to which the books on that shelf belong. Thus all books whose shelf numbers commence with the figure 1 belong in the class of fiction or juvenile literature; all commencing with figure 2 belong under biography; figure 3, history, travel, voyages, and so on up to 9, which includes art, architecture, and illustrated works. There is a tenth class, comprising books of reference, which have no numbers attached to them, but are kept in the consulting-

room, where any one is at liberty to examine them. For each shelf there is a little box, like a post-office box, bearing the number of the shelf, in which are placed the tickets given for the books which are drawn out from that shelf. These simple arrangements are found to facilitate, perhaps as much as possible, the task of finding any particular book on the shelves, or, if it is missing there, of tracing it to the person into whose hands it has gone.

The number of books on the shelves of the library is now not far from 12,000. At the publication of the previous catalogue, in 1862, the number of volumes was stated to be 4500. The increase within the last thirteen years has been about 7500 volumes. A large portion of this increase has been made within the last four years, and has been purchased with the income of the John Clarke fund. It cannot be expected, however, that the library will continue to increase as rapidly in the future, as no small portion of the income of the fund is now swallowed up in running expenses, the town having rescinded the vote dedicating the income of the fund to the purchase of books, and at the same time decreasing the amount of its annual appropriation.

The fund of \$40,000, represented by \$50,000 second-mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, was among the securities stolen from the Northampton National Bank at the time of the great robbery in 1876, and have not yet been recovered. No income has been received from them for two years, while the road has been in the hands of a receiver.

For many years the duties of librarian have been performed in a most satisfactory manner by the present librarian, Miss C. S. Laidley, who was first chosen to that position when the library was first opened in the present town-hall. The increased labors incident to a larger circulation of books, and its removal to the new building, demanded other assistance, especially in the evenings, when six persons are usually busily employed.

The library is in a very prosperous condition, and reflects great credit upon the enterprise and intelligence of the citizens of Northampton.

BANKS.

NORTHAMPTON BANK.

The first banking institution established in this town was the old Northampton Bank, organized March 31, 1803, with the following directors: Ebenezer Hunt, Jonathan Dwight, Samuel Porter, Oliver Smith, Benj. Prescott, and Erastus Lyman. Levi Shepherd was the first president, and Levi Lyman the first cashier. The bank went into operation in the fall of 1803, when a new board of directors was chosen, at which Samuel Hensaw was chosen president, Mr. Lyman continuing as cashier. The institution was comparatively short-lived, continuing about a dozen years.

THE HAMPSHIRE BANK

was organized Aug. 15, 1813, with the following-named directors: Joseph Lyman, Ebenezer Mattoon, Seth Wright, Oliver Smith, and Ebenezer Hunt, Jr. Joseph Lyman was elected president, and Thos. Swan cashier. The capital stock was \$100,000. This bank continued in operation about twenty years, with Hon. Joseph Lyman as president during the entire period.

THE NORTHAMPTON NATIONAL BANK.

The Northampton Bank, of which the National Bank is the successor, was organized April 13, 1833, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in 1837 to \$200,000. The first board of directors was constituted as follows: Eliphalet Williams, Thos. Napier, Lewis Strong, and John Hopkins, of Northampton; David Mack, Jr., of Amherst; Thos. White, of Ashfield; and Nathan Coolidge, of Hadley. Eliphalet Williams was chosen president, which position he held until 1850, when he resigned, and J. D. Whitney was chosen his successor. He remained in the office nine months, when Mr.

Williams was re-elected, and officiated until 1857, when he again resigned, and J. H. Butler was chosen to the position. In 1867, Mr. Butler resigned, and Mr. Williams was again made president, which position he occupied until his death, in 1874. Oscar Edwards has been president since. The first cashier of the bank was J. D. Whitney, who was succeeded in 1850 by Chas. White, of Brooklyn, Conn., who remained until 1861, when J. L. Warriner, of Springfield, was chosen. In 1874, Mr. Warriner resigned, and the present cashier, Mr. Whittlesey, became his successor. The bank was reorganized as the Northampton National Bank in 1865, and the capital increased to \$400,000. The present directors are as follows: Oscar Edwards, Winthrop Hillyer, Geo. W. Hubbard, L. B. Williams, H. R. Hinckley, J. L. Warriner, Eleazer Porter, William Skinner, and George A. Burr.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

is the successor of the Holyoke Bank, which was organized in 1848, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first board of auditors was as follows: John Clarke, Samuel Williston, Austin Smith, Joel Hayden, Oliver Edwards, Jed Allen, Luke Sweetzer, Charles Delano, and A. H. Bullen. The presidents of the bank have been as follows: John Clark, 1848-56; Samuel Williston, 1856-62; Joel Hayden, 1862-73; William B. Hale, 1873, present incumbent.

The following-named persons have served as cashiers from its organization to the present time, viz.: Thomas Green, 1848-55; Matthew B. Bartlett, 1855-63; Henry Roberts, 1863, present cashier.

The Holyoke Bank was chartered with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased to \$150,000 in 1849, and in 1850 to \$200,000. The bank was reorganized as the First National Bank of Northampton, May 2, 1864, with a capital of \$300,000. This was increased in 1865 to \$400,000, and in 1869 to \$500,000, its present capital. The bank was located in the second story of the building corner Main and Pleasant Streets until 1865, when the present fine banking building was erected, corner Main and King Streets, at a cost of \$40,000.

The present board of directors is constituted as follows: S. M. Smith, W. B. Hale, E. H. Sawyer, M. M. French, M. A. Spaulding, H. F. Williams, A. L. Williston, Charles Cook, and P. M. Wells.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

This institution was organized in May, 1864, chiefly through the instrumentality of Luther Bodman, Esq., who had been for a long time president of the Conway Bank. It was chartered with a capital of \$100,000. The first directors were as follows: Luther Bodman, J. C. Arms, Dr. James Dunlap, Deacon Wm. H. Stoddard, Wm. H. Dickinson, Hiram Nash, Josiah Allis.

Mr. Bodman was chosen first president, and still retains the position. The first cashier was W. C. Robinson, who was succeeded, in 1865, by the present cashier, Lewis Warner. The capital of the bank was increased to \$200,000 in 1864, and in the following year to \$250,000. The present bank building was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$26,000. It is a brick structure, with iron front, and is one of the handsomest business blocks in Northampton. The present directors of the bank are as follows: Luther Bodman, Josephus Crafts, James Dunlap, Wm. H. Stoddard, Merritt Clark, Wm. H. Dickinson, and Hiram Nash.

THE NORTHAMPTON INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

was incorporated March 1, 1842. The incorporators were J. H. Butler, Samuel L. Hinckley, and Stephen Brewer. The first meeting was held Oct. 1, 1842, when the following officers were chosen: C. P. Huntington, President; John P. Williston and Benjamin Barrett, Vice-Presidents; John Clarke, Ansel Wright, Winthrop Hillyer, W. A. Arnold,

N. A. Hawley, Joseph Lathrop, Trustees; J. H. Butler, Auditor; S. L. Hinckley, Secretary and Treasurer.

The presidents of the bank have been as follows: C. P. Huntington, 1842-50; Erastus Hopkins, 1850-53; Joseph Lathrop, 1853-57; Winthrop Hillyer, 1857-64; Benj. Barrett, 1864-67; J. H. Butler, 1867-68; Wm. Allen, 1868-76; S. T. Spaulding, 1876-77; H. G. Knight, 1877, present incumbent.

Treasurers, S. L. Hinckley, 1842-53; W. O. Gorham, 1853-54; Benj. Barrett, 1854-64; John Whittlesey, 1864-66; L. Maltby, 1866, present incumbent.

The present officers and trustees are as follows: H. G. Knight, President; Eleazer Porter and M. M. French, Vice-Presidents; L. Maltby, Secretary; W. Hillyer, O. Edwards, J. L. Warriner, D. Kingsley, C. B. Kingsley, M. Smith, F. Dickinson, F. H. Dawes, S. M. Cook, Elisha Hubbard, H. R. Hinckley, Merritt Clark, C. E. Lamson, T. G. Spaulding, Trustees.

The present elegant and spacious banking building was erected in 1877, at a cost of \$26,000. Previous to this time the bank had occupied rooms successively in the office of the treasurer, over the store of O. A. Skilton, and in the second story of the Northampton Bank building. This institution is in a highly-prosperous condition, its assets amounting to \$2,000,000.

THE HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK

was organized in May, 1869. J. C. Arms was chosen president, Lewis Warner treasurer, and Luther Bodman secretary. In 1873, Mr. Bodman was chosen president, and still officiates in that capacity. This bank has had a successful career, and its deposits now amount to \$473,852.91. The present officers are as follows: Luther Bodman, President; Wm. H. Stoddard, A. Wright, Webster Herrick, and Lewis Bodman, Vice-Presidents; H. A. Longley, W. T. Clement, L. B. Williams, James C. Arms, Josephus Crafts, James Dunlap, Solomon Alvord, Wm. H. Dickinson, Hiram Nash, E. H. Wood, E. A. Edwards, and W. A. Nash, Trustees; Lewis Warner, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FLORENCE SAVINGS BANK

was organized April 5, 1873, and opened on the following month. Deposits are placed on interest quarterly. The amount of deposits Jan. 1, 1869, was \$88,855.40. The institution is successful, and its present officers are as follows: A. T. Lilly, President; George A. Burr and Oran Storer, Vice-Presidents; A. L. Williston, Samuel Porter, A. G. Hill, H. F. Cutler, George P. Warner, H. H. Bond, S. A. Bottum, D. F. Ranney, Amos Eldridge, A. B. Clark, W. L. Wilcox, E. E. Wood, R. M. Branch, R. D. Wilson, J. B. Learned, and M. W. Bond, Trustees.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

This quiet town was thrown into a state of great excitement Wednesday morning, Jan. 26, 1876, by the evidence that an attempt had been made to rob the vault of the Northampton National Bank. The news spread like wildfire, and throughout this whole region, and in fact all over the country, there was the most intense interest manifested to learn the details of the burglary, which, in brief, are as follows:

On the night of Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1876, seven masked men entered the house of John Whittlesey, cashier of the bank, and simultaneously took charge of the seven inmates, handcuffed and bound them, and forced the cashier to give the combinations to the locks on the vault-door, on the safe in the vault, and on the iron box inside the safe. At first refusing, he finally, after receiving severe personal injuries, gave the combinations. The burglars entered the bank after the bank watchman and night policemen had gone off duty, opened the vault and the safe, took about \$12,000 in currency and nearly \$800,000 in bonds, and decamped. The first alarm was given about a quarter before seven, but the general alarm was not

given until an hour or more after. Even then, so skillfully did the burglars do their work that it was not known that any of the funds of the bank had been taken until the following night, when, a safe manufacturer having arrived from New York in answer to a summons, it was found that the robbery had been successful, and that \$800,000 in money and bonds had been transferred from a place of supposed security to the possession of thieves.

It appears that the seven burglars went to the house of Cashier Whittelsey, on Elm Street, soon after twelve o'clock at night. They passed down the Paradise Road, went up the ravine nearly opposite J. C. Ward's house, and thence across the lots, approaching the house from the rear.

The house was occupied by Mr. Whittelsey's family, consisting of himself and wife, Miss Mattie C. White, of Williamsport, Pa., a niece of Mrs. W., and Kate Nugent, the kitchen girl; also by Mr. T. B. Cutler, a *Hampshire Gazette* printer, his wife, and Miss Benton, an invalid lady, making seven occupants of the house, whose sleeping-rooms were all on the second floor.

The burglars all wore masks on their heads and faces, and were dressed in overalls, with jackets or blouses of the same goods. One of them wore a linen duster. They wore rubbers while in the house. Two of them were rather tall and the others of medium height, but all were stout and stalwart men. Their masks were made by cutting off the legs of men's drawers and pulling them over the head, cutting holes for the eyes. One mask, however, was made of cambric, and this was worn by the leader of the gang. They talked considerably while in the house, but used very little rough or profane language. Two or three of them seemed to be men of gentlemanly manners, as indicated by their conversation and the consideration and attentions shown to the ladies. They appeared to be under the direction of a leader, who gave orders directed to "number one," "number two," and so on. No names were spoken, but they had signs, one of which was a sort of hissing noise and another consisted of rapping. Their voices, with one exception, all seemed to be those of Americans; but one man spoke with a brogue.

Their seemed to be a simultaneous movement upon all the apartments, and, there being seven of the burglars, there was one for each inmate of the house. Two men entered Mr. Whittelsey's room, one going to his side of the bed and the other to the side occupied by Mrs. Whittelsey. One spoke sharply to Mr. Whittelsey, who was asleep, and that aroused him. Mrs. Whittelsey was awake then, and, instantly comprehending the object of the visitation, she told them it was of no use for them to get Mr. Whittelsey's key, as the bank-vault could not be opened without the other keys, which were in the possession of Mr. Warriner and Mr. Prince. The reply was, "We have them." Mrs. Whittelsey said this before the burglars made known the object of their visit. The man who entered Miss White's room was seen by her as he came in. He had a dark lantern, and wore a linen duster. She supposed it was Mr. Whittelsey in his dressing-gown, and that there was some trouble in the house or that the house was on fire. When she saw it was not him she screamed and sprang out of bed. He pushed her back and told her to keep still and she should not be hurt. She also comprehended the object of the visit.

Mr. Cutler heard Miss White scream, and quickly arose, stepped out into the hall, and inquired what the matter was. He at first supposed Miss Benton was in trouble. At the head of the stairs he met a man with a dark lantern, who at once placed his hand over Mr. Cutler's eyes and told him not to make a noise and he should not be hurt. He handcuffed Mr. C. and led him into Mr. Whittelsey's room and ordered him to sit on the bed. He, too, comprehended the situation as soon as the man placed his hand upon him. He knew that they were in the power of a gang of burglars.

Mrs. Cutler was not captured so easily. She supposed Miss

Benton was in trouble, and was going into her room, when she met a man with a dark lantern. She shut the door upon him, but he at once brought a sledge to bear upon it, and smashed out the panel. She had lighted a lamp, and that displeased the man, who extinguished the light and placed his hand upon her throat roughly, when she screamed; but, instead of saying to her to be quiet and she should not be hurt, he used abusive language. This man had very rough hands. Another man entered Miss Benton's room by breaking in the door with a sledge, and still another took charge of the Irish girl, Kate, who was by no means a willing captive. They were all told to keep quiet and they would not be hurt.

When all had been captured they were marched, handcuffed, into Mr. Whittelsey's room. Mr. W. was still in bed, under guard. He was told to get up and dress himself, and the others were also ordered to dress themselves, the robbers getting their clothes for them. Mr. Whittelsey was then taken down-stairs, and the others were secured and safely guarded. They were all told to put on two pairs of stockings, as they were to be bound, and would thus be more comfortable. Mr. Cutler was handcuffed and taken to his room and told to get on the bed quick; he was then strapped and lashed. His legs were spread out, a leather strap with an iron ring upon it put around each ankle, and a cord running under the bed and through the rings on the straps, drawn tightly, made him almost immovable. They very considerably placed a shawl under his feet when he was sitting in a chair before being lashed to the bed. They had a large carpet-bag, which contained their implements. Once an article was missed, and one of the number went to the ravine in the rear of the house to get it, but came back and reported that he could not find it. Mr. Cutler says they treated him very considerably, bringing him extra clothing to make him warm, and placing a pillow under his head.

Mrs. Cutler and Miss Benton were bound together by the hands with a cord of the size of a clothes-line, and also straps on their feet. They were placed on the bed in Mrs. Whittelsey's room. The hired girl was also bound and placed under guard. She was asked if there were blinds to the window, and, on being told that there were not, the man pulled down the curtain.

Mrs. Whittelsey and Miss White were bound together with handcuffs on their hands and straps about their feet. Their other hands were also fastened to each other by a cord running under the bed. Their feet were also lashed to the bed. In this position they were guarded until about fifteen minutes before six o'clock. More or less conversation passed between them and their guard, but he was not in the least rude and used no ungentlemanly language. This man wore a pair of leather or kid gloves, and was quite tall. The inmates of the house were bound in five separate rooms.

When the burglars went away they took one of Mr. Cutler's long-handled market-baskets, holding about half a bushel. They left many of their traps, among which were five sledge-hammers, five pairs of handcuffs, five masks, five dark lanterns, two pairs of rubbers, ten leather straps, one pair of soft leather gloves with the finger-ends cut off, five large-sized gimlets, five gags, and some cord. They passed out of a rear door, having closed all the doors of the rooms in which the persons were confined. Their traps were left in Mr. Cutler's sitting-room and kitchen, where there was a coal fire.

Soon after four o'clock—the inmates of the house think it was about half-past four—three distinct raps were heard. Two other raps followed, and then some one said, "All doing well." This was probably a communication between the operators at the bank and those left in charge of the captives in the house, or between a spy at or near the bank and the main body at the house.

When the two men approached Mr. Whittelsey's bed, one of the first things they did was to put their hands under the pillows to ascertain if there was a pistol there.

Getting short of cord while lashing the captives to the beds, they asked the hired girl where the clothes-line was, and, on being informed, one of the men went and got it.

The burglars ransacked the house, opening every closet and all the bureau-drawers. They brought clothing for the ladies from the closets, and were so thoughtful as to hunt up and find a lot of extra stockings in a drawer, which they distributed among the persons who were to be bound. One of the burglars was asked if he was a married man. He said he was; but when asked how many children he had he seemed to be bothered for an answer.

The rooms were not much lighted by the dark lanterns, and the robbers could not be seen very distinctly. Once, when the light was favorable, Mr. Whittelsey looked closely at the man who was questioning him. This was noticed by the burglar, who ordered Mr. W. to keep his eyes away from him.

Mrs. Whittelsey was fortunate enough to save her gold watch, which was on the bureau, near Mr. Whittelsey's. She took it, and by a quick movement slid it under the bureau, where it found a safe resting-place.

When the inmates of the house were being marshaled together in Mr. Whittelsey's room, one and another of them made appeals in behalf of others, who were sick or feeble. Mrs. Whittelsey appealed to them not to treat her niece harshly. Mr. Cutler put in a plea for his wife. Mrs. Cutler spoke feelingly for the invalid Miss Benton. Miss White also appealed for kindness toward Miss Benton. The reply was very significant: one of the burglars said, "There was always some one sick on these occasions."

Cashier Whittelsey says the first knowledge he had of the presence of the burglars was the pressure of a man's hands on his throat. On attempting to speak, the burglar said, "Be quiet, and no harm will come to you." He was immediately handcuffed, but, unlike the treatment of the others, his hands were fastened behind him. He was kept in bed, and in that position he remained from half to three-quarters of an hour. When all the other inmates of the house had been secured, and were gathered in Mr. Whittelsey's room, he was directed to get up and dress himself. For that purpose they unshackled his hands, and assisted him in dressing. He told them he supposed their object was to get into the bank-vault, but he assured them they could not do so, as four keys were necessary. They replied that they would take care of that; that they knew more about bank-locks than he did, and that all they wanted of him was the combinations. Before he arose they examined his bed to see if there was a pistol in it. No pistol was presented to him until after he had dressed himself. They asked him if there was more than one safe in the vault, and he replied that there was not. (There were two.) They took him into the hall and sat him on a sofa. He thinks they did not enter the house as early as the other inmates say they did, for soon after he was attacked he heard a clock strike two. After that he could not keep the run of the time, as they took his gold watch and chain and stopped all the clocks in the house. They told him they were going to take him down to a stable in the rear of the bank, and that if he did not open the vault for them they should "make it hot for him." At about half-past three they took him down-stairs into the sitting-room. They asked him for the key to the bank-door. He replied that he did not have it, as they had rifled his pockets. One of them then produced a key, and asked him if it was the right one. He said it was. They doubted his word, and tried the key in the lock on the front door of the house. It fitted that, and they then accused him of lying, and began choking him. The house-key was soon after found on the floor, and they became satisfied that they had the right key.

In the sitting-room they sat by a table. Here they demanded the combinations. While this was going on one man stood with a pistol pointed at his head, and another with pencil and paper took his answers. There are three combinations, of

three figures each, one to the vault-door, another to the safe inside the vault, and the third to the safety-box or steel-chest inside the safe. He gave them false answers. They ordered him to talk fast, and when he hesitated they prompted him by punching his chest with a large, sharp-pointed lead-pencil. Immediately after he had given the false combinations they ordered him to repeat them, and to do it quickly. That he could not do, and they then told him he had lied. They commenced choking him and pummeling his chest, putting him in great torture. They assured him it would be of no use for him to continue to keep from them the combinations, as they should force him to divulge. Their manner was very firm and decided; their movements and speech all indicated that they were fully prepared for the job in hand, and nothing was done which did not show that it had been previously considered and decided upon. Finally, after much suffering, Mr. Whittelsey gave them the correct combinations. They took them down, made him repeat them, ordered him to give certain figures in a particular combination, and in various ways tested him until they were satisfied that they had obtained what they wanted. Even with the correct combinations, Mr. Whittelsey did not believe they could get into the vault without the keys held by Mr. Warriner and Mr. Prince, and so told them; but they said that was their business, and they would take care of it. At about four o'clock they bound him firmly to the bed in the bedroom below. His hands were shackled behind him, his legs were secured by a strap and tied with cords to the side-rails of the bedstead, and strong cords bound his body to the bedstead. He was also gagged. In that position he lay about three hours,—and they were hours of fearful torture to mind and body. He was released at about seven o'clock, and as soon as possible went to the bank. His handcuffs were still on his hands, but they had been filed apart by one of his neighbors.

Mr. Whittelsey was told by one of the burglars that he had seen him at Watch Hill, two years before, while Mr. W. was there on his summer vacation.

At about four o'clock—the time when the watchman and night police went home—all but two or three of the burglars left the house and repaired to the bank, leaving behind a force sufficient to guard the prisoners.

Just before the last of the burglars left the house, they proceeded to gag each of the captives. For this purpose they were prepared with rubber gags. This gag consisted of a rubber ball, about the size of an egg, through which ran a small iron rod. The ball was perforated with three or four holes, so as to allow of breathing. To each end of the iron rod was fastened a strong cord, sufficiently long to reach around the neck. These gags were placed in the mouths of six of the captives, and, there not being another, Miss White was gagged with a handkerchief, a knot being tied in the centre to fill the mouth. When the gags were being tied to Miss White and Mrs. Whittelsey, they complained that they were hurt by their hair being drawn into the knots. The burglar then very carefully drew up their hair and placed the cord under it, where he tied it without injuring them. All the captives being gagged, the two or three burglars in charge of them after four o'clock left the house at about a quarter before six, which would give them just time enough to get to the depot to take the first train for Springfield.

The first to get released sufficiently to give an alarm were Mrs. Whittelsey and Miss White. They worked their hands free, and finally succeeded in raising a window. This was about half-past six. Their screams attracted Mr. James O. Mantor, Mr. Sydell, and one or two others, who were on their way to the hoe-factory. Mr. Charles J. Bridgman, living just across the street, also appeared at the same time. Mrs. Whittelsey was at the open window, screaming, under great excitement. She supposed that Mr. Whittelsey had been taken to the bank by the burglars, and directed the men to make all haste to find him. Mr. Mantor did so, but found the bank-

door locked as usual, with no appearance of any trouble there. He then went to the station-house and aroused Policeman Richards, who hurried to the bank. Mr. Richards directed Mantor to go to the office of the deputy sheriff, Ansel Wright, where he would find him. He did so. It was 6.45 when Mr. Mantor notified him. He ran to the bank as quickly as possible, and found the door locked. He then hurried to the Mansion House, where Mr. Warriner, the vice-president and active manager of the bank, boarded, and aroused him. Taking the key to the bank, he ran back, and was the first to enter.

The outer door of the bank was found fastened as usual. The door of the vault was shut, the two dials were apparently all right, and, with the exception of two or three drawers found open, there was nothing to indicate that anybody had been in the bank since the officers left it the night before. On attempting to turn the dials, however, they were found to be loose, and easily came off. The burglars had wrenched them off, but had carefully replaced them, so as to create a favorable impression upon the first comers. There was not a scrap of paper on the floor or upon the counters, nor anything else such as the presence of a gang of burglars would be likely to create. The vault-door, with the exception of the loosened dials and the marks of a small wedge, showed no evidence of having been tampered with. The officers of the bank were at once summoned, and it was their first belief that the vault had not been opened. This belief was stoutly maintained by them and by many others during that day, but the great majority of people, after hearing how skillfully and successfully the burglars had planned and executed their previous work, had little doubt that they accomplished the object of their attempt. There was, however, enough of doubt hanging over the matter to make the suspense very great. The maker of the lock at New York was telegraphed to come up and open the door. He replied that a man would be sent by the first train, but he did not arrive until nine o'clock in the evening, when two men came. They at once went to the bank, and their first work was to replace one of the dials. This took considerable time. It was necessary to take the dial to Webster Herrick's machine-shop to have a hole drilled through it, so that a set-screw could be put in. The dial was thus connected with the spindle. It was then necessary to get the dial in a position to correspond with the position of the burglars' dial when that was removed from the lock. After trying 31 of the 100 points, the operator struck the combination, and in a moment the great bolts were thrown back. The operator's work being done he stepped aside, and Vice-President Warriner came forward and pulled open the door. This was fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock. It was about eleven o'clock when the dial was adjusted to the spindle. The burglars had locked the door on the same combination that was used by the bank-officers. If they had changed the combination, the door could not have been opened in less than four or five days,—that is, the man who put it on said so.

There were present in the bank when the door was swung open about a dozen of the bank-officers, sheriffs, and parties interested. The sight revealed by the opening of the vault was appalling. The door of the new safe in the vault was found to be wide open, also the door of the inner steel chest. One look was enough. It told the whole story. The contents of the safe were gone, and the success of the great burglary was complete.

The scene at this time was one of most painful interest. Up to the last moment before the opening of the vault, Mr. Warriner had stoutly maintained his belief that it had not been entered by the burglars. His confidence in the lock was unbounded, and his astonishment when the sight of the empty safe revealed the great reality was overwhelming. The excitement of the others present was equally intense. All were astonished and confounded. The excitement could not have been greater if an earthquake had opened the bowels of the

earth near the bank. A million of dollars' worth of money, stocks, and bonds, the accumulations of half a century of toil, patient waiting, self-denial, and skillful financiering, had vanished. A few hours before, a deep sense of security pervaded the minds of all connected with or interested in the bank. With watchmen, vaults, safes, combination-locks, multiplied keys, and locks upon locks, it was felt that the treasures within were almost absolutely secure. But they were gone. The empty shelves, the rifled boxes, the plundered chest, how eloquent of the uncertainty of things earthly! Verily, "riches take to themselves wings and fly away."

On the floor of the vault there was found a jimmy, which the burglars left. It did not appear to have been used for any purpose, except to open the small trunks of the special depositors.

The office of the four keys, the absence of which Cashier Whittlesey relied upon to prevent the vault being opened by the burglars, was simply to disconnect the dials from the spindle or shaft which moved the machinery in the interior of the lock. *This disconnection was properly made when the bank was closed Tuesday afternoon,—the bank-officers are certain of that.* The burglars, therefore, could do nothing with the lock in that condition. A very reasonable suggestion is that they wrenched off the dials, taking note of their exact position, and put on a skeleton dial, which they had previously prepared, and which was arranged with a set-screw, by means of which it could be at once connected with the spindle. This is the way the expert opened the vault. He did just what the burglars probably did; but they had the advantage in knowing the position of the dials they took off, while he knew nothing of the position of their dial, which they took with them. He had to get a set-screw put in; they had it all ready at hand. He had to find the position of the dial taken off; they knew it exactly. He knew the combination; so did they. He unlocked the vault in forty-five minutes after connecting the dial with the spindle; they probably did it in two minutes. If we knew the time it took them to wrench off the two dials and put on one of their own, we could tell within five minutes the time it took them to open the vault and safe and gather up the money and bonds.

For several years the three banks in this town had employed a night watchman. His orders had been to go on duty at nine o'clock, and off at four in the morning. Each bank kept a gas-light in the banking-room during the night, and these the watchman would turn off just before leaving. He did so on the morning of the robbery, putting out the lights at about four o'clock. There were also two night policemen, hired by the town, who went on duty at nine and off at four. Why it happened that this force was permitted to retire at so early an hour is a mystery, and was one of the weakest points in all this terrible calamity. From four to half-past five o'clock during the winter season is as still as any hour of the night. It was probably this early retirement of the watch and police that tempted the burglars.

No event in this region, with the exception of the great reservoir disaster in 1874, caused so much excitement as this robbery. It created almost as great consternation as did the opening scenes of the Rebellion. Nothing else but the robbery was talked of. Conversation was all about banks, vaults, safes, money, bonds, stocks, robbers, burglars, masks, gags, combinations, cashiers, pistols, and so on, until every man heard enough on these subjects to make him a pretty good financier, if not a hero.

The Sequel.—The case was immediately placed in the hands of the Pinkerton Agency, and that astute and experienced detective and his assistants strained every nerve to ferret out the robbers. After the lapse of many months suspicion seemed to rest upon Robert Scott, James Dunlap, "Red" Leary, and William Connors as the real *personnel* of the gang. The burglars, however, upon discovering that

they had taken over \$1,000,000 in money and bonds, felt very secure, as they knew that the individual losers would be only too anxious to recover the stolen bonds, and that they would be safe even if suspected, and immediately negotiations for a compromise were begun. William D. Edson, a salesman for the Herring Safe Company, and the same person who opened the vault after the robbery was committed, began ostensibly to assist the bank-authorities in negotiating for the funds, and he was soon suspected of "having a hand in it," which proved true. Edson was one of the gang, and had been connected with the robbers a number of years while in the employ of the Herring Company as salesman and lock-expert, which readily gave him access to any bank using this company's safe. He was concerned with the gang in the attempt to rob a bank in Elmira, N. Y., Quincy, Ill., Saratoga, N. Y., Long Island, Covington, Ky., Rockville, Conn., Pittston, Pa., Wilkesbarre, Pa., Nantucket, Syracuse, and Northampton. In 1874 he superintended putting in the doors for the Northampton Bank, and later, under the pretense of fixing the locks, took them off and took impressions of them for the use of the robbers; but this scheme was never consummated.

As soon as Edson saw that he was suspected by the bank-authorities he made still more strenuous efforts to compromise, but to no effect. Mr. L. B. Williams, of Northampton, visited New York several times, and had interviews with Wm. Connors, the negotiator, but no satisfactory terms could be agreed upon. At last Edson was charged with being an accomplice, and for a sum of money—said to be \$10,000—went to Pinkerton's Agency and gave a detailed history of the robbery, which led to the arrest of Scott, Dunlap, and Connors, and to the flight of "Red" Leary. The real cause, doubtless, which led to the revelation by Edson was his unsuccessful attempts to secure what he deemed to be his portion of the plunder, as they had attempted only a short time before to cheat him out of his fair proportion of the spoils of the Quincy robbery. Connors escaped from the Ludlow Street jail, but Scott and Dunlap were brought to Northampton, tried, convicted, and sentenced to twenty years in the State-prison. It seems that many attempts were made to compromise with Scott and Dunlap almost to the hour of sentence, but to no effect; the men are serving out the sentence for their crime, and the funds are still in the possession of the robber gang.

There is only one more phase of this robbery that will be of interest to the general reader, and that is, Where were the securities hidden and when were they removed? Immediately after the robbery the intelligence was given to Edson that the "plunder" was secreted in Northampton, and as soon as he was in a position to communicate this intelligence to the bank-authorities he did so. The excitement then became intense. About two hundred men patrolled the roads, avenues, and lanes in and about Northampton, and seemingly every possible spot was searched for the hidden treasure, but the search was useless. At last Messrs. Scott and Dunlap evidently suspected Mr. Edson of treachery, and notified him that the securities had been removed to New York. Knowing Scott's consummate ability to plan and organize, and Dunlap's ability to execute, he readily believed it, and immediately communicated the information to the bank-people, who in turn did not for a moment question its truth, and the large body of men—about two hundred—who had been guarding the town at no little expense were withdrawn, and probably that very night, or soon thereafter, Dunlap, who had been on the watch to witness the operation of this ruse, walked over from Amherst, and, entering the school-house* on Bridge Street, tore up a little step which was fastened to the floor under the blackboard, removed

the securities, and, dumping them in a bag, he "shouldered" it, and in the stillness of the night marched out of the quiet town of Northampton with the million dollars of securities to Amherst, where he boarded the train, and a few hours more found him with his plunder safe in the metropolis.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Northampton, as well as other towns, has not escaped the march of the fire-fiend, but up to the year 1870 was accounted fortunate, inasmuch as no disastrous conflagrations had occurred. In that year, however, it was visited by two fires, which desolated the central part of the village. The first occurred on the night of May 19, 1870, when the Hunt building and the Edwards church were destroyed, the loss estimated at \$52,000; insurance, \$28,250.

Just two months, lacking one day (July 18), from this disaster the old Warner House, Warner House Block, and Lyman Blocks were burned, which was the most disastrous conflagration that ever occurred in the town. This fire originated in the kitchen of the hotel and rapidly spread, communicating the flames to the adjoining buildings. The fire raged four hours, and completely destroyed the buildings. The Warner House was owned by Charles F. Simonds, J. C. Orcutt, proprietor. The Warner House Block was owned by Wm. H. Todd, the Lyman brick block by the Fitch Brothers, of Hatfield, who also owned the Lyman wooden block. A small building west of the Warner House, and a barn and ice-house in the rear of the Lyman Block, were also burned. The total loss was \$100,000, insured for \$84,600.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The people of Northampton evidently early manifested an interest in the matter of extinguishing fires, as a fire company was in existence at an early day, but its history and the names of the persons composing it are lost in oblivion. The first records which we have been able to secure date back to 1854, at which time a series of by-laws were adopted, and the following "engineers of the fire department" were appointed by the selectmen: A. H. Bullen, Ebenezer Strong, Samuel L. Parsons, Lucius Lewis, Luman Bartlett, Oscar Edwards, W. C. Prentiss, A. D. Wade, Justin Thayer, Thomas Musgrove, and Lewis Wright. At a "meeting of the engineers," held April 13, the following officers were chosen: A. H. Bullen, Chief-Engineer; Laman Kingsley, First Assistant; Ebenezer Strong, Second Assistant; Oscar Edwards, Clerk and Treasurer.

The following have been chief-engineers from that time to the present: Ansel Wright, 1855; Benjamin E. Cook, 1856-57; H. I. Hodges, 1858-60; Webster Merrick, 1861 (declined); C. W. Bramin, 1861-63; S. M. Smith, 1864-67; C. W. Bramin, 1868; Mark H. Spaulding, 1869-70; Samuel I. Parsons, 1871-73; Watson L. Smith, 1874; E. V. Foster, 1875-76; Lewis Warner, 1877-79.

The present organization of the fire department is as follows:

Lewis Warner, Chief-Engineer; Levi I. Clark, Joseph Jewett, George H. Smith, Thomas Rowland (Bay State), George S. Graves (Florence), Charles S. Warner (Leeds), Assistant Engineers; John Metcalf, Secretary. No. 1 Hose Company, 12 men, 550 feet hose; George Hunt, Foreman. No. 2 Hose Company, 12 men, 350 feet hose; Vetile Francis, Foreman. No. 3, Spare Reel, 350 feet hose; I. N. Taylor, Foreman. No. 5 Hose Company, 12 men, 550 feet hose; George I. Abbott, Foreman. Hook-and-Ladder Company, 15 men; Calvin B. Kingsley, Foreman. Bay State Hand-Engine and Hose Company, 12 men; Daniel Cairn, Foreman. Nonotuck Hose and Extinguisher Company, 16 men; George E. Ballou, Foreman. Florence Hose and Extinguisher Company, 16 men; Albert Shumway, Foreman. Torment Engine and Hose Company (Leeds), 12 men; Anthony Davis, Foreman. One

* The attic of the school-house had been used as a rendezvous for the robbers previous to the burglary.

Steamer, John Tappan, No. 1. Hose,—Centre, 2500 feet; Bay State, 500 feet; Florence, 1500 feet; Leeds, 500 feet.

WATER-WORKS.

The first movement to furnish this town with a water supply was made in 1867, in an attempt to organize a company. The requisite amount of stock, however, could not be obtained, and the project was abandoned. The disastrous fires of 1870, noted above, again brought the matter prominently before the citizens of the town, and at a meeting held July 26th of that year a committee, consisting of D. W. Bond, J. S. Lathrop, M. M. French, Lucius Dimock, and Luke Lyman, was appointed to investigate various plans for supplying Northampton, Florence, and Leeds with water, and to report at a future meeting; and \$1000 was appropriated to defray their expenses. The report of the committee was made in October, and adopted by the town on November 5th. An issue of \$200,000 of town bonds was authorized, and the committee were chosen as a board of water commissioners; and in 1871 an act of incorporation was obtained. Work was begun on the reservoir in May, 1871, and on September 11th the reservoir was filled. It covers an area of between three or four acres, and has a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. The reservoir is fed from various mountain streams in the towns of Northampton, Westhampton, Chesterfield, and Williamsburg, and the water is very pure. The fall of water is all that could be desired, even for fire purposes; it has a fall of ninety feet in Florence, two hundred and twenty feet in the centre of the village of Northampton, and two hundred and forty feet at the Connecticut River depot.

The works were completed in the autumn of 1871, and December 7th, same year, were tested. At Florence a stream was thrown perpendicularly to the height of seventy feet, and eighty feet horizontally. In the centre the stream reached the height of one hundred and fifty feet, and was forced one hundred and eighty feet horizontally.

The last report of the water commission gives the number of miles of pipe laid as $21\frac{3}{4}$; number of gates, 84; and number of hydrants, 123.

The total cost of the works up to February, 1879, had been \$208,836.24. The gross income for the year ending Feb. 1, 1879, was \$16,611.05, \$4000 of which was paid by the town.

The present board of water commissioners is constituted as follows: J. S. Lathrop, Luke Lyman, J. L. Hartwell, Oscar Edwards, Lucius Dimock, Geo. A. Burr. J. S. Lathrop is President; Oscar Edwards, Treasurer; Luke Lyman, Clerk; and Jonas M. Clark, Superintendent.

THE NORTHAMPTON BRIDGE.

The old town records show that in April, 1658, it was voted that as a means of crossing the river a ferry-boat should be built for the common use of the people. Robert Bartle was chosen keeper; and "if any person or persons have occasion to use the said boat they shall demand the key of Robert Bartle, and that all such person or persons, after that they have had the key delivered to them, shall stand to the hazard of the boat till the key be delivered to the proper keeper." It was also voted that "no person or persons that carry over the boat over the river shall not retain it there above one hour and half." The key was also to be returned within an hour and a half, under a penalty of 2s and 6d.

Clark's ferry and Goodman's ferry were subsequently established, and answered the purposes of the people until the beginning of the present century, when a movement was started for bridging the Connecticut at this point.

In 1803 a company was incorporated for the purpose of building a bridge across the Connecticut, under the name of the "Proprietors of the Northampton Bridge," and the following-named persons were the incorporators: Ebenezer Hunt, Levi Shepard, Jos. Lyman, Jr., Asahel Pomeroy, John Taylor, Samuel Henshaw, Samuel Porter, Benj. Par-

sons, Eleazer Clark, Ebenezer Liane, Samuel Hinckley, Josiah Dickinson, John Breck, Benj. Prescott, Benj. Tappan, Enos Smith, Elisha Dickinson, John Smith (2d), Lemuel Warner, Jonathan E. Porter, Eleazer Porter, John Hopkins, Wm. Porter, and Windsor Smith.

The project remained quiet until 1807, when an estimate was made for building a "trussell-bridge" at Clark's ferry. In February, 1808, the proprietors voted to build a bridge, which was built during the summer, and on the 27th of October of the same year was opened. This event was duly celebrated, as will be seen by the following notice, which appeared in the *Hampshire Gazette*, of Nov. 2, 1808:

"On Thursday last the completion and opening of the Northampton Bridge was celebrated in this town by the proprietors, and an immense concourse of people assembled for the purpose. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed at the house of Mr. Jonas Clark, and moved in the following order:

"Marshal, Gen. Porter, on horseback.

"Music.

"Capt. Breck's Company of Artillery.

"Citizens and Strangers.

"Workmen at Bridge.

"Contractors.

"Two Standards borne by two Lieutenants.

"Members of the Corporation.

"Directors.

"President and Clergy.

"Deputy-Marshal, Maj. Chapman, on horseback.

"In this order the procession passed and repassed the bridge under the salute of minute-guns, which were alternately discharged from the opposite banks of the river. In the centre of the bridge a temporary arch was erected, elegantly decorated with evergreens, over which three United States standards were tastefully arranged.

"From the bridge the procession marched to the meeting-house, where an ingenious, elegant, and truly appropriate sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Willard, of Deerfield, from these words: 'Hath not mine hand made all these things?'

"After divine service, a large party, consisting of the corporation and numerous civil and military guests, repaired to Mr. Billings', where an elegant entertainment was provided."

This bridge was built by Jonathan Wolcott and Peleg Kingsley, at a cost of \$13,000. It was an open bridge, and in 1817 was rebuilt on plans made by Capt. Isaac Damon, who, with Capt. Salmon Graves, of Whately, were contractors. In 1824 the bridge was swept away with a freshet, and it was superseded by a structure costing \$33,333.99, built by Capt. Isaac Damon and a Mr. Town, in 1826. The eastern portion of this bridge was carried away by a freshet in 1859. The contract to rebuild was let to Messrs. Harris & Briggs for \$20,000; the old half was also raised at a cost of \$1075. In 1871 the charter of the bridge company was extended for twenty years; provided, also, that in case either of the towns of Northampton or Hadley should make application for a free bridge, a commission should be appointed to determine the amount to be paid by the respective towns interested and Hampshire County. Nothing was done in this direction until 1875, when the town of Hadley made application for a free bridge. The commission appointed to determine and award the amounts to be paid consisted of Henry Morris, of Springfield; C. C. Conant, of Greenfield; and M. B. Whitney, of Westfield, who adjudged the bridge company's rights and interest at \$25,000, to be paid as follows: \$7000 by Northampton, \$4000 by Hadley, \$3000 by Amherst, and \$11,000 by the county of Hampshire. These sums were paid during the year 1875.

The first toll-gatherer was Jonas Clark, appointed in 1808, who, with his son, Spencer Clark, officiated in this capacity until about 1858. Others have been Robert B. Graves, Edward Clapp, and Hiram Day. The latter served about eleven years.

The amount of tolls received were as follows: in 1850, \$4364; in 1855, \$3725; in 1862, \$3700; in 1866, \$5150; in 1871, \$5491; in 1873, \$4523; and in 1874, \$5118.

June 14, 1877, the bridge was destroyed by a whirlwind, and it was decided to build an iron structure, and the contract

for the same was let to the Canton Wrought-Iron Bridge Co., of Canton, Ohio. The bridge was subjected to a severe test October 31st and November 1st, and on the 3d of November was accepted by the selectmen and opened to the public, in ninety-three days from the day the contract was signed. It is a beautiful and substantial structure, and was erected at a cost of \$33,526.36.

GAS COMPANY.

The Northampton Gas-light Company was incorporated in 1853, by Wm. H. Stoddard, Samuel A. Fish, and Daniel Kingsley, with power to hold real estate amounting to \$50,000. In 1855 the company was organized, and the construction of the works begun by the contractors, Sabutton & Co., of Middletown, Conn. The works were completed in 1856, at a cost of \$35,000. Dec. 12, 1856, the first building was lighted; this was the restaurant of L. B. Edwards. The first president of the company was Joseph Lathrop, and the first superintendent, J. A. Shepherd.

The charter of the company was subsequently amended, allowing them to increase the capital to \$100,000, the object of which was to lay mains to the neighboring village of Florence. This plan, however, failed. The two gas-meters now in use by the company have a capacity of 45,387 feet. Location, River Street.

THE MINING BONANZA OF 1679.

In the year 1679 the inhabitants of the little settlement were startled with the report that Robert Lyman had discovered a lead mine within the town, and at a meeting held July 27, 1679, a letter was read setting forth the enterprise, and the records state that "after much discourse and agitation" it was voted that the town have a general interest in opening the mines.

The interest in the discovery of this hidden wealth was not allowed to wane, and "at a legal meeting, Oct. 16, 1679, they then having further Conference about the lead mine which Robert Lyman found out, they then voted that all such persons as would join in the Carrying on of that design, Should meet on the 23d of this Instant at Sun one hour high at night, then to give in a list of their names, and to them or to those persons that shall then appear. The Town do hereby give up all their right in that mine, lying about six miles off, at the west side of the Town."

The "Mineral Company," formed in 1679, was composed of the following persons: William Clark, Sr., John Strong, Samuel Davis, Israel Rust, Joseph Parsons, Sr., Robert Lyman, Joseph Hawley, John King, Joseph Parsons, Jr., Preserved Clapp, John Lyman, Sr., Martyn Smith, Sam'l Bartlett, Richard Lyman, and Medad Pumroy."

This company, however, failed to develop the "mines," and the excitement incident to their discovery soon died out. Companies, mushroom-like, have sprung into existence at various times for the purpose of working them, but have as suddenly failed, and the "hidden wealth" still lies buried in the bosom of mother-earth.

THE TOWN-HALL.

For many years after the settlement of the town the good people transacted the town's business in the "meeting-house," and subsequently in the court-house. The movement for the erection of a town-hall was begun in 1819, but it was not until 1823 that the building was erected. It was located on the corner of Main and King Streets, and was built by Capt. Isaac Damon, to whom the town for a number of years paid an annual rental of \$175. It was subsequently purchased by the town, and used until 1849, when a new location was secured, and the present building erected. It was dedicated in 1850.

THE CEMETERY.

The people of Nonotuck evidently early manifested an interest in a burial-place for the dead, and until 1661 they were

interred near the church on "Meeting-house Hill." In that year the present cemetery was selected, which has been enlarged and beautified from time to time until it is now one of the most attractive rural cemeteries in New England.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Not only did the pioneers of Northampton manifest an interest in religious matters, but the schools also claimed their early attention, and in 1663 the old town records show that it was "voted to give Mr. Cornish six pounds toward the school and to take the benefit of the scholars, provided that he teach six months in the year together."

In 1666, William Jeanes was hired by the town to teach school one year, and for his encouragement and satisfaction for his attendance upon that work the town and himself came to this conclusion and agreement:

"1ly. For the year he is to have out of the Towne Stock Ten Pounds, which the Townsmen promise to pay.

"2ly. Four pence per week for such as are in the primmer and other English books.

"3. Six pence per week to learn Audience-writing, casting accounts.

"4. In case there be a neglect that they do not come constantly, 3 days shall be accounted a week."

It is evident that in 1668 the schools were not yet an established institution of the town, as the records of that year show that it was "voted by the town that they are willing to have a schoolmaster for the year ensuing."

In 1670 one hundred acres were appropriated, or "sequestered," as it was called, for schools, and in the following year the "town voted and agreed to give the schoolmaster 30 pounds a year, provided that one can be procured fit for such an employment."

Warham Mather and Joseph Hawley were employed to teach the school in 1686, the former to receive forty pounds.

Under date of July 16, 1712, it was voted that the town would maintain a grammar school in its town for the next coming twenty years.

In 1783, Major Joseph Hawley, a prominent citizen of that period, bequeathed certain lands to the town for the use of schools, which were subsequently sold, and a fund known as the "Hawley fund" established, the income of which has since been devoted to the use of the schools. This fund now amounts to \$2906.87.

The first school committee, consisting of four persons, was appointed in 1799, and from this time to the present the schools of Northampton have ever kept abreast with the rapid march of educational progress in this State.

Northampton manifested a lively interest in the establishment of high schools, and April 13, 1835, the boys' high school was established. The brick school edifice on Centre Street was erected on lands donated by Hon. Joseph Lyman. In 1836 it was voted by the town that \$3500 be expended for the purchase of land and erection of a building for a girls' high school, and in that year the girls' high school building, on Main Street, was erected. The schools were long continued separately, but in 1852 the higher branches were united.

In 1863 the present fine school building at Florence was erected by Samuel L. Hill, at a cost of \$33,000, he generously donating the entire sum except \$2000, voted by the town. In the year 1864 the present commodious high-school building was erected, at a cost of \$36,647.98, \$8000 of which was contributed by the late J. P. Williston, through whose efforts the movement was started and finally brought to a successful completion. Not content with the generous contributions he had already made, he expended about \$6000 in 1864 on the present building on Centre Street.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Various private schools have flourished from time to time in Northampton, the most prominent, perhaps, being the

school known as the *Round Hill School*, which was established by George Bancroft, the celebrated historian, and J. G. Cogswell, in 1824. For many years it was one of the leading educational institutions of its class in this State, but was discontinued in 1830.

The *Gothic Seminary*, on Gothic Street, was built in 1835, and opened the same year, by Miss Margaret Dwight, as a young ladies' seminary, and was exceedingly prosperous until the death of Miss Dwight, in 1846, when it was discontinued.

The *Northampton Collegiate Institute* was established in the defunct Gothic Seminary, mentioned above, by Lewis J. Dudley, in 1849, and for many years was continued in a flourishing condition. It was discontinued in 1862, and the building was subsequently occupied by the Clark Institution for Deaf Mutes. It is now occupied by Dr. A. W. Thompson's Medical Home for Invalids, and is known as Shady Lawn.

A law school was also established here in 1821 by Elijah H. Mills and Samuel Howe, in what was formerly known as the Lyman brick building. Mr. Mills was succeeded, in 1824, by J. H. Ashmun. In 1822, Mr. Howe was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but remained connected with the school until his death, in 1828. Mr. Ashmun was soon after appointed law-professor in Harvard College, and the school was discontinued.

SMITH COLLEGE.

The grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts has ever been famous for the number and excellence of its educational institutions, and there is no point, even in this State, or the union of States, around which are grouped such a galaxy of literary institutions as Northampton. Clustered within a radius of ten miles are Amherst College, with its extensive art and scientific collections, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Mount Holyoke Seminary, and Williston Seminary. A new constellation was added to this galaxy, and one whose brilliancy has already been recognized in the literary world, when, in 1875, Smith College was dedicated.

This institution was founded through the liberality of Miss Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, who died June 12, 1870, aged seventy-four years. Miss Smith's charities seemed to be almost boundless, and her donations to various educational institutions during her lifetime were large. It seems that the absence of institutions for women where they might receive the same advantages afforded by the various colleges to men caused her to resolve that a large portion of her wealth should be donated to the founding of a female college which should be equal in all respects with the highest educational institutions in the land. The estate, at her decease, amounted to \$475,000, all of which, except \$91,400, with accrued interest, by the provision of her will, was devised to the founding of a female college in Northampton, provided the town would raise \$25,000 additional. This sum was voted in 1871, which made the fund of the college \$411,608.29. By a provision of the will, the expenditure for buildings and real estate is limited to one-half the total amount of the fund. When Miss Smith's will came before the Probate Court for action, objection was made by one of the heirs-at-law and the town of Hatfield, on the ground that she was unduly influenced in locating the college in Northampton; but the evidence was deemed insufficient and the will admitted to probate.

In 1871 the college was chartered, and the first move was made toward the location of the college in the purchase, by the trustees, of the Judge Dewey estate and the adjoining estate of Judge Samuel F. Lyman, consisting of twelve and a half acres of land, at a cost of \$51,000.

In June, 1873, Prof. L. Clark Seelye, of Amherst College, was chosen president, and the work of clearing the grounds and laying out the plans for the buildings was immediately begun. The erection of the first college building and the president's house was begun in 1874, and in May the following

year the latter was completed, and on the 14th of the following July the college proper was dedicated and President Seelye inaugurated. The dedicatory exercises were of a very interesting character. Addresses were made by Prof. W. S. Tyler, D.D., LL.D., President Seelye, Rev. J. M. Green, Gov. Gaston, and Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.

In regard to the construction of the building, its architectural design, etc., we clip the following from *Scribner's Monthly*:

"To carry out this wish of the founder, the trustees determined to inaugurate a new departure with reference to college buildings. Instead of the immense caravansaries, four or five stories high, in which are gathered recitation-rooms, kitchen, dining- and sleeping-rooms, it was determined, in order to realize both an academic and a home life, to erect one central building for strictly collegiate purposes, and to group around it smaller dwelling-houses which should furnish homes for the students. These residences were to accommodate about twenty-five students, and at the head of each household there was to be a lady who should sustain to it a relation similar to that which a lady in an ordinary home holds to her own family. She should preside over it and give direction to its social and domestic life. Each household should form by itself a separate establishment, and yet all should be connected by similar interests and pursuits as a literary community. The lady teachers might also live in these different families, and by their society and influence contribute to the general welfare and interest. None of the buildings were to be more than two stories and a half high, in order to avoid numerous staircases. These plans have thus far been strictly adhered to, with gratifying results. The beneficial effects of the home-like life are very apparent both in the health and manners of the students. The nervous tension and excitement which must necessarily arise where great numbers are gathered together, and regulations multiplied, are avoided, and the quiet and freedom of a smaller family are secured.

"Personal peculiarities can also thus be more satisfactorily studied, and refining influences more successfully exerted. Instead of formal lectures on decorum and social proprieties, the aim is, through the natural daily intercourse of a well-ordered family, to develop the best social characteristics.

"In these different homes the young ladies receive their friends, enjoy their games and festivities, and their smaller sociables from time to time, while in the larger hall in the college building they also frequently meet, with invited guests, for various entertainments. Instead of being shut up entirely to their own society, they are thus made acquainted with intelligent and refined people of many different classes. Musical concerts and readings are interspersed to give variety to their life.

"The private rooms of the young ladies are designed to suit different tastes. Some of them are for two persons, with study and bedroom; some are arranged as single rooms; all are well ventilated and comfortably furnished.

"The style of the main collegiate building is secular Gothic. It is built of brick, trimmed with stone, and the interior is elegantly finished in unpainted native woods. On the lower floor are the recitation-, reading-, and dressing-rooms. A large, well-furnished laboratory is finely arranged in a single story, sufficiently disconnected from the main building to prevent any annoyance from gases.

"On the second floor there are the large social hall, cabinets, art-gallery and art lecture-rooms, and offices. The main rooms of the second story are so arranged that they can all be thrown together whenever it is desirable for literary or social entertainments, and other purposes. The social hall, also used as a chapel, affords a striking combination of elegant architecture and beauty of finish. The art-gallery, even unfurnished, would delight the eye of an artist. This gallery is divided into alcoves by an ingenious arrangement of Gothic screens, which are covered with several hundred autotype copies of representative paintings of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, and Spanish schools. The ends of these screens are finished to form effective backgrounds for casts representing noted statues. There are also oil copies of celebrated paintings of the different schools. The art lecture-room has its walls covered with illustrations of the French school, and an adjoining room is to be devoted to the English school of art."

The following extract from Miss Smith's will gives a general idea of the scope and aim of the institution:

"Sensible of what the Christian religion has done for my sex, and believing that all education should be for the glory of God and the good of man, I direct that the Holy Scriptures be daily and systematically read and studied in said college, and, without giving preference to any sect or denomination, all the education and all the discipline shall be pervaded by the spirit of evangelical Christian religion; I direct also that higher culture in the English language literature be given in said college; also in Ancient and Modern Languages, in the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, in the Useful and Fine Arts, in Intellectual, Moral, and Æsthetic Philosophy, in Natural Theology, in the Evidences of Christianity, in Gymnastics and Physical Culture, in the Sciences and Arts which pertain to Education, Society, and Government, and in such other studies as coming time may develop or demand for the education of women, or the progress of the race. I would have the education suited to the mental and physical wants of woman. It is not my design to render the sex any the less feminine, but to develop, as fully as may be, the powers of womanhood, and furnish women with the means of usefulness, happiness, and honor, now withheld from them."

The diploma of Smith College covers as high a degree of literary merit as that of Harvard, Amherst, or Williams. The following is an outline of the course of study:

The course of study will extend through four years. During the first year the same studies will be required of all the regular students. After the first year elective courses have been arranged, designated, respectively, classical, literary, and scientific.

The classical course is distinguished from the others by the greater attention given to Greek and Latin; the literary, by the greater attention given to the modern languages, and especially to the English; and the scientific, by the greater attention given to mathematics and the natural sciences.

Optional studies in art and music are arranged in connection with all these courses. Any student may also, under the direction of the faculty, vary the optional courses by selecting from them those studies which best suit personal tastes or acquirements.

Enough, however, of the characteristic studies of a collegiate course will be required of all the students to secure a culture as thorough and complete as that demanded in our best New England colleges.

The college is now in a prosperous condition, and the estimated value of the real estate and the productive funds is \$525,000.

The faculty is as follows: Rev L. Clark Seelye, D.D., President, and Professor of English Literature; Rev. Henry M. Tyler, M.A., Professor of Latin and Greek; M. Stuart Phelps, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy; John H. Stoddard, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Physics and Higher Mathematics; Samuel A. Fiske, M.A., M.D., Lecturer on Physiology and Hygiene; Edward P. Crowell, M.A., Lecturer on Latin Literature; Richard H. Mather, M.A., Lecturer on German Literature; William C. Esty, M.A., Professor of Astronomy; Benjamin K. Emerson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Geology; Herbert B. Adams, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History; Rev. John W. Churchill, M.A., Lecturer on Elocution; J. Wells Champney, Professor of Drawing and Painting; Benjamin C. Blodgett, Professor of Music; James Lalor, Professor of Vocal Music; Louis C. Stanton, Assistant Teacher of Music; Miss Bessie T. Capen, Teacher of Chemistry; Miss Maria Whitney, Teacher of French and German; Miss Eliza H. Lord, Teacher of Mathematics; Miss Heloise E. Hersey, Teacher of English; Miss E. Harriet Stanwood, Teacher of Latin; Miss Lucy D. Hunt, Teacher of Gymnastics; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Hopkins, lady in charge of the Dewey House; Mrs. E. B. Richards, lady in charge of the Hatfield House; Miss Mary Fosdick, lady in charge of the New House.

The present board of trustees is as follows: Rev. L. Clark Seelye, D.D., President; Rev. William S. Tyler, D.D., LL.D., Professor at Amherst; Rev. Julius H. Seelye, LL.D., President of Amherst; Hon. William B. Washburn, LL.D., of Greenfield; Rev. Edwards A. Park, D.D., Professor at Andover; Hon. Joseph White, LL.D., of Williamstown; Hon. Birdseye G. Northrop, LL.D., of New Haven; Hon. Edward B. Gillett, of Westfield; Hon. George W. Hubbard, of Northampton; Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., Professor at Cambridge; A. Lyman Williston, Esq., of Northampton; Rev. Robert M. Woods, of Hatfield; Rev. William R. Huntington, D.D., of Worcester; Rodney Wallace, Esq., of Fitchburg.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

FIRST CHURCH AND PARISH.*

First Meeting-House.—In the original document asking permission to plant a new settlement on the "Conetiquot" River, the petitioners described Nonotuck as a suitable place for "propagating the gospel, . . . whereby they might live and attend upon God in his holy ordinances without distraction." Accordingly, the first public act of the early settlers was the

erection of a house of worship. They arrived in October, 1654, and in April, 1655, the building was completed. The contract for this house is as follows:

<p>"William Holton Richard Lyman Joseph Parsons John Lyman Edward Elmore</p>	<p>They are to build a house for the Towne of Northampton, of Sawen Timber, 26 foot long & 18 foot wide, 9 foot high from the lower p^t of y^e cell to the upper part of the raisens.</p>
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"And to frame the Roofe of Sawen Timber 4 pair of Rafters with Coller beams, 7 great laths 5 inches broad 3 inches wide, the Spars 6 inches one way & 5 the other, with the punching for the gable ends 5 below the coller beams, one above. Two chimney-peecees, 4 braces for the rooffe nailed on, only the Towne must find y^e nails & help to raise y^e rooffe. Two halfe Somers & one Somer & Mortis, the Somers for the joyce & to make a doorway, two window places, the peecees 8 inches thick below & 6 above this, to be done by the midle of April next, under the same forfeit which the Towne agree for their part, for which the said parties are to have £14 of the Towne & y^e foresaid parties must out of this pay their rates to the house, & the rest of the £14 the Towne is to pay in worke or corne as they shall agree upon by the midle of April next, 55."

This instrument has no date; there is no intimation that the house was intended for religious purposes, and no entry on the town records of any vote authorizing such a building. That it was so used, however, there can be no doubt, for in 1658 the burying-place is fixed upon "Meeting-House Hill," which would not be thus designated unless a meeting-house stood upon it, and in 1661 a vote was passed to erect a "new meeting-house." The location of this building is not known other than it was upon Meeting-House Hill, and upon that elevation a house dedicated to the worship of God has ever since occupied a prominent position.

First Minister Called.—When this house was completed no church had been formed, and two years elapsed before a minister was called. Religious services were undoubtedly observed on the Sabbath, probably conducted by persons who had held the office of deacon before removing to Northampton, but there is no record concerning them. The congregation was small, the settlement containing at the commencement of its fourth year but thirty-eight able-bodied men. The first record of any action relative to securing a minister was that of a meeting held March 18, 1657. William Holton was then chosen agent, with instructions to "Sollicit the general Court" with reference to several town matters and endeavor to obtain a minister. He was also "to desire advice what course to take about the preventing of excess of liquors in coming to our Town and of Cider." Mr. Holton attended to his duties,—at least, so far as the ministerial question is concerned; for at the session of the court held on the 26th of May, 1658, the "condition" of the Northampton petitioners, "in relation to a minister," is "forthwith commended to the reverend elders." Under the same date is to be found the following record:

"This Court being solicited by one of the inhabitants of Northampton, in the name of the rest, to comend their condition—wanting an able minister of the gospel to administer the things of God vnto them—to the reuerend elders, w^{ch} this Court take themselves bound to further what lieth in their power, and vnderstanding that some of the said inhabitants haue an eye vnto Mr. Eliazer Mather as a fitt man to administer the things of God vnto them, this Court judgeth it meete to declare y^t in case God so inclines the harts of those who are concerned therein, y^t Mr. Mather goe vnto North Hampton to minister vnto the inhabitants there in the things of God, they both approve thereof and shall be ready at all times to encourage him in that service, as there shall be occasion, in whatsoeuer may rationally and meety be expected."

At a meeting held June 7, 1658, the town "agreed by unanimous consent to desire Mr. Mather to be a minister to them in a way of trial in dispensing his gifts." This invitation was accepted, and Mr. Mather came at once. In October the town voted to pay him £25 for half a year, in "good merchantable pay in wheat," to be "levied on every inhabitant according to his due proportion." Another vote was passed in the following December to raise £100 for building a "minister's house," and in June of the next year "the five town's men" were instructed to contract for building the house and to see that the appropriation of £100 for that purpose was levied upon the inhabitants. Several persons having signified their intention of removing from Dorchester to Northampton with Mr. Mather,

* By J. R. Trumbull.

a portion of land, to be laid off in lots, was donated for their use by those who had already received grants. For this purpose 163 acres were given by 37 settlers—probably every owner of a house-lot then in town—in lots containing from two to ten acres. The name of each contributor and the number of acres given by him are recorded in the book of "Proprietors' Records." The whole was laid off together at the upper end of "Munhan Meadow," probably in the vicinity of what is now South Street.

"April 16th, 1660, It was voted and agreed at a Town-meeting that Joseph Parsons, Robert Bartlett, and William Jeanes were chosen by the Town and empowered to measure out Twenty-nine acres of land in the Middle meadow, and Twelve acres of land more at the end of the Second Square, lying at the rear of the Venturer's field; and this 41 acres aforesaid is Sequester'd for a perpetual standing lot for the ministry, and never to be alter'd, but to continue successively to that function for the encouragement of the ministry in the Town of Northampton. Considering the absolute necessity of the promoting God's Honor and the good of Posterity, it is further voted and agreed that William Jeanes, Robert Bartlett, and Joseph Parsons are to take care to see that the aforesaid 41 acres of land be recorded according to the true intent of the Grant abovesaid."

That tract, as originally laid out, is still in the possession of the parish, and the yearly income of the "meadow land" is devoted to the payment of parish expenses. For the year beginning April 12, 1660, a salary of £80 was voted to Mr. Mather. The home-lot of four acres and the house built upon it, together with forty acres of meadow land, were also granted to him, in case he should remain in town four years; the property, should he die within that time, to go to his heirs. This grant to Mr. Mather places his homestead, according to the boundaries of the original deed, at the corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, including the homestead of Maj. Kirkland and the sites of several stores on Shop Row and Pleasant Street.

Mr. Mather preached three years before a church was organized. During that time a controversy seems to have arisen relative to the manner of conducting services on the Sabbath in the absence of the minister. So great was this disagreement that a petition to the General Court concerning it was deemed necessary. At the session of May 28, 1659, the following vote was passed:

"And in relation to their carrying on the duty of the Saboath in Mr. Mather's absence, wherein the doe so much disagree, that though in some cases private men may exercise their gifts, where there are such as are knowne, able, approved, and Orthodoxe, yet for present, as things as are circumstanced wth them, the Court judgeth it their best, safest, and most peaceable way, in the absence of their minister, to assemble all at one place, and to spend the Saboath together, besides praying and singing, in reading and repeating of knowne godly, Orthodoxe bookes and sermons."

It can readily be imagined how such a question should arise. For three years they had carried on Sabbath services among themselves. When the minister came—investing as they did his office with reverence and awe—they would naturally scrutinize with care the qualifications of any who should presume to take his place in the pulpit or in conducting religious exercises, especially before the formation of a church.

Organization of the Church.—Seven years elapsed after the arrival of the first settlers before a church was established. The meeting-house had been built and the minister called by vote of the town. The people, fearing God and planting themselves in the wilderness for the purpose of worshiping him "without distraction," had attended faithfully all these years upon the ministrations of their chosen pastor, readily granting from their slender resources all that was needed for his encouragement. Now the time had come for the establishment of the visible church, and on the 18th of June, 1661, that work was accomplished. The original entry on the records of the church is as follows:

"The Church was gathered at Northampton, 18, 4, 1661.

"The persons that begun that worke were in number 8, viz.: Mr. Eleazer Mather, David Wilton, William Clarke, John Strong, Henry Cunliffe, Henry Woodward, Thomas Roote, Thomas Hanchett. Messengers that were present were from 4 Churches. Mr. Peletiah Glover, Deacon Clap, Thomas Tilstone, from the Church of Christ, at Dorchester; Mr. John Eliot, Sen., Goodman Williams, from the Church of Christ, at Roxbury; Capt. John Pyncheon, Deacon Chapin, from the Church at Springfield; Mr. John Russell, y^e Pastor, Mr. Good-

win, Goodman White, from the Church of Christ, at Hadleigh. And at the same day, after they had entered into Covenant, they chose Mr. Eleazer Mather to the office of a Pastor, which they had concluded to doe before, and desired Reverend Mr. Eliot and Reverend Mr. Russell to ordain him, which accordingly was done."

Annexed is the covenant adopted at that time, and the names of those by whom it was signed:

"The forme of wordes expressing the Ch. Covenant entered into the 18 of the fourth, 1661, by those that then begun that worke, and afterward by such as were admitted into Ch. estate and subscribed their names thereunto.

"Disclaiming all confidence of and any worthinesse in ourselves, either to bee in Covenant with God or to partake in the least of his mercyes, and allsoe all strength of our owne to keepe Covenant with him, or to performe the least spirituall duty any further than hee by his free spirit shall assist, But relying vpon the tender mercy and gracious assistance of the Lord, through Jesus Christ, wee doe promise and Covenant in the presence of the Lord, the searcher of all hearts, and before the holy Angells, and this Company, first, and chiefly, to cleave forever vnto God with our uhol hearts, as our chiefe, best, yea, and only good, and vnto Jesus Christ as our only Saviour, Husband, and lord, and only High-Priest, Prophet, and King. And for the furthering of this holy communion with God, the father, and Christ Jesus, his sonne, we promise and engage to observe and maintaine according to o^r place and vtmost power all the holy institutions and ordinances which hee hath appointed for his Church, bewaileing the neglect thereof, and the sinful defilements of the same with the inventions and corruptions of men. . . . And as for this particular company and society of Saints, wee promise and engage in the presence of the lord that wee will cleave one vnto another in brotherly love, and seeke the best spirituall good, each of other, by frequent exhortation, seasonable admonition, and constant watchfulness, according vnto the rules of the Gospell, and to performe each vnto other all duties that the Lord in his word doth require of us as brethern in Christ, and as fellow-members of the same individuall body of Christ, as long as the Lord shall continue our Church relation each to other. . . . And alsoe wee promise and engage mutuall subjection one to another in all the Administrations and Dispensations, according vnto God, of all those duties which by our covenant to God, and one to another, wee are bound to the performance. . . . These things wee all promise in the sincerity of our hearts as before the Lord, the examiner and tryer of all hearts, beseeching him soe to blesse vs as wee shall truly endeavour by his grace the faithfull observation of the same, and when wee through weaknesse shall fayle, then to wayt and rely vpon the Lord Jesus Christ for pardon, acceptance, healing, for his name's sake. To this covenant, and every part of it, wee willingly and sincerely ingage ourselves, and subscribe our names thereunto.

"NORTHAMPTON, sth, 4, 1661.

"Samuel Wright, John Marsh, Thomas Woodford, Rathbern Wilton, Abigaile Strong, Margaret Wright, Arthur Williams, Mary Alford, Sarah Bridgman, George Allexander, Isaac Shelden, Mary Shelden, Allexander Edwards, William Hanum, Nathaniel Phelps, Rathbern Williams, Ann Bartlet, Deliverance Hanchet, George Langton, Esther Mather, Darius Lyman, Ruth Baker, Hannah Langton, Honor Hanum (these two were added to y^e Ch. 18 of 6, '61), Aaron Cooke, William Holton, Joane Cooke, Mary Holton, Sarah Clarke, Susan Cunleiffe, Elizabeth Woodward, Alice Hutchinson, Susan Allexander, Richard Lyman, Hepzibah Lyman, John Lyman, John King, John Ingersoll, Mary Burt, Sary King, Abigail Strong, Josias Duey, Mary Strong, John Stillbins, Eleazer Mather, David Wilton, William Clarke, John Strong, Henry Cunliffe, Henry Woodward, Thomas Roote, Thomas Hanchet, William Jeanes, Thomas Bascum, William Hulburd, Avis Bascum, Ann Hulburd, Elizabeth Curtis (these six last were added vnto the Ch. 14th, 5 m., '61), Joseph Eliot, Clemente Mason, Elizabeth Phelps, Robert Bartlet (excommunicated; readmitted), Richard Weller, Sarah Smith, Joseph Leeds, Ffreedom Strong, Sarah Hanum, Sarah Allin, Samuel Smith, Mary Smith, Joseph Parsons."

Such was the foundation on which was established the First Church of Christ in Northampton, 219 years ago. Many of the persons whose names are appended to the covenant were ancestors of the present inhabitants bearing the same family name living in this and neighboring towns. In 1668 a Confession of Faith containing 46 articles was adopted, together with an amended and enlarged covenant. The population of the town, when the church was organized, was probably not far from 300. In 1663, 78 settlers had arrived, and as all or nearly all of them had families, it may be supposed that the number was more rather than less.

Mr. Mather officiated about a year after the formation of the church without assistance. In December, 1662, it was voted that two teaching officers should be appointed, and "that it was the duty of every Ch. to doe what lyst in them that they may bee furnished with two teaching officers." . . . "It was then alsoe declared, by vote of all unanimously, that this church had neede of another teaching officer, to bee joynted to their Pastor." This vote seems to have been soon supplemented by town action, the people voting in January to invite Mr. Joseph Eliot to settle among them as teacher. About

this time the church voted to choose a ruling elder and a deacon. Brother John Strong was chosen to the former, and Brother William Holton to the latter, office. On the 13th of May, 1663, these two persons were "ordained," the elder "by the imposition of y^e hands of Pastor and Mr. Russell, Pastor of Hadleigh. The Deacon afterward by the imposition of the hands of Pastor and Elder." Messengers were present at this ceremony from churches in Hadley and Springfield, the right hand of fellowship being given by Mr. Holyoke, of the latter place.

In accordance with the Cambridge platform, the offices of pastor and teacher were distinct. Preaching and exhortation were the special work of the pastor. The duty of the teacher was to explain and enforce the doctrine. The ruling elder was to join with the pastor and teacher in acts of spiritual rule, in admitting members, ordaining officers, and excommunicating offenders. This distinction of offices had then been generally adopted in the colony, but it gradually declined, and soon after entirely ceased.

In 1666 it was "Voted and unanimously agreed by this Ch. that each person will contribute toward defraying the charge of the Sacrament three pecks and halfe of wheate for a yeare, this to bee paid in to the Deacon about the last of September, when hee shall call for it."

In 1668, Thomas Hanchet was chosen deacon.

Second Meeting-House.—The first meeting-house was used for public worship about seven years, and but one settled minister occupied its pulpit. It had no steeple, no bell, and there was little except location to distinguish it from the rude log houses of the settlers. In 1663 it was converted into a school-house. So rapidly did the plantation increase in population that a new meeting-house soon became necessary, and on the 12th of July, 1661, about a month after the organization of the church, the town voted to build. The vote specified that the "Inhabitants of this Town would build a new meeting-house of 42 feet square, and that they will lay out about £150." Six persons were "chosen and empowered to carry on and finish this work," viz., William Holton, Ensign Milton, Robert Bartlett, Joseph Parsons, John Stebbins, and William Clark. The location of this building is unknown, except that it stood on Meeting-House Hill. The house was square, with roof rising from each side to a point at the centre, and was surmounted by a cupola for the bell. The bell-rope hung down in the broad aisle, where the ringer stood. Though the town voted to spend "about £150" for the new meeting-house, it is not probable that so much was needed. In the statement of town taxes for 1663, the sum of £115 8s. 9d. is named as the rate to be assessed for the new meeting-house. No additional sum is afterward recorded as having been raised for that purpose, and that was probably its cost. The same year £70 9s. 2d. were raised for Mr. Mather and £50 for Mr. Eliot. The pews being owned by the town, it became necessary that the seats in them should be assigned to the members of the congregation. Accordingly, a committee of seven persons was chosen in 1664 for that purpose, and this is the first record of seating the meeting-house in the annals of the town. This committee was instructed to consider "age, estate, qualifications, only respecting commissioned officers and impartiality." In 1670 side-galleries were put in, and in 1680 a gallery was built upon the "front side" of the meeting-house. In 1677 the Indians were troublesome, several settlers having been killed and their houses burned. The year previous palisades had been erected about the town, but the Indians succeeded in breaking through them. For better security, and as a place of refuge in case of a similar disaster, in 1677 the meeting-house was fortified. Up to that time there had been no bell, the drum or trumpet serving to call the people together. In 1677, 1678, and 1679, Jedediah Strong was paid 18s. a year for blowing the trumpet. The town voted in 1682 to procure a bell, and ordered the

selectmen "to labor to purchase a good bell that might be heard through the town." It was obtained in accordance with the vote, but there seems to have been some "irregularity" concerning the transaction, for at the March meeting in 1688 the town empowered Enos Kingsley "to sue for the wheat sent down by Mr. Stevens [to pay for the bell], which he pretends was spoiled, and so gives no account of it." At the same time the selectmen were instructed to raise a rate in money sufficient to pay what was due on the bell.

Fall of the Gallery.—A very remarkable accident occurred in this house in 1737. It is thus described in a letter written by Rev. Jonathan Edwards :

"NORTHAMPTON, March 19, 1737.

"We in this town were, the last Lord's day [March 13th], the spectators, and many of us the subjects, of one of the most amazing instances of Divine preservation that perhaps was ever known in the world. Our meeting-house is old and decayed, so that we have been for some time building a new one, which is yet unfinished. It has been observed of late that the house we have hitherto met in has gradually spread at the bottom; the sills and walls giving way, especially in the fore-side, by reason of the weight of timber at top pressing on the braces that are inserted into the posts and beams of the house. It has done so more than ordinarily this spring, which seems to have been occasioned by the heaving of the ground through the extreme frosts of the winter past, and its now settling again on that side which is next the sun by the spring thaws. By this means the underpinning has been considerably disordered, which people were not sensible of till the ends of the joists which bore up the front gallery were drawn off from the girts on which they rested by the walls giving way. So that in the midst of the public exercises in the forenoon, soon after the beginning of the sermon, the whole gallery—full of people, with all the seats & timbers, suddenly & without any warning—sunk and fell down, with the most amazing noise, upon the heads of those that sat under, to the astonishment of the congregation. The house was filled with doleful shrieking & crying; and nothing else was expected than to find many people dead or dashed to pieces.

"The gallery, in falling, seemed to break or sink first in the middle, so that those who were upon it were thrown together in heaps before the front door. But the whole was so sudden that many of those who fell knew nothing what it was at the time that had befallen them. Others in the congregation thought it had been an amazing clap of thunder. The falling gallery seemed to be broken all to pieces before it got down, so that some who fell with it, as well as those who were under, were buried in the ruins, and were found pressed under heavy loads of timber, and could do nothing to help themselves.

"But so mysteriously and wonderfully did it come to pass that every life was preserved; & though many were greatly bruised & their flesh torn, yet there is not, as I can understand, one bone broken, or so much as put out of joint, among them all. Some, who were thought to be almost dead at first, are greatly recovered; and but one young woman seems yet to remain in dangerous circumstances, by an inward hurt in her breast; but of late there appears more hope of her recovery.

"None can give an account, or conceive, by what means people's lives & limbs should be thus preserved when so great a multitude were thus imminently exposed. It looked as though it was impossible but that great numbers must instantly be crushed to death or dashed in pieces. It seems unreasonable to ascribe it to any thing else but the care of Providence in disposing the motions of every piece of timber, and the precise place of safety where every one should sit & fall, when none were in any capacity to care for their own preservation. The preservation seems to be most wonderful with respect to the women & children in the middle alley, under the gallery, where it came down first and with greatest force, & where there was nothing to break the force of the falling weight.

"Such an event may be a sufficient argument of a Divine providence over the lives of men. We thought ourselves called on to set apart a day to be spent in the solemn worship of God, to humble ourselves under such a rebuke of God upon us, in time of public service in his house, by so dangerous & surprising an accident, & to praise his name for so wonderful, & as it were miraculous, a preservation. The last Wednesday was kept by us to that end; & a mercy in which the hand of God is so remarkably evident may be well worthy to affect the hearts of all who hear it."

This meeting-house stood seventy-seven years, and three settled ministers preached in it,—Rev. Eleazar Mather, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, and Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

REV. ELEAZER MATHER was born at Dorchester, May 13, 1637. He was the son of Richard Mather and elder brother of Rev. Increase Mather. At the age of nineteen, in 1656, he was graduated at Harvard College. He became seriously impressed quite early in life, and devoted himself to the Christian ministry. Having commenced preaching with favorable prospects in 1658, he received a call from the people of Northampton, as has already been narrated.

In 1662 the town requested Mr. Joseph Eliot (son of Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury) to settle as a teacher and to assist in

the ministry. He was voted a home-lot and £80 to build a house. Mr. Eliot's salary was £60, and Mr. Mather offered to contribute £10 toward it, provided he (Mr. Mather) should be "free of his rates for a year." Mr. Eliot assisted in the ministry for several years, but was never formally settled as a teacher.

The labors of Mr. Mather were abundantly rewarded, and many names were added to the church. He was not only a very zealous preacher, but a most exemplary man. Just previous to his death he preached several sermons having special reference to the spiritual interests of the rising generation, which were published in 1671. Mr. Mather married the daughter of Rev. John Warham, of Windsor. He left one daughter, who married Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, and was killed by the Indians when that town was destroyed by them in 1704. Though 71 names are appended to the covenant adopted by the church at its organization, not all of those persons were in full communion. The church records at the time of the death of Mr. Mather contain the names of but 76 persons who are classed as full communicants, though there are 174 other names registered as having been "admitted with parents, baptized, or personally taken the covenant."

Mr. Mather died July 24, 1669, at the age of thirty-two, having been a resident of the town about eleven years. During the last years of his life he suffered from ill health, probably to an extent that interfered with his pastoral duties, for in March, 1669, the town passed a vote inviting his successor.

Settlement of the Second Minister.—The second minister settled over the church in Northampton was Rev. Solomon Stoddard. At a meeting held March 4, 1669, the town voted unanimously to give him a call. He was offered £100 per year, £100 for building a house, and within five or six years twenty acres of land "within our fenced field, fit for plowing and mowing." Mr. Stoddard responded favorably, and commenced preaching the same year, but did not at once accept the terms offered, for the next year a committee of nine persons was "empowered to act in all matters in reference to the settlement of Rev. Solomon Stoddard." They determined to offer him £100 worth of meadow-land, £100 a year "for his maintenance," £100 to build a house in two or three years, and the use of £100 worth of the sequestered land till it is paid, and also "a home-lot of four acres if he pleases." These terms were on condition "Mr. Stoddard doth settle and abide amongst us." A satisfactory arrangement based on these conditions was made, though the installation did not take place till two years after. The church record of his ordination is as follows:

"Sept. 11, 1672.—Solomon Stoddard was ordained Pastour to the Church at North Hampton by Mr. John Strong, Ruling Elder of that church, & Mr. John Whiting, Pastour to the second Church in Hartford, & Mr. John Russel, Pastour of the Church at Hadley, gave the Right hand of fellowship in the name of the second church at Hartford, the churches of Gifford, Farmington, Winsor, Hadley, Springfield, & Hatfield, whose messengers were present."

On the 5th of the following November the church passed this vote:

"Voted & consented unto by the Elders & Brethren of this church, that from year to year such as grow up to adult age in the church shall present themselves to the Elders, & if they be found to understand & assent unto the doctrine of faith, not to be scandalous in life, & willing to subject themselves to the government of Christ in this church, shall publicly own the covenant & be acknowledged members of this church."

REV. SOLOMON STODDARD was born in Boston in 1642, and was the son of Anthony Stoddard, who was prominent in the early history of the colony, having been a member of the General Court from 1665 to 1684. Having been graduated from Harvard College, in 1662, he was appointed a "Fellow of the House," and held the position of librarian (the first who ever held it) from 1667 to 1674. Intense mental application having impaired his health, he went to Barbadoes, as chaplain to Gov. Serle, where he remained two years. A short time

before the death of Mr. Mather he returned to this country. One of the Boston ministers, having been requested by some person belonging in Northampton to recommend a successor to Mr. Mather, mentioned Mr. Stoddard as better qualified than any other within his knowledge. Mr. Stoddard had determined to go to England, had engaged his passage, put his baggage on board the vessel, and was expecting to sail the next day, when the town committee applied to him. Owing to the intercession of the gentleman who had recommended him, he decided to relinquish his voyage and go to Northampton.

Mr. Stoddard was a man of great learning and piety, and probably possessed more influence than any clergyman in the province during a period of thirty years. Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, a native of Northampton, who traveled through New England in 1796, says of him, in a series of letters afterward published: "The very savages are said to have felt toward him a peculiar awe. Once when he was riding from Northampton to Hatfield, and passing a place called Dewey's Hole, an ambush of savages lined the road. It is said that a Frenchman, directing his gun toward him, was warned by one of the Indians, who some time before had been among the English, not to fire, because 'that was the Englishman's God.' A similar adventure is reported to have befallen him while meditating, in an orchard immediately behind the church in Deerfield, a sermon which he was about to preach. These stories, told in Canada, are traditionally asserted to have been brought back by English captives."

During his long pastorate of fifty-seven years, Mr. Stoddard enjoyed the respect, confidence, and love of his people. Having reached an advanced age, and finding himself inadequate to discharge the whole duty of a minister, he requested the assistance of a colleague, and in 1727 his grandson, Jonathar. Edwards, was associated with him in the pastoral office. He lived two years after this event, and died, Feb. 11, 1729, aged eighty-six. He married Esther, widow of his predecessor, Rev. Eleazer Mather. She died in 1736, aged ninety-two. One of their sons, Anthony, was graduated at Harvard College, and was minister of Woodbury, Conn. Another son, John, well known in town affairs as Col. John Stoddard, became eminent as a civilian, and possessed great influence throughout the province.

A spirited controversy concerning qualifications for church membership sprang up between Mr. Stoddard and Dr. Increase Mather, of Boston, in the year 1700. At that time many of the churches throughout the province regarded the sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a converting ordinance, and believed that all baptized persons, not scandalous in life, might lawfully approach the table, though they knew themselves to be destitute of true religion. This belief and practice Dr. Mather assailed in a sermon, "The Order of the Gospel," published in 1700. To this Mr. Stoddard replied in an earnest and convincing manner. The controversy was resumed in 1708 and 1709, and prosecuted on both sides with vigor and ability. A few years later this same conflict of opinion became the ostensible reason for the dismissal of his colleague and successor, Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The biographers of Mr. Edwards assert that Mr. Stoddard changed his views on this subject after he had been thirty-two years minister at Northampton. It is charged that without the sanction of the church he introduced this change, making it the rule of procedure, and prepared, in conformity to his own opinions, "a short profession" for persons to make on admission to membership. This is incorrect. The vote of the church at the ordination of Mr. Stoddard (quoted above) proves that he had no need to change his sentiments. The church believed as he did when he accepted the pastorate, and it was only to defend his own life-long convictions and the thirty-two years' practice of his church that he replied to Dr. Mather.

Mr. Stoddard, though a close student and an able and faithful preacher, was a man of action, and took a deep interest in

all the affairs of the town. In connection with Joseph Parsons he obtained a grant for the site of the first saw-mill ever erected in town, though he afterward relinquished his claim to Mr. Parsons. In those days the only route to Boston was a bridle-path through the wilderness, and a week was consumed in the journey. Mr. Stoddard first proposed that change in it which subsequently reduced the time to two days, and resulted in the construction of the famous "Bay Road," so called because it led to Massachusetts Bay. He had an influence in all the important ecclesiastical bodies of the State that was not usually contested, and that earned him the title of "the Pope of his time." He was a faithful and successful minister. Extensive revivals of religion took place in 1679, 1683, 1712, and 1718. During the fifty-seven years of his ministry 630 persons were admitted to the church. Held in a high degree of reverence by members of the church, the inhabitants of the town, who had grown up under his ministry, venerated and respected him as a father. Mr. Stoddard was a voluminous writer, having published twenty-two sermons and pamphlets. Specimens of his manuscript exhibit a very minute handwriting; so small are the letters that it is impossible to read them without the aid of a magnifying-glass. On a page and a half of small-sized note-paper were written all his notes for an elaborate sermon. One hundred and fifty of his discourses are contained in a small 12mo manuscript volume. His home-lot was set off in the vicinity of Round Hill, and he resided on the homestead now occupied by Mr. H. R. Hinkley. The town gave Mr. Stoddard in all about 33 acres of land.

Third Meeting-House.—After seventy-four years of constant use the second meeting-house became somewhat dilapidated and much too small for the growing congregation. In November, 1735, the town voted, by a "very great majority," to build a new meeting-house, "get the timber, frame it, raise, and cover it by the end of the summer." Another vote provided that the house should be about 70 feet long, 46 to 48 feet in width, with a "steeple or balcony" at the end, leaving the exact dimensions with the building committee. It was also voted to raise by taxation £100 toward buying nails and glass for the building. An attempt was made at a meeting held in August, 1736, to change the location of the house and place it on the "sand hill between Moses Lyman's and Jonathan Wright's." The town, however, refused to authorize the change, but voted that the house should be set "partly on the northwest side of the present meeting-house, and partly from thence northeastwardly, on the ridge of land where Edward Baker's fence now standeth." Three weeks afterward the town reaffirmed the above vote as to location. The following record of the raising of this meeting-house is from a private diary of Deacon Ebenezer Hunt, great-grandfather of Mr. Seth Hunt:

"In November, 1735, we passed a vote to build a new meeting-house seventy feet in length, forty-six feet in breadth, and proceeded to get the timber the winter following; and in the summer of 1736 we framed it, and on the 16th day of September we laid the cills, it being on Thursday, and appointed to begin to raise on the Monday following, but that proved a wet day; so the town met together and agreed to hire sixty men to raise the meeting-house, and to give them five shillings the day, they keeping themselves, excepting drinks, and on Tuesday morning they began to raise, it being the 21st day of said September, and they raised all the posts in the length of the house, excepting two of a side; and on Wednesday, the 22d, they finished the body of the house, and put up two beams; and on Thursday, the 23d, we put up all the beams and made some preparations for the raising of the upper part of the bellfree; and on Friday, the 24th, we finished the scaffolding and raised one-half of the bellfree; and the next day, the 25th, it rained till noon, and in the afternoon they finished the body of the bellfree; and on Monday, the 27th of said month, we finished the raising of said house; and we have abundant cause to take notice, with thankfulness, of the kindness of God to us in protecting and preserving the lives and limbs of all those that were active in the building of the house, for except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.

"On Thursday, the 21st day of July, 1737, the spire of our meeting-house was raised, with good success, for which we have cause to be thankful. On Friday, the 5th day of May, 1738, we pulled down our old meeting-house, without hurt either to any man or to the new house."

The building committee consisted of Col. John Stoddard,

Ebenezer Pomeroy, Capt. John Clark, Capt. Preserved Clapp, Ens. Ebenezer Parsons, Ens. Ebenezer Clark, and Joseph Wright. This house stood in the present highway, facing eastwardly. The steeple was nearly on a line with the present edifice, in the centre of the eastern gable. This was the first meeting-house that had a steeple. There were entrances on three sides. When erected it was a plain, unpretending structure, standing in the middle of the street. Additions and alterations were made, however, as the needs of the community required. In 1769 porches were placed over the southern and western entrances, and the gallery-stairs removed to the belfry and one of the porches, in order to enlarge its seating capacity. The pulpit was at the centre of the north side of the audience-room, canopied by a "sounding-board," on which were the figures "1735." The pews were all high-backed and nearly square, with seats on three sides, made to turn up to enable worshipers to lean on the top of the pew during prayer-time. In the upper part of the high-backs were nicely-turned little balusters, which children were fond of handling. In 1808 there were 49 pews on the ground-floor, 14 pews and 14 long seats in the gallery. The schedule for seating prepared in that year by the selectmen contains the names of 1036 persons to whom seats were assigned. The building, however, could not accommodate that number of people, and undoubtedly many names were afterward added as changes occurred in the population, though none seem to have been erased.

At a town-meeting held Feb. 11, 1737, the following votes were passed:

"Voted, to accept of the meeting-house account presented by the committee, with that limitation that the committee reduce those days work or that work that was done in the fall of the year to a proportion as near as may be to the work done in the summer season.

"Voted, that the selectmen or assessors raise money to defray what charge hath arisen, and to pay for what hath been done toward building the meeting-house and other small incident charges.

"Voted, that the meeting-house be completed and finished next year, and that a committee be chosen and appointed to provide materials, and agree with workmen to prosecute that design.

"The committee nominated and chosen to manage that affair were Timothy Dwight, Esq., John Stoddard, Esq., Ebenezer Pomeroy, Esq., Ens. Ebenezer Parsons, Ens. Ebenezer Clark, Sergt. Nath'l Courtis, and Ens. Samuel Clapp.

"The meeting was adjourned an hour and a half, and then the town met and proceeded, and voted that the throat-braces already provided for said meeting-house should be put into their places for which they were provided and made, and proceeded to consider what shall be done with respect to the spire or steeple; and the town voted to leave it with the committee aforesaid to advise with some workmen with respect to the height, manner, and method of building the same, and to act in that affair as they think proper.

"Voted, that in the meeting-house now building there shall be pews made round the meeting-house, and only seats on both sides the alley. It was also voted with respect to what remains to be done toward the meeting-house, and the finishing the same, to leave it with the committee aforesaid to do and act as they think convenient and proper in all things respecting the same.

"It was also voted that the selectmen or assessors raise three hundred pounds, besides the town debts, toward finishing the meeting-house."

The exact cost of this meeting-house cannot now be ascertained. As has already been stated, £100 were voted in 1735, and £300 more appropriated in 1737. In January of the succeeding year the building committee presented their account to the town, and the assessors were ordered to raise money to pay what was due on it. No sum was named, but the town treasurer's account-book shows an expenditure of £3014 0s. 2d. for the new meeting-house, for which taxes were laid. The £100 first voted for glass and nails were used in the following manner:

	£	s.	d.
"Seth had £63, with which he bought ten Hundred of rods & 22,000 of 6d nails.....	63	00	00
Carting them from Hartford, 50/.....	02	10	00
To 40,000 of Lath nails & 2000 of 10d nails.....	20	16	06
To 8000 of 6d nails Bought att Hadley.....	08	16	00
To my time, care, & trouble in buying them.....	01	04	00
To £5 12s. I Paid Raisers, viz., Cotton, Shelden, and Brown.....	05	12	00
	101	18	06

Ebenezer Pomeroy was treasurer, and the Seth mentioned was probably his brother, Col. Seth Pomeroy. Several accidents occurred during the erection of this building. The town

paid Jonathan Strong £3 for "setting his bone, broken while working at ye meeting-house," and £3 10s. to "To ye bone-setter for setting Ebenezer Burt's thy." The sum of £8 was "paid Stebbins for 20 gallons of rum."

There is no record of any formal dedication of this house. It was used for public worship in 1737, though not fully completed till 1739. In those days the sexes were not allowed to sit together in public, and when the new meeting-house was first occupied the males were seated at the south and the females at the north end. Special votes were passed in 1737 forbidding "men and their wives" being seated beside each other, though the committee were afterward instructed to allow it "when they incline to sit together." The seating committee at this time were instructed, "1st, to have respect principally to men's estate; 2d, to have regard to men's age; 3d, that some regard and respect be had to men's influence, but in a lesser degree."

A new settlement, afterward Southampton, commenced some years before, had so far progressed when the new meeting-house was built as to have employed a preacher of its own for several years. The proprietors organized the district in 1730, and in 1733 the town "voted to repay five pounds to those persons who advanced the same in recompense for divers ministers who preached at the new settlement over Munhan River." From that time till 1741, when the Second Precinct was incorporated, the town voted yearly to remit to the people at the new town their proportion of the town tax in order that it might be applied for the support of a minister there, the overplus to be used for building a meeting-house. The old meeting-house was taken down in 1738. Some of the pews were put into the galleries of the new one, a portion of the materials used in building a new town-house, and the pulpit and seats remaining were given to the new settlement.

As the town increased in population, and the outlying farmlands were occupied, those persons living remote from the meeting-house found it necessary to shelter their horses during the long Sabbath services, and horse-sheds seem to have been erected wherever there was a vacant spot. Several votes are on record giving individuals permission to occupy portions of the highway near the meeting-house for this purpose. Horse-blocks were placed at each of the three entrances in 1773. Various alterations increasing the seating capacity of the house, and many suggestions for its enlargement, were made from time to time. In 1773 came the proposal for building a new meeting-house. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, but no evidence that any report was ever made can be found. The subject came up again in 1792, and was frequently before the town from that date till the final decision to build in 1811.

The thirty years following the building of the third meeting-house witnessed great changes in the town. Population had largely increased, one new town been established, and the nucleus for another gathered. In 1769 the "Inhabitants dwelling at Pashomuck and the farms adjacent, and at Bartlett's Mill and the farms adjacent," petition that "they may, by some means agreed to by the town, be brought under more convenient circumstances for attending the public worship of God." A committee to which this subject was referred reported in favor of the appointment of a committee to inspect the premises with a view to "pitch upon a spot for a meeting-house to accommodate such farmers and out-settlements," and to see what number would consent to assemble there provided the town would "set up a meeting-house at said place" and defray the expense of winter preaching. The report was accepted, and a committee appointed in accordance with its recommendations, but no further action seems to have been taken. This settlement, afterward embraced within the limits of Easthampton, was formed into a new district within a few years.

The bell purchased in 1682 did good service for many years,

but in 1760 it was deemed insufficient, and a new one ordered, the purchasing committee being instructed to sell the old one to Southampton, if possible. The new one was obtained at once, but was soon after broken, and the town was called together to decide about replacing it, and "prosecuting those persons who were active or instrumental in breaking it." The bell was ordered to be sent to the founder at Fairfield, to be mended or recast, and if recast the committee were authorized to receive subscriptions "toward the expense of it," and "to increase and enlarge it in weight as much as they may receive subscriptions for, not to exceed 1000 lbs." The old bell was not sold to Southampton, as there was further town action relative to its sale some two years afterward. It was finally disposed of to the Congregational Society in Northfield, and in use there in 1824. The new one proved unsatisfactory, and attempts were made in a few years to increase its capacity by enlarging the tongue, a vote to that effect having been passed in 1768. The meeting-house bell was used not only for calling the people together on the Sabbath and for other religious services, but for warning town and other meetings, and always for fire-alarms. In many places the bell was rung at noon (twelve o'clock) and at nine o'clock at night. This latter practice prevailed in this town till 1876, the bell of the First Parish being used for that purpose. It was discontinued when the meeting-house was burned, and has not been resumed.

There was a clock in the steeple of this meeting-house, but no record of its purchase or presentation can be found. In 1753, 3£ 12s. were voted to Saul Alvord for his care of the "meeting-house and clock" as sexton the current year. This is the first intimation that there was a clock in the building. This clock was wound by drawing up the weights, hand over hand, the winder standing directly beneath the weights. The length of cord attached to the weights was not less than 40 feet. It is related that an apprentice of Mr. Nathan Storrs, in 1806, while winding this clock, was killed by the falling weight, the rope breaking when the weight was nearly at its proper height. In 1790 a committee reported in favor of purchasing a new clock, as being better policy than to repair the old one, stating that a new one would cost £30. No action was taken on this report, and the old clock remained in use while the meeting-house stood.

The trial of Dominic Daly and James Halligan for the murder of Marcus Lyon, at Wilbraham, was held in Northampton, before the Supreme Judicial Court, in April, 1806. This trial caused much excitement throughout all this region, and was attended by great crowds of people. The court-house was found insufficient to hold all the spectators, and the trial was adjourned to the meeting-house. It was filled to overflowing. The crowd was so dense in the galleries that it was feared they would fall. The cry was raised that they were falling; a panic ensued, and some persons attempted to escape from the upper windows. No damage resulted, however. Quiet was soon restored, and the trial proceeded.

The third meeting-house was used for public worship about seventy-five years, having been torn down in 1813. Its pulpit was occupied by three settled ministers,—Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Rev. John Hooker, and Rev. Solomon Williams.

In 1813, after the completion of the fourth meeting-house, the previous one was sold to Josiah Dwight, who proposed to remove and fit it up for stores or tenements. It was first necessary to take down the steeple. This was built with an open space about the "bell-deck," resting at that point upon eight columns. These supports were partially sawn asunder and ropes attached to the spire, by which it was pulled over. It is said that the schools were allowed a holiday when this occurred. A gray-haired citizen of the town well remembered helping, with other boys, in the work of bringing it to the ground. Mr. Dwight then began to move the building. His intention was to place it at the corner of Main and South

Streets, on the site of Hillyer's Block. When he had moved it about half the distance, the popular feeling against its proposed location became so great that a subscription was raised sufficient to indemnify Mr. Dwight in part, and the old meeting-house was taken down and the material disposed of in various ways.

First Precinct.—While but one religious society existed in town there was no occasion for the establishment of a parish. All the inhabitants attended the same ministrations on the Lord's day, and all business was transacted in town-meeting. As the limits of the town expanded year by year, the need of more convenient places of worship became apparent, and wherever settlers gathered sufficient in number to bear the expense a new church was formed. Allusion has already been made to the "new settlement over Munhan River." It was first named on the town records as the "Second Precinct," in 1739, but was not regularly incorporated till two years afterward. When this occurred the remainder of the township became the First Precinct. The earliest record of a meeting of the First Precinct is dated Feb. 10, 1741-2. Col. John Stoddard was chosen moderator; the selectmen and assessors of the town were made assessors for the precinct, and empowered to call precinct-meetings. Samuel Mather was chosen clerk, and Ebenezer Pomroy treasurer. Parish business was transacted in the name of the First Precinct till September, 1753. Southampton being incorporated as a separate district in that year, the precinct organization disappeared, the town again became the parish, and so continued till the establishment of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society, in 1826.

When the Second Precinct was set off, Rev. Jonathan Edwards was pastor of the First Congregational Church. The principal parochial business then, as well as at the present time, was to vote and raise supplies for the ministry and care of the meeting-house. The bitter controversy with the pastor that soon after occurred, however, brought in a new element, and its frequent meetings were enlivened with earnest and animated discussions. It appears that at this time no permanent salary for the minister had been decided upon; the amount was subject to the yearly vote of the parish. For many years £350 (old tenor), the improvement of one-half the sequestered land, and firewood was regularly voted. The price of wood per load was fixed upon by the meeting, and a committee appointed to see that the wood was furnished, and to "estimate the loads in proportion to the price fixed upon for an ordinary load." The price of wood varied from year to year, increasing from 12s. in 1743 to 25s. in 1748. During this period Mr. Edwards endeavored to obtain from the parish a fixed and permanent salary, presenting his petition each year, but without effect. There was difficulty nearly every year relative to firewood, the price per load in many instances having been increased before the required amount was furnished. In 1746 a vote was passed to give him eighty loads, at 18s. per load. The fluctuating and uncertain value of the bills of credit in which the salary was paid, the constantly increasing price of all necessities of life, rendered imperative an augmentation of salary, and in 1746 an addition of £150 was granted. The next year the precinct voted to establish a permanent salary, appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Edwards, and gave him £600, the use of parish-land, and firewood for that year. The salary mutually agreed upon and adopted in 1748 included the improvement of the sequestered land, £150 for firewood when the price per load should be 25s., and more or less in proportion as the price varied from year to year, and £700 in bills of public credit (old tenor). The value of the bills of credit was based on the price of wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, and beef. Wheat was rated at 30s. per bushel, rye at 20s., corn at 12s., pork at 2s. per pound, and "beaf" at 12d. per pound. In case of change of price in these articles, it was provided that there should be a proportionate increase or diminution of salary. "For in-

stance, if each of those five articles should rise in their price one-eighth, that then an eighth be added to the £700; and if two of them should rise one-quarter and one rise one-eighth, and the other two remain at the same price, that then there should be an addition of one-eighth to the £700; and so if the price of those necessities should be lowered in like manner, that the sum be lowered in like proportion." This amount was to be paid to Mr. Edwards annually, so long as he continued "in the ministry amongst them."

For some years the influence of Mr. Edwards had been sensibly declining, and the causes which eventually led to his dismissal were already at work when the above liberal salary was granted. An unfortunate attempt on the part of the pastor to correct certain alleged immoralities among the youth of the congregation, in which he was not seconded by the church, eventually estranged him from his people. Emboldened by the lukewarmness of their parents, the young, losing all reverence for sacred things, behaved so "irreverently and disorderly" on the Sabbath that in 1748 it became necessary to appoint a special committee to "inspect the behavior of the young people and children in the time of public worship," with instructions to prosecute those who were above sixteen years of age before a justice of the peace, and all under that age who did not behave were to be set before the deacon's seat as a public example. About this time Mr. Edwards announced his views on the qualifications for church membership, and, soon after, his book on that subject appeared. These sentiments were contrary to the practice of this church, and not in accordance with the usage of the churches in this region. Consequently, there was great excitement throughout the town. Many demanded the immediate dissolution of the pastoral relation, and little inclination was manifested to ascertain or thoroughly understand his principles. From March, 1748, to May, 1750, twenty-two precinct-meetings are recorded in which the questions in agitation between pastor and people were under discussion. Finally both parties agreed to call a mutual council, and at the May meeting it was voted to pay the expense of the ecclesiastical council and authorize the church committee to procure at the charge of the precinct a minister or layman to assist them "in the managing the cause on the part of the Brethren of the church before said Council." In November following it was voted "That Dan Shelden be allowed thirty pounds, old Ten", and as much more as he deserves, for his extraordinary service by ringing y^e Bell for church-meetings and extraordinary Parish meetings, and any extraordinary sweeping occasioned by such extraordinary meetings."

Three years elapsed after Mr. Edwards was dismissed before another minister was settled. The disagreement was too great to be readily adjusted, and members of both church and parish speedily showed their dissatisfaction with the result of the council. It became so marked that the precinct finally voted not to procure a candidate till measures had been taken by the church to settle the difficulties "with those who call themselves the aggrieved brethren." A vote was also passed desiring the church to appoint a committee to receive "the papers called the church's remonstrance" and give the dissatisfied persons a hearing. A settlement was early agreed upon, for within two months both church and precinct united in an invitation to the Rev. Daniel Farrand, of Canaan, Conn. Mr. Farrand had already preached for some time, and seems to have given good satisfaction. He declined, however, and the next year Rev. Judah Champion received a call to the pastorate, but did not accept. As has already been stated, precinct and town were again merged when Southampton was incorporated. The last precinct-meeting was held Jan. 18, 1753, and the final record of business was an invitation to Mr. Champion.

The meeting-house was struck by lightning in 1751, and the belfry, steeple, and weathercock injured. The damage was re-

paired at a cost of about £10, and a new weathercock procured.

REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS was born at East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703. His father, Rev. Timothy Edwards, was for sixty-four years pastor of the Congregational Church at that place. His mother, Esther Stoddard, was a daughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard. The families of Edwards and Stoddard were both of English descent, and both "distinguished for several generations for piety, intellectual vigor, and commanding influence in their respective spheres of duty." Rev. Timothy Edwards was noted for eminent piety, commanding talent, and as a finished scholar. The historian gives Esther Stoddard a character above that of ordinary women of her time. She was noted for her piety, distinguished for her strength of mind, of superior education, and fond of reading. Jonathan Edwards was the fifth of eleven children, and an only son. Each of his sisters, it is said, was six feet in stature; hence the statement of a distinguished divine, who married one of them, that he was allied to a family in which there were "sixty feet of daughters." Under the direction of his father, young Edwards commenced the study of Latin at the age of six years. He was early habituated to the use of the pen, taught to study with it in his hand, and continued the practice throughout life. At the age of thirteen he entered Yale College, graduating at seventeen, when he received not only the first, but almost the sole and accumulated, honors awarded to the class. His first religious impressions occurred about the eighth year of his age. In the latter part of his collegiate course these impressions were strengthened, and from that time he dated the commencement of his religious life.

After graduation he spent two years diligently prosecuting his theological studies. In 1722, a few months before the completion of his nineteenth year, he was licensed to preach, and for a few months presided over a small Presbyterian Church in New York City. About this time he formed a number of resolutions for the government of his own heart and life. They were seventy in number, and were all committed to paper before he was twenty years of age. Ever afterward he made it a point to read them over once each day. In 1723 he obtained the degree of master of arts, and was at the same time elected tutor in Yale College. About this time he received several invitations to settle as pastor, but declined them all. In June, 1724, Mr. Edwards commenced his tutorship. Having discharged the duties of this office about two years, he received, in 1726, a pressing invitation to become colleague pastor with his grandfather Stoddard in this town. On the 15th of February, 1727, in the 24th year of his age, he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed as co-pastor of the church here. He applied himself to the duties of his charge with seriousness and diligence, and won the esteem and regard of all. At this time his habit was, when in ordinary health, to spend thirteen hours every day in his study. His favorite exercise was horseback-riding, always carrying pen and paper, and often dismounting to write down thoughts that suggested themselves.

When Mr. Edwards was settled the town voted to give him ten acres of land for a pasture and forty acres in Munhan meadow; also £300 to buy a homestead, and, if that was not enough, to increase the amount. A salary of £100 a year was voted, with a promise of more if needed. Afterward, when Mr. Edwards purchased a house and lot, £80 more were added. The ten acres of pasture-land were set off on Slow (Slough) Hill. His salary was increased from time to time until it reached £350, remaining at that figure for some years, and was permanently fixed by vote of the First Precinct, as already narrated.

On the 28th of July, 1727, Mr. Edwards married Miss Sarah Pierrepont, daughter of Rev. James Pierrepont, pastor of a church in New Haven. Mrs. Edwards was a most remarkable woman. With an intellect of more than common bril-

liancy, cultivated and enlightened by an education the best the country afforded, fervent in piety, and possessing an uncommon share of prudence, dignity, and polish, she adorned and honored the position in which her union with Mr. Edwards placed her. She was a woman of more than ordinary beauty, and of great firmness and energy of character. Soon after her marriage she took upon herself the whole management of the farm, as well as the more domestic duties of the family.

In February, 1729, his venerable colleague, Mr. Stoddard, died, and the whole care of the large congregation devolved upon the youthful pastor. Such was his fidelity and success that in 1733, '34, and '35 the town was favored with a revival of religion so extensive and powerful as to constitute a memorable era in the history of the church. At the request of eminent English divines, Mr. Edwards prepared an account of the work of grace here, which was published in England, and in 1738 re-issued in Boston, in connection with five of his discourses preached during the revival.

The history of the ministry of Mr. Edwards in this place abounds in instances of the outpouring of the grace of God, which, abundantly interesting though they are, cannot be condensed within the limits assigned to this sketch. He co-operated with Whitefield, inviting him to preach in Northampton, and contracted a friendship with this celebrated man that continued through life. During this time he became acquainted with David Brainerd, the missionary, assisted him with counsel, ministered to his necessities, and finally closed his eyes in death under his own roof. He afterward published an extended memoir of that devoted man.

Until the year 1744, Mr. Edwards seems to have retained a firm hold upon the confidence and affections of his people. During that year were sown the seeds that ripened into the open hostility that finally led to his dismissal. He learned that a number of the younger members of his church had in their possession licentious books, which they were using for immoral purposes. Satisfied of the fact, he prepared and delivered a sermon against the sin. After service he laid the matter before the church, which voted to investigate the subject, and appointed a committee to co-operate with the pastor in making the inquiry. Mr. Edwards then read to the church a list of the names of such as he desired should meet the committee, and when it was found that the youth of many of the most respectable families in the place were implicated, the current of public opinion changed, and the matter was suffered to drop. Many of the young people were thus disaffected toward the pastor; the parents sympathized; church discipline was openly set at defiance; and the after-ministry of Mr. Edwards was attended with but little success. This unhappy difference was soon followed by another. It had become customary for all persons not scandalous in life to join the church; not to be a communicant was a public stigma, and church membership came to be considered an indispensable qualification for civil office. Mr. Stoddard taught that the Lord's Supper was designed to be a converting ordinance, and that genuine piety was not necessary in order to approach it. Mr. Edwards acquiesced in this doctrine because he found it adopted and in practice, not from belief in its truth. He always doubted it, and in 1749 published a work setting forth his views in opposition to it. This was made the ground of a most bitter and unrelenting controversy. Great efforts were made to prevent the circulation of the book. The precinct voted to apply to several clergymen to answer it, but without success. Mr. Edwards proposed to speak upon the subject from his own pulpit, but his people would not allow it. Afterward, when he decided to discuss the question at issue in a series of weekly lectures, his society sent a committee, asking him to relinquish the project. He persisted, however, but the lectures were very thinly attended by his own people. Then followed the attempt on both sides to gather a council. Differences in regard to its composition prevented unity of action for some

months, and it was not till the 22d of June, 1750, that the council met. This body decided by a majority of one that the pastoral relation ought to be dis severed, and accordingly it was dissolved.

He remained in town for some time after this action, and was occasionally invited to preach. The biographers of President Edwards, however, state that the committee for supplying the pulpit, in consequence of the dissatisfaction manifested, called the town together for instructions, and a vote was passed that "it was not agreeable to their minds that he should preach among them!" The position of Mr. Edwards elicited great sympathy from churches and pastors on both sides of the Atlantic, and he received an invitation from Dr. Erskine to take charge of a church in Scotland, but declined. In May, 1751, a council was called to take into consideration the formation of a new church. This was done at the earnest solicitation of his friends, but in opposition to his own better judgment. The council decided against the formation of another church, in accordance with the views of Mr. Edwards, and advised him to leave Northampton. For the support of his large family of eight children Mr. Edwards was entirely dependent on his salary, which was the largest then paid by any congregation in New England, and his friends, both in this country and in Scotland, contributed toward his expenses.

In December, 1750, he received proposals from the church in Stockbridge, and about the same time the "commissioners at Boston," acting in the name of the London Missionary Society, offered to employ him as missionary among the Housatonic Indians at the same place. He accepted both propositions, and removed to Stockbridge in the spring of 1751. His labors here were arduous in the extreme. In June, 1754, he was seized with a severe fever which greatly enfeebled his constitution. Twice a week he preached to the white inhabitants of the town, once by an interpreter to the Indians, and acted also as instructor to the children. While residing in Stockbridge he published his most important works. In 1754 appeared his far-famed treatise "On the Freedom of the Will," and in 1758 that on "Original Sin."

He remained at Stockbridge till January, 1758, when he removed to Princeton, N. J., having been elected president of the college—Nassau Hall—at that place in September, 1757. The former president of the college, Rev. Aaron Burr, married Esther, third daughter of Mr. Edwards, in 1752. He had presided over the college ten years, but died very suddenly in the autumn of 1757, two days before commencement. The trustees immediately made choice of Mr. Edwards as his successor. On the 16th of February, 1758, Mr. Edwards was inaugurated as president of the college. At that time smallpox existed in Princeton, and President Edwards and his daughters were inoculated. He appeared to have the disease favorably, and it was thought that all danger was over, when a secondary fever supervened, and he died on the 22d day of March, 1758, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and just five weeks after assuming his official duties as president of the college. Mrs. Edwards did not long survive her husband, but died at Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1758.

In person Mr. Edwards was tall and slender. He was a little above six feet in stature, and his countenance was strongly marked with benignity and intelligence. His voice, in public speaking, was rather feeble, and he made very few gestures. He was the father of eleven children,—three sons and eight daughters. President Edwards resided, while in this town, on King Street, the house standing near that belonging to the heirs of the late J. D. Whitney, Esq. In front of that mansion are two magnificent elm-trees, the largest of which is said to have been planted by the eminent divine with his own hands. President Edwards attached great dignity to the pastoral office, and always visited his parishioners in the canonical dress of his time. During his pastorate of twenty-three years, 495 persons were admitted to the church.

Installation of the Fourth Minister.—In 1753 the town united with the church in an invitation to Rev. John Hooker, offering him £266 13s. 4d. as a settlement. The salary was fixed at £80 for the first year, and an increase of £5 per year for four years; £100 to be the permanent sum. In addition, £6 13s. 4d. were voted for firewood. Mr. Hooker accepted the call, but expressed his dissatisfaction with the amount allowed for firewood. The articles of agreement specified that the salary should be paid "in silver of sterling alloy at six shillings and eight pence by the ounce, or in Spanish milled pieces-of-eight, at six shillings by the piece."

Mr. Hooker was ordained on the 5th of December, the town having appointed a committee of six persons to order and direct the sittings of the people in the meeting-house on the day of ordination, and provided that the services should commence at ten o'clock A.M. The council consisted of ten ministers and delegates, viz.: "Rev. Mr. Williams, of Longmeadow, moderator, who made the first prayer at the imposition of hands and gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Springfield, who made the prayer after the imposition of hands; Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Enfield, who made the prayer before sermon; Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of South Hadley; Rev. Mr. Parsons, of East Hadley, who preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Ashley, of Deerfield; Rev. Mr. Breck, of Springfield, who gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Mr. Ashley, of Sunderland; Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of Hatfield; Rev. Mr. Judd, of Southampton."

The expenses of ordinations were always paid by the town, and ordination dinners provided. At the settlement of Mr. Hooker the town paid \$21.43 for expenses, including nine shillings for wine.

REV. JOHN HOOKER was born in 1729, at Kensington, Conn., now a parish in the town of Berlin. He was great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of the colony of Connecticut, and first minister of Hartford. Graduating at Yale College in 1751, he came to Northampton two years afterward, and remained pastor of the church till his death, which occurred in 1777. He was married, Dec. 5, 1753, to Sarah Worthington, sister of Col. John Worthington, of Springfield, one of the most eminent lawyers in Massachusetts. His ministry, following the stormy and tempestuous close of Mr. Edwards' pastorate, was quiet and peaceful. The asperity and bitterness of both parties were speedily merged in a mutual and common attachment to the new pastor. He seemed eminently fitted for the peculiar condition of affairs then existing here. "The gentleness of his deportment, his sound discretion, and instructive discourses in the pulpit, secured to him to such an extent the love and respect of his people that they were always satisfied to hear him, and did not care to hear anybody else." He particularly endeared himself to the youth of the congregation, and is represented as a man of most condescending, familiar, and winning manners. As a preacher he was earnest and attractive, stating the truth with simplicity and directness, and free from everything that had a semblance of affectation. His death, from smallpox, occurred Feb. 6, 1777, at the age of forty-eight. Only two of his sermons were published. Mr. Hooker was pastor of the church twenty-three years, and during that time 409 members were added. At a meeting held November, 1787, the selectmen were instructed to "procure a decent monument to be erected to the memory of the late Rev. Mr. John Hooker, at the cost of the town."

Fifth Minister Called.—The church and society did not long remain without a pastor after the death of Mr. Hooker. At a meeting of the town, held in March of the succeeding year, the committee to provide preaching were directed to apply to Rev. Mr. Williams to know whether he was willing to have a church-meeting called relative to a settlement here, and desire him to preach and lecture the next week. On the 30th of March, 1778, the town voted—192 to 2—to concur with the

church in the choice of Mr. Williams as pastor. In May he accepted the call and £300 were voted for a settlement, to be paid in three annual installments. His salary was to be £100 for the first year, with an increase of £5 per year till the sum should reach £120. As in other similar cases, the salary was based on the current price of wheat, rye, and corn, and varied in accordance with the price of those commodities. Firewood was also furnished, and nothing in the vote was to be understood as debarring payment in gold or silver. Mr. Williams was ordained June 4, 1778. The council was composed of Rev. Eliphalet Williams, of Hartford; Rev. Richard Salter, of Mansfield; Rev. Timothy Kine, of Goshen; Rev. Jonathan Judd, of Southampton; Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Hadley; and Rev. Joseph Lyman, of Hatfield. The customary ordination dinner was provided, and 106 pounds of beef, pork, and veal furnished, but the town paid for no liquor.

REV. SOLOMON WILLIAMS was the son of Rev. Eliphalet Williams, of East Hartford, Conn., at which place he was born July 25, 1752. The family of Mr. Williams is of Welsh origin, and came from Norwich, England. It has probably furnished more ministers than any other family in this country. Mr. Williams was the sixth in descent from the original settler, all but one being ministers. It is a remarkable fact that four of these ministers—the great-grandfather, the grandfather, the father, and the son—should each have preached a half-century sermon from the time of his settlement. Mr. Williams spent his youth with his grandfather, Rev. Solomon Williams, of Lebanon, Conn. He was graduated at Yale College in 1770, appointed tutor in 1773, and in 1778 ordained as successor to Mr. Hooker, whose daughter he married. He died Nov. 9, 1834, at the advanced age of eighty-two. His success as a preacher was quite remarkable, and during his pastorate more than 900 were admitted to the church. After preaching thirty-eight years, when sixty-four years of age, it became necessary, owing to the infirmities of the pastor, to provide him an assistant, and the town authorized the selectmen, in 1816, to hire a preacher to aid Mr. Williams whenever, in their opinion, the good of the town required. Three years after, a vote was passed to settle a colleague and invite Rev. Samuel P. Williams to assist the pastor. Mr. Williams was first employed in 1816, and from year to year for three or four years, but was never settled as colleague. In 1820 he had a salary of \$500, and the same year \$200 was added to the salary of Rev. Solomon Williams, making his compensation \$700. It was not till 1824 that a colleague was actually settled. In that year Rev. Mark Tucker was installed to that office. At this time but one religious society existed; elements of dissatisfaction, however, had appeared when Mr. Tucker was settled. The town voted unanimously, in extending an invitation to Mr. Tucker, that this society are willing that the colleague who may be settled "should exchange with, or invite to preach in the desk, any pious clergyman of any denomination of Christians," and Mr. Tucker endorsed this action. He afterward declined to invite Unitarian clergymen to preach, and the second society was formed. At the March meeting, 1824, the town, "in consequence of the great pressure of their pecuniary concerns at this time," voted to accept the offer of Mr. Williams to relinquish \$200 of his salary toward the maintenance of a colleague. Mr. Tucker's salary was fixed at \$1000. The Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society was formed Feb. 22, 1825. Separate religious worship was held, however, Dec. 5, 1824, when Rev. Mr. Peabody, of Springfield, preached. Within the following ten years were formed the Episcopal, Baptist, and Edwards churches.

Rev. Solomon Williams was a man of medium stature, in manner plain and unpretending, and never addicted to display. His style of preaching was highly scriptural, his sermons well studied, perspicuous, polished, and searching. As a pastor he was untiring in his duties,—always ready to visit

the sick, and peculiarly happy in prayers, which were short, comprehensive, and appropriate. He was highly esteemed during his long pastorate of fifty-six years, and his memory is still cherished with veneration and respect. Quite a number of his sermons were published, among them a historical sketch of the town, in 1815. That sermon is now quite rare and very valuable, a copy having sold in New York within a few years for \$12.50. He resided on King Street, in the house so long occupied by his son, Hon. Eliphalet Williams.

REV. SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, mentioned above, was a descendant of Rev. Solomon Williams, of Lebanon. He was born in 1780; preached here as assistant to Mr. Solomon Williams from 1817 to 1820. He afterward removed to Newburyport, where he died in 1826, aged forty-six. Mr. Williams was probably hired by the selectmen, under the vote of 1816, though his name is not on the town records till 1819. He is spoken of as an eloquent preacher.

First Five Ministers.—The church, since the settlement of the town, as in all New England villages, has borne a prominent part in the development. The pioneers of this region, allured by the fertile meadows, still valued above all tillable lands, intent "that the glory of God might be furthered," fostered, protected, cherished, and obeyed those divine precepts which formed the groundwork of their faith and the bulwark of their religion. The ministers in the original plantations of Massachusetts Bay were all men of superior education and great piety, very many of them possessing business talents of no inferior order. They were not only the spiritual, but oftentimes the secular, leaders of the communities in which they resided. Then ministers were settled for life. The pastoral relation was considered too sacred to be readily severed. When the pastor became old and infirm—unable to perform all his duties—a colleague was provided. The lives and labors of the first five ministers of Northampton are so interwoven with the history of the church and the town that the recital of the one is but a repetition of the other. They led the people through the early struggles of the plantation, assisted its growth and expansion to a town, suffered with them the privations of frontier life, the dangers of savage warfare, the anxieties and perils of the Revolution, and saw the new republic fairly launched on its career of success and prosperity.

Mather, the pioneer, laid broad and deep its foundations in the midst of the wilderness, when the unbroken forest stretched eastward to Worcester, northward to Canada, and westward to the Hudson. We can imagine with what fervid eloquence he spoke to the meagre congregation gathered in the rude log meeting-house, built before a church was formed or even a minister provided. The purity and earnestness of his daily life supplemented, illustrated, and enforced the religious principles inculcated from the pulpit. He it was that comforted the afflicted, encouraged the faint-hearted, and uttered words of assurance and courage when the savage foe hovered about the defenseless settlement.

Then followed Stoddard, the leader, business-man as well as preacher. A man of strong convictions, powerful in argument, impatient of opposition, and stalwart to stand up for the truth, he was just suited to the times in which he lived. Imperious as a thinker, uncompromising as a reasoner, relentless as an opponent, he won an influence second to none in all this region. To that reverence exacted by his sacred calling there was added that respect commanded by business talent, that reliance challenged by sound judgment, and that faith born solely of high endeavor. During the devastations and cruelties of King Philip's war he sustained and sympathized with his people, and never hesitated or faltered in his good work though an Indian musket gleamed in ambush from every thicket. The influence that he exerted has been continued through a long line of descendants, whose names are closely interwoven with every period of the town's history, even to the present generation.

Closely connected by family ties, and for years contemporary and colleague with him, was Edwards, theologian, metaphysician, missionary, president. Greatest of all and still without a rival, he made an impression for good upon the community that will never be effaced. The humble pastor of a village church, he has left a name that is honored and revered wherever the Christian religion is recognized. Conferring by his talents a lasting renown upon the church and congregation that drove him from their pulpit, he stands foremost among the clergy of his own or any other age. The immediate results of his labors during seventeen years of his pastorate here have seldom if ever been surpassed by any clergyman in a similar field. Bitter strife and dissension, however, soon after severed the pastoral relation,—the first that had been dissolved in this community except by death,—and when he left the elements of discord were seething and boiling in unabated fury.

After him came Hooker, the peacemaker. By suavity of temper, gentleness of demeanor, and ability as a preacher, he calmed the tempest and assuaged the troubled waters of controversy. To the young he rendered himself peculiarly attractive, and soon won the love and esteem of all parties. He labored through the years preceding the Revolution, and helped kindle those fires of patriotism that burst into flame in 1776. He lived only through the first year of the struggle, but his noble words and bright example remained, influencing his people through all those years of strife.

Williams, fifth in order, took up the burden, and nobly carried it through fifty-six memorable years. His fervor, faith, and piety supported the drooping spirits of his townsmen through the long struggle with Great Britain. During the succeeding years of destitution and poverty he bore with his people without complaint all the hardships of the time, and rejoiced with them in the return of prosperity. To education and the schools he gave his best energies. His memory is still venerated in this community, and the outpourings of the Holy Spirit vouchsafed to his labors are still remembered.

It is seldom, perhaps, that such continued family ties among its pastors have prevailed in any community as have existed here. The first three ministers were all connected in close relationship. Mr. Stoddard married the widow of his predecessor, and the father of Mr. Edwards was son-in-law to Mr. Stoddard. Mr. Williams married the daughter of his predecessor, Mr. Hooker, and the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Leavitt, is grandson to Mr. Williams.

Fourth Meeting-House.—The third meeting-house, after an existence of nearly seventy years, became not only old and dilapidated, but ill suited to the wants of the now large and prosperous town. The question of building a new one was in agitation many years. There was a large minority in favor of it, and the subject was repeatedly presented in town-meeting. The times, however, were not propitious for such an undertaking. Trade was depressed, business dull, and foreign affairs complicated and threatening. It is not strange, then, that a town with but 2631 inhabitants should long hesitate before committing itself to an expenditure of from \$15,000 to \$20,000. In 1806 a committee reported in favor of a new meeting-house, but the town refused to accept the report, and the next year voted down a similar proposition. The need of a new house became so imperative, and the determination to procure one so fixed, that in 1809 the town was requested to give the old house to any individuals who would engage to build a new one and convey part of it to the town. After long and animated debate on this proposition it was decided to erect a new meeting-house, and pay for it by a tax upon polls and estates. A committee of fifteen was subsequently appointed to devise suitable measures for carrying this vote into effect. This committee reported at a meeting held Jan. 7, 1810, and its recommendations were discussed paragraph by paragraph. A vote was passed first to reconsider the former vote assessing the cost upon the tax-payers, and then to build after a plan already prepared

by Mr. Asher Benjamin, provided \$16,000 worth of pews should first be sold. Labor and any articles useful in the building were to be accepted in payment, at fair cash prices. A committee of three persons was also appointed to sell the pews, who were put under bonds of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of their duty. This committee afterward reported, April 2, 1810, that they had disposed of two-thirds of the pews for \$16,000 and located the house on land partly owned by Dr. Hunt, for which they had agreed to pay \$3000, of which sum \$1800 had been subscribed by citizens, and \$1200 was to be paid by the town. They had also contracted for about three-fourths of the foundation-stone, and asked of what material the house was to be constructed. The town voted to appropriate and assess \$1200 for the purchase of the land, and gave the committee full power as to material.

This purchase from Dr. Hunt embraced all the land from Main Street to what are now State and Park Streets. The upper portion of this lot, extending ninety feet beyond the rear of the meeting-house that was to be built, was deeded to the town in consideration of the payment of \$1200. The residue of the land was conveyed to Judge Joseph Lyman, and that portion of it on which the town school-house stands on Centre Street was given by him to the town for school purposes in 1835.

The next week, April 9th, at a meeting called expressly for the purpose, and after a lengthy debate, the town voted to reconsider and annul all votes heretofore passed upon the subject of building a new meeting-house. Such a vote, after the town had so far committed itself, was no doubt quite unexpected, and shows that there was yet strong opposition to the measure. In November it was voted not to choose a committee on the subject of a new meeting-house, and the town-clerk was directed to deliver up the bonds of the former committee and return the notes given for pews.

In December the subject was again brought up, and referred to a committee of eleven persons. This committee made a report agreeing substantially with the action already taken by the town, and annulled with reference to selling pews, purchasing land, locating the building, and raising such sums as should be needed by taxation. The report was accepted by a vote of 116 to 50. On the 7th of January, 1811, the town treasurer was authorized to pay \$245 toward the purchase of the Hunt lot, receive a deed for the same, and give a note of \$1200 in payment therefor. The committee to sell pews were instructed to appraise them at a rate not less than ten per cent. below the appraisal of the previous year. This committee reported in 1812 that they had sold pews to the amount of \$13,068, and that there remained unsold pews to the value of \$576. A building committee, consisting of Joseph Cook, Abner Hunt, and Oliver Pomeroy, was chosen by ballot, and instructed to give bonds in the sum of \$20,000.

The fourth meeting-house was located partly on what was then a highway, and partly on land purchased of Dr. Hunt. At that time there were no houses from Pomeroy's tavern (Warner House) to the Whitney building (Northampton Institution for Savings). The house of Samuel and Eli King was near the intersection of Court and Gothic Streets, but farther down the hill. A barn of Mr. Hunt stood near the highway, in the rear of the old meeting-house, and another, belonging to Asahel Pomeroy, quite near it, so that it became necessary to remove both before locating the new house. The building stood on the spot now occupied by the stone meeting-house erected in 1877.

A contract was made with Mr. Peleg Kingsley, of Brattleboro', to build the house above the foundations for \$16,000, according to the plans of Mr. Benjamin, and he was put under \$30,000 bonds for the faithful performance of the work. The foundation-stones were furnished by citizens of the town at a specified price. The dressed stone for the underpinning was supplied by Moses Burt and Pynchon Bliss, of Wilbraham.

The timber and lumber were obtained in Vermont and New Hampshire, and floated in rafts down the Connecticut River to the Hadley bridge, thence transported to the common near the cemetery on Bridge Street, where the framing was done. The foundation and stone-work were laid during the summer, and on the 24th of September, 1811, the work of raising the frame was commenced. Raising a building in those days was an important occasion, and, of course, in raising the meeting-house the whole town would be interested. The business centre of the village presented a holiday appearance. Flip, the popular beverage on such occasions, circulated freely. Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, who kept the tavern afterward known as the Warner House, spread a table free to all. A little more than a week was occupied in raising the body of the house. In November, when the building was well under way, another contract was made with Mr. Isaac Damon, which superseded that previously made with Mr. Kingsley, and Mr. Damon completed the building. A few changes were made relative to finishing the interior, and the sum agreed upon with him was \$12,000. The cost of this meeting-house was much greater than had been anticipated, considerably exceeding the architect's estimate. In 1813 a committee were appointed to examine the accounts and report the expense of the new meeting-house. This report contains a complete list of all payments, shows who were employed, who furnished lumber and other material, and the prices paid for everything. In summing up they reported \$3053 as expended under direction of the building committee; \$16,000 paid Kingsley and Damon; \$1169.84 extras paid Damon, making the "whole cost of the new meeting-house itself, without the land on which the same is erected, or charges of the building committee for their services, \$20,223.43." Of this sum the purchasers of pews paid \$13,115; the remainder—\$7108.43—was raised by taxation. To the above amount there is to be added the sum of \$1200 paid by the town for the land, and \$740.50 paid to the building committee for their services, making the entire cost of the new structure \$22,173.93.

The house was completed within the time stipulated in the contract, and dedicated Oct. 28, 1812. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Williams, from the text Genesis xxviii. 17: "And he was afraid, and said, How dreadful is this place! It is none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven." The first prayer was made by Rev. Jos. Lyman, of Hatfield, and the last prayer by Rev. David Parsons, of Amherst. Although the day was stormy, 1400 persons were present.

The old and new meeting-houses stood so near each other that the bell was moved from the old to the new steeple by means of a scaffold erected between them. This was the bell purchased in 1760. It was used till 1824, when it was accidentally fractured. A new bell was purchased in that year. It weighed 1500 pounds, and was first used Aug. 1, 1824. The old bell had been in use sixty-four years. It had summoned people to the house of God more than three thousand Sabbaths, and its solemn notes had been heard at the burial of sixteen hundred persons. The selectmen obtained the bell of Mr. Revere, of Boston, on trial, and the town voted not to accept it, but ordered another "of a tone resembling the old one as near as possible." In November the selectmen were instructed to return the new bell (now broken) to Mr. Revere and procure another. There is no record of the cost of this bell, except that in the estimate of expenses for 1825 appears an item of \$200 for transportation and hanging the new bell. The parish, in 1826, at its first meeting after organization, to complete the payments for it, voted to raise \$200.

In 1812 a new clock was purchased, the expense to be defrayed by the sale of the old meeting-house, or of the five unsold pews in the new one. For sixty years this clock did excellent service. In 1872 a new one was purchased by the town and placed higher in the steeple, in order to show four

instead of three faces. To accomplish this the bell was carried higher up and the steeple strengthened. The cost of the new clock, including the expense of changes in the steeple, was \$1200.

Our fathers were compelled to listen to their Sunday sermons in the cold. No heat was to be had in the meeting-house except what was afforded by small stoves, containing a handful of glowing coals, used by the women for warming their feet. In 1820, John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, presented the inhabitants of the town with "two large and valuable church stoves."

Church music in early times was congregational. The singers were scattered throughout the congregation, the pitch was given by a chosen leader, and all joined in the singing. Choirs were afterward formed, the young of both sexes considering it quite an honor to become members. In 1816 the selectmen recommended the formation of a musical society of not less than thirty singers of both sexes, to occupy the front seats in the meeting-house. Instrumental music followed the formation of choirs, the flute being the first instrument used. The first record of town action concerning a musical instrument was in 1810, when the selectmen were instructed to "purchase the Bass Viol now in use in public worship, provided the expense do not exceed \$15." In 1823 a committee were appointed to hire a bass viol. They reported that they could not hire the bass viol then in use, but that Mr. White would sell it to the town for \$50, and the town voted to purchase it.

In 1825 a tax of \$1500 was voted in town-meeting for the support of religious worship. This was the last tax laid by the town for that purpose. The next year the Unitarian society was formed, and the first parish established. The town of Northampton, from its first vote to raise money, or its equivalent, to pay Mr. Mather, to its last vote on that subject in 1825,—a period of one hundred and sixty-seven years, with exception of about twelve years, when two precincts existed,—raised yearly by taxation a sum sufficient to generously sustain the gospel ministry. During that time it built as a town four meeting-houses, the fourth, when erected, being the largest in this section of the State. At this time there was not in New England another congregation so numerous as that which usually assembled for public worship at the meeting-house in this town. The number frequently exceeded 1500, and seldom fell below 1200.

First Parish.—From 1753, when Southampton was incorporated, the town and parish were identical. It became necessary, however, in 1826, soon after the formation of the Second Congregational Society, to organize a parish. The meeting for that purpose was called under the statute law of the State, and held at the town-hall, April 3, 1826. Twelve names were appended to the application to Levi Lyman, Esq., justice of the peace, to issue a warrant for the meeting. These signers were Benj. Tappan, Chas. Starkweather, Asahel Pomeroy, Timothy Jewett, Cecil Dwight, Nathan Storrs, S. Stoddard, Jr., Jonathan Strong, William Clark, Asahel Lyman, Oliver Warner, and David Strong. The first warrant was issued to Cecil Dwight. Lewis Strong was chosen Moderator, D. S. Whitney, Clerk; and from that time the First Parish of Northampton had a legal existence, and, of course, became owner of all the parochial and church property. At this first meeting a vote of thanks was given to Mr. John Tappan, of Boston, for a present of "18 handsome lamps, to be placed and used in the meeting-house." These lamps were in use till gas was introduced, in 1857.

The subject of procuring a parsonage came up in 1829, but no action was taken till 1836, when the homestead on Bridge Street, since used for that purpose, was purchased for \$2500. A new parsonage was erected in 1867. The old house was sold and removed to the corner of Bridge Street and Lincoln Avenue, and the new one built upon its site. The cost of the new building was \$8300.

Parish-meetings were held in the town-hall and religious meetings in the church previous to 1842. In 1840 the parish voted to unite with the Centre School District in the erection of a building to be used jointly for schools and for parish purposes. The vestry was built in 1841, and first occupied for the annual meeting in 1842. The parish paid its proportion of the cost by the sale of pews in the church, the amount of such sales, in 1841, reaching \$1450. This building is now occupied by the *Gazette and Courier* newspaper as a printing-office. During its joint ownership the parish occupied the basement and the schools were in the upper rooms. The arrangement was satisfactory to all parties till 1856, when the decision was reached to build a chapel. Efforts had been previously made by both owners to buy or sell, but without success. The parish sold its right in the building to Mr. J. P. Williston for \$800, raised \$1600 by taxation, and Mr. Williston contributed \$2250 more, making the entire cost of the new chapel \$4650. It was located in the rear of the meeting-house, with entrance tower at its east end. A narrow road, a continuation of Court Street, separated it from the meeting-house. Mr. Williston subsequently purchased of the school district its part of the old building and sold it to the proprietors of the *Gazette and Courier*. After the destruction of the meeting-house it was found necessary to remove the chapel, and it was sold to Mr. Porter Underwood, of Holyoke, for \$405. He moved it to his lot adjoining the parish lands, encased it with brick, and converted it into a public hall.

The subject of purchasing a church organ was first agitated in 1832. For fourteen years the matter was frequently before the parish, and various votes are on record concerning it. The final decision to purchase was not reached till 1856, when the sum of \$3100 was appropriated for that object. A contract was made with Mr. Johnson, of Westfield, and a very fine instrument—at that time one of the very best in this part of the State—was put into the meeting-house.

The meeting-house remained without much alteration for thirty-six years. At a meeting held June 27, 1848, the parish voted to alter the pews and repaint the interior of the edifice. This house differed from its predecessors in the arrangement of the pews. The old square pew was discarded and the long and narrow slip substituted; but the old-fashioned, upright back was retained. In carrying out this vote, the entire interior of the house was remodeled and the pews modernized. The expense of changing the pews was contributed by Mr. John Tappan, of Boston. In 1850, Mr. Eliphalet Williams presented to the parish an elegant chandelier. Seven years afterward gas was put into the meeting-house and the chandelier refitted for its use. Stoves were used for heating the house till 1852, when two furnaces were purchased, Mr. Eliphalet Williams contributing \$200 toward the expense. In 1860 extensive repairs were made. Slates were substituted for shingles upon the roof, the walls were frescoed, the interior repainted, and the pulpit lowered three feet. Originally the pulpit was quite high, approached by narrow, circular stairs from each side. The cost of these improvements was \$2000. No change of importance was afterward made in the building. Hon. Eliphalet Williams, son of Rev. Solomon Williams, who died in 1874, bequeathed the sum of \$5000 to the parish for the purpose of paying its debt. This debt had been incurred mainly for building the new parsonage.

The parish for many years followed in the accustomed way of taxing the members for its expenses. New societies were formed and its numbers reduced. At last this method of taxation became burdensome, and, as in all religious societies, the question of ways and means became more and more perplexing. The pews in the meeting-house were mostly owned by individuals, some of them not members of the parish. From taxation of property to taxation of pews was but a step. Both were tried, and neither proved satisfactory. Then a system of voluntary assessments was adopted, in which each mem-

ber named the sum upon which he was willing to be taxed, based upon the pledge of a certain amount in the aggregate. This system worked well for a few years, but finally it was found difficult to obtain the requisite aggregate, and the taxation of pews was again resorted to. Measures were in progress for the purchase of the pews by the parish for purposes of rental, when the fire occurred.

Destruction of the Fourth Meeting-House.—This meeting-house,—known as the "Old Church" far and near,—celebrated in all this region for its bold front and fine proportions, was 100 by 76 feet in dimensions. The steeple in the centre of the front was about 140 feet in height. After the repairs in 1848 it contained 147 pews on the lower floor capable of seating six persons each, and 38 in the gallery, giving it a seating capacity of about 1000. Ten pews were at different times removed to make room for stoves, furnaces, and the organ.

This building, after serving town and parish as a place of worship sixty-four years, was totally destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 27, 1876. The fire originated near the gas-meter, and is attributed to the carelessness of workmen who had been making repairs upon it during the day. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity, soon enveloping the steeple. Many eyes watched their progress with painful interest. It was feared that the steeple would fall outward, in which event damage to some other building was sure to follow. Fortunately, however, the fire burned out the supports, and the spire fell back upon the burning mass. The fire caught at half-past five, and the steeple fell at fifteen minutes past six o'clock. The house was partially cleared of its movable contents. The pulpit furniture, nearly all the carpets in the aisles, the Sunday-school library, the cabinet-organ, and about half the cushions were saved. During the conflagration the wind suddenly changed, and to this fortunate circumstance may be attributed the safety of the chapel and adjoining property. The meeting-house and contents were insured for \$27,500. The clock, owned by the town, was insured for \$1000.

The Ministers.—Nine of the thirteen pastors who have been settled since the church was established preached in this meeting-house,—Solomon Williams, who was the pastor when it was built; Mark Tucker, from 1824 to 1827; I. S. Spencer, from 1828 to 1832; Joseph Penny, from 1833 to 1835; Chas. Wiley, from 1837 to 1845; E. G. Swift, from 1845 to 1851; J. P. Cleaveland, from 1853 to 1855; Zachary Eddy, from 1858 to 1867; William S. Leavitt, from 1867 to the present time.

In 1828, when Mr. Tucker was dismissed, the parish extended a call to Rev. John Wheeler, of Windsor, Conn., to become colleague with Mr. Williams. Mr. Wheeler declined, and Rev. I. S. Spencer was installed. After the retirement of Dr. Penny, in 1836, Rev. Mr. Condit and Rev. Mr. Childs, of Pittsford, Vt., were invited, but declined, and Rev. Chas. Wiley was settled. In 1845, after the dismissal of Mr. Wiley, the parish voted to invite Rev. Walter Clark, of Canterbury, Conn., to become its pastor. He declined, and Rev. E. G. Swift, of Chillicothe, O., was called. In 1852, after the removal of Mr. Swift, Rev. Dr. R. Cady, of Westborough, was invited to a settlement. He did not accept, and in 1853 Rev. Dr. Cleaveland, of Providence, R. I., was installed. Since 1845 the salary had been \$1000; in 1853 it was raised to \$1350. Dr. Cleaveland was dismissed in 1855, and in 1856 Rev. Oliver E. Daggett, of Canandaigua, N. Y., was invited to become the pastor, at a salary of \$1500. Dr. Daggett declined, and an invitation was extended to Rev. E. B. Foster, of Lowell, and in 1857 to Rev. Wm. S. Karr, of Brooklyn. Both declined, and in 1858 Rev. Zachary Eddy, of Birmingham, Conn., was installed. In 1860, \$500 were added to the salary of the pastor, making it \$2000. In 1867, Rev. William S. Leavitt, of Hudson, N. Y., was installed, and in 1868 the

salary was increased to \$2500. In 1876, Mr. Leavitt voluntarily relinquished \$500 of his salary, and it has remained at \$2000 to the present time. Annexed are sketches of the several pastors who have officiated since the ministry of Mr. Williams.

REV. MARK TUCKER, D.D., was born at Whitestown, N. Y., June 7, 1795. He graduated at Union College in 1814, studied theology under President Nott, and was ordained at Stillwater, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1817. As has already been narrated, Mr. Tucker was invited to become colleague pastor with Mr. Williams in 1824, and installed March 10th of that year. At the installation services Rev. Mr. Hale, of Westhampton, made the introductory prayer; Rev. Dr. Nott, president of Union College, preached the sermon from 2 Cor. v. 20; Rev. Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield, made the installing prayer; Rev. Mr. Williams, senior pastor, gave the charge; Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Boston, gave the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. M. Williston, of Easthampton, made the concluding prayer. The town voted \$500 toward removing his family, and gave him a salary of \$1000. The controversy which resulted in the establishment of the Unitarian Society commenced when Mr. Tucker was settled, and culminated soon after in the establishment of the new society. Mr. Tucker, it seems, gave offense in not inviting Rev. Mr. Peabody, of Springfield, to officiate after the latter had made proposals to him. Dr. Tucker was dismissed Aug. 16, 1827, after a ministry of three years. Oct. 31, 1827, he was installed as pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Troy, N. Y. His labors there were blessed by the conversion of hundreds. He remained at Troy till 1837, when, declining a call to the Park Street Church in Boston, he became colleague pastor with Rev. James Wilson over the Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I., and was installed June 30th of that year. He was dismissed Sept. 24, 1845. During this time 237 were added to the church. He was installed at Weathersfield, Conn., Oct. 15, 1845; dismissed March 24, 1856. April 15, 1857, he was installed over a church in Vernon, Conn., where he remained five years, being dismissed April 1, 1863. He lived at Ellington and Old Saybrook, Conn., without charge until 1865, when he returned to Weathersfield, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 19, 1875, at the age of eighty years. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1831.

REV. ICHABOD S. SPENCER, D.D., was born at Rupert, Vt., July 23, 1798, studied at Salem Academy, and graduated at Union College in 1822. While teaching school at Schenectady and Canandaigua, N. Y., he studied theology under the direction of Dr. Andrew Yates, of Union College. He was first settled in the ministry in this town as colleague with Mr. Williams, Sept. 11, 1828. Here he remained but three and one-half years, but his labors were abundantly rewarded, 200 persons having been added to the church during that time. In February, 1832, he asked a dismission, which was granted with reluctance by the church and society, and his connection with it was dissolved March 12, 1832. He accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., during the same year, where he remained till his death, which occurred Nov. 23, 1854, at the age of fifty-seven. He published two volumes of pastoral sketches, which were quite popular. In 1855 appeared two volumes of his sermons, with portrait and sketch of his life, by Rev. J. M. Sherwood.

REV. JOSEPH PENNY, D.D., was born in Ireland, in 1790, educated in Dublin and Glasgow, and came to this country in 1819. He resided a brief time at Jamaica, L. I., and was installed over the First Presbyterian Church in Rochester, N. Y., April 3, 1822. After a pastorate of eleven years, he was dismissed April 16, 1833. He was installed here June 5, 1833, and dismissed Nov. 23, 1835. After leaving this town he became president of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he remained four years. Afterward, after temporarily

residing at Nyack, N. Y., and at Grand Rapids, Mich., he returned to Rochester, N. Y., where he died March 22, 1860, aged seventy. He received the title of D.D. from Union College in 1831.

REV. CHAS. WILEY, D.D., was born in New York. He studied at Nassau Hall, from which institution he received his degree of D.D. in 1846; was settled in Northampton in 1837, where he remained till 1845. He was in charge of the Reformed Dutch Church of Utica, N. Y., from 1846 to 1850. Afterward he was employed as teacher in Milwaukee, in 1857; was at Birmingham, Conn., from 1858 to 1859; as stated supply at Lafayette, Ind., in 1859; was installed pastor over the Reformed Church in Geneva, N. Y., in 1860, and remained there till 1865, since which time he has been engaged in teaching, mainly at Orange, N. Y., at which place he died in 1877.

REV. E. Y. SWIFT was born at Fairfax, Vt., Jan. 16, 1815, graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., in 1839, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1842. He was in the service of the American Tract Society about a year and a half, and preached for the Second Presbyterian Church in Chillicothe, Ohio, for about eighteen months. He was installed pastor over the First Church in this town Nov. 19, 1845, and dismissed Sept. 22, 1851. At the close of a pastorate of about six years he removed in the fall of 1851 to South Hadley, Mass., where he officiated as pastor for a little more than six years. Thence he removed to Clinton, N. Y., where he preached about four and a half years, when he accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Williamsburg, Mass., where he remained about six years. He was afterward settled at Denmark, Iowa, where he still resides, having entered upon the tenth year of his ministry there.

REV. JOHN P. CLEAVELAND, D.D., was born at Byefield, Mass., July 19, 1799, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1821, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1824. He was ordained pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., Feb. 14, 1827, and dismissed April 1, 1834. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit, Mich., from June 15, 1835, to Nov. 1, 1838; president elect of Marshall College, Michigan, and partially acting pastor there, from Nov. 1, 1838, to Nov. 1, 1843. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, from Jan. 10, 1844, to Jan. 20, 1846, and pastor of the Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I., from April 22, 1846, to March 30, 1853. He was installed pastor of the First Church in this town April 20, 1853, and dismissed July 11, 1855; pastor of Appleton Street Church, Lowell, Mass., from Oct. 2, 1855, to Jan. 15, 1862, and chaplain of the 30th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers from January to August, in 1862. He acted as stated supply at Park Street and Salem Street Churches, Boston, from Aug. 1, 1863, to July 1, 1864. After that he was at Mattapoisett, Mass., from Jan. 1, 1865, to June 7, 1867, and at Bellerica, Mass., from 1867 to 1869. He resided, without charge, first at Ipswich, and afterward at Newburyport, till his death at the latter place, March 7, 1873, aged seventy-three. He was a man of marked character and a strong advocate of temperance and anti-slavery. He gained many warm friends while a resident of this town.

REV. ZACHARY EDDY, D.D.—Dr. Eddy was born in Stockbridge, Vt., Dec. 19, 1815. He was the son of Rev. Isaac Eddy, and the seventh in descent from Rev. William Eddy, vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, England, 1589–1616. From the age of two years he resided in Western New York. His education was private, irregular, defective. At the age of eighteen he was licensed to preach by the (Cumberland Presbyterian) Presbytery of Pennsylvania, and ordained by that body in 1835. For several years he acted as home missionary in Western New York and Wisconsin. He was pastor of the Congregational Church at Warsaw, N. Y., from 1850 to 1855; of the Congregational Church at Birmingham from 1855 to 1857; of the First Congregational Church, Northampton, from 1857 to 1867; of the Reformed "Church on the

Heights," Brooklyn, from 1867 to 1871; of the Central Church in Chelsea from 1871 to 1873; has been pastor since 1873 of the First Congregational Church, Detroit, Mich. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Brown University, and that of D.D. by Williams College. Besides many occasional sermons and pamphlets, he published, in 1868, "Immanuel, or the Life of Jesus Christ." He was the principal compiler and editor of "Hymns of the Church" (Reformed), 1869, and was associated with Drs. Hitchcock and Schaff in preparing "Hymns and Songs of Praise," 1873. In 1877 he was selected to preach the annual sermon of the American Home Missionary Society. The discourse, "The Evangelization of our Country," was preached in the Broadway Tabernacle, May 6th, was afterward printed, and has had a very large circulation. The same year he preached the opening sermon of the National Triennial Council, which was ordered printed.

REV. WILLIAM S. LEAVITT.—Mr. Leavitt was born at Putney, Vt., in 1822. Graduated at Yale College in 1840. Studied law in New York one year. Afterward studied theology four years, mainly in Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Ordained and installed pastor of the Eliot Church, Newton, Mass., Dec. 2, 1845. In November, 1853, he was dismissed to accept a call from the First Presbyterian Church in Hudson, N. Y., and installed there the same month. He was dismissed in April, 1867, to accept the call of the First Parish and Church in Northampton, and was installed here April 30th of that year. Mr. Leavitt is son of the late Dr. Joshua Leavitt, of New York, and a direct descendant of Rev. Solomon Williams, of Lebanon.

Fifth Meeting-House.—In July, 1876, as soon as practicable after the destruction of its meeting-house, the parish was called together, and voted unanimously to rebuild upon the old site, either of stone or brick, and at a cost not exceeding \$50,000. A committee of fifteen was appointed to procure plans. Proposals were invited from architects, and on the 10th of August twenty-seven plans were presented. Four of these were recommended to the parish, but it was found that none of them could be built for the sum named, and a building committee of five persons was chosen, with full power to act in the matter, being restricted only as to cost. A committee to solicit subscriptions as well as a finance committee were appointed, and it was voted not to include bell, organ, furniture, heating apparatus, and architect's commission in the estimated cost of the building,—\$50,000. In accordance with a petition authorized by the parish, the county commissioners discontinued the road between the old meeting-house and chapel. The latter was sold and moved away, as previously stated. The building committee consisted of J. S. Lathrop, H. K. W. Dickinson, Webster Herrick, Rev. L. C. Seelye, and H. R. Hinckley.

This committee engaged Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, to make the plans and supervise the erection of the building. The committee intimated to them what was wanted, and the architects elaborated the design and perfected the building that to-day adorns the village with its graceful proportions and elegant interior. In general style it is Gothic, the break in the roof and the dormer windows giving all the effect of the clerestory, and at a much less cost. The exterior of the building is constructed entirely of stone, with slate roof. The foundations are of granite, and above the water-table the walls are of Longmeadow brown stone, ashler work on horizontal beds. The tower and spire are built from foundation to apex entirely of stone. The walls are backed by eighteen inches of brick throughout, and the tower, in its lower story, has a backing of three feet of brick. The contract was awarded to Mr. P. B. Johnson, of Springfield, who commenced work on the 1st of May, 1877, and completed the house April 20, 1878. The building was located on the site of its predecessor, but ten feet farther back from the street.

The corner-stone was laid with the usual ceremonies on the 12th of July, 1877. It consists of a block of brownstone taken from a corner of the meeting-house destroyed in 1876, and beneath it was deposited a box containing sundry documents appropriate to the occasion. The day chosen was most suitable, as it was on the 12th of July, 1661, two hundred and sixteen years previous, that the town of Northampton voted to erect its second meeting-house.

The new house extends 76 feet on Main Street by 113 on Centre, with a chapel 35 by 76 feet adjoining it in the rear. The edifice faces the south, with a tower at the southeastern corner. The tower is 18 feet square at the base, and rises 190 feet above the sidewalk. The main audience-room is 104 by 72 feet, with 126 pews, capable of seating six persons each. The floor is "bowled," rising two feet from pulpit to vestibule, and the pews are placed on a curve, commencing on a radius of 100 feet and decreasing as they approach the pulpit. The gallery extends across the front of the building over the vestibule, and contains 29 pews. About 1000 persons can be seated comfortably within the audience-room. The preacher's platform, with desk, is at the rear end of the building, rising three feet from the floor. The whole interior of the meeting-house is handsomely finished in ash. Directly back of the pulpit is the organ, which presents a full front of displayed pipes finely decorated. It has 2126 pipes, with a full variety of stops. The choir-gallery has accommodations for about 20 persons, and is about one foot higher than the pulpit-platform. The building is lighted by gas, requiring 350 burners. The bell weighs 3179 pounds, and is upon the key of D. The clock is one of the best that modern science affords, and was put in by the town.

The entire cost of the building, including furniture, fixtures, and bell, was \$62,900. The sum of \$51,000 was appropriated by the parish for building and heating apparatus. The committee expended for these purposes \$50,900, or \$100 less than the appropriation. The whole sum has been raised by private effort, with the exception of \$27,250 received from insurance. The full amount was provided before the building was dedicated.

The first service in the new meeting-house was held on Sunday morning, May 5, 1878. It had been intended that the communion should be the first service held in it, but circumstances rendered it necessary that the exercises should be mainly financial. After closing up the building-accounts as far as possible, it was found that \$5000 would be needed to pay all expenses and relieve the society from the burden of debt. Since the burning of the meeting-house the congregation had occupied the town-hall for religious meetings, and it had been determined to make an effort to obtain the requisite amount at the last meeting held in the hall, on Sunday, April 28th. That day, however, was so stormy and the attendance so small that the matter was postponed. Hence it was brought up at the first meeting in the new house of worship. Appropriate remarks were made by the pastor and various members of the congregation. Subscription-papers were circulated, and in a short time it was announced that the desired amount had been pledged.

The dedication services were held on Sunday evening, May 5th. The house was crowded, every pew was closely packed, the aisles were filled with chairs, and many persons were standing about the doors in the vestibule. The audience numbered at least 1500 persons. The pastors of the Edwards, Unitarian, Baptist, and Florence Congregational Churches occupied seats upon the platform. The exercises were opened by a voluntary upon the organ by J. L. Warriner, followed by the singing of the Doxology by the choir and the audience. The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. C. B. Ferry, pastor of the Unitarian Church; a select passage of Scripture was read by Rev. Gordon Hall, D.D., pastor of the Edwards Church; the anthem, "Te Deum Laudamus," was announced

by Rev. Mr. Jefferson, pastor of the Baptist Church, and finely rendered by the choir; a statement from the building committee was read by President Scelye, of Smith College; the choir then sang the sentence, "The Lord is in his holy temple;" prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Cobb, pastor of the Florence Congregational Church; an anthem was then sung by the choir; then followed the dedication sermon, by Rev. Wm. S. Leavitt, pastor of the church; the dedication anthem was rendered by the choir; the prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. Mr. Leavitt; the hymn, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," was sung by the choir and the congregation; and the whole closed by the benediction, pronounced by Dr. Hall.

The meeting-house was dedicated before the grading was completed or the walks laid about it. The parish accordingly voted in 1878 to appropriate \$1700 for grading, curbing, fencing, and laying walks, and appointed a committee for that purpose. This work was accomplished during the summer of that year, for a trifle less than the appropriation; thus completing the whole and finishing the meeting-house within and without for the sum of \$64,532. The building as a whole gives general satisfaction. It is a spacious, commodious, elegant structure, and will compare favorably with any of the more costly church edifices in this part of the State. The parish is to be especially congratulated upon obtaining so fine an edifice at such a reasonable cost, and, more than all, that it has been wholly paid for. The entire work has been carried through, from beginning to end, without accident to any person connected with it.

Other Churches.—Six churches have been organized by members from the First Church since its formation. All the churches in the several towns that have been incorporated within the limits of the original plantation have been offshoots from this. The first, Southampton, was composed of 32 members, who took letters of dismission and recommendation for that purpose from the First Church. It was established June, 1743. The second, Westhampton, was formed by 27 members, who were dismissed from this church with the design of being organized into a separate body. This church was formed Sept. 29, 1779. On the 13th of November, 1785, 47 members of the First Church, having been regularly dismissed for that purpose, in connection with 25 members from other churches, organized a separate church at Easthampton. A few members of the First Church, including one of the deacons, together with members of other churches in this vicinity, were, on the 23d of March, 1831, organized into a separate church, by the name of the "Hampshire Colony Church," to be located on the Bureau River, in the State of Illinois.

When the fourth meeting-house was erected in 1812 many members of the church were desirous of building two houses of worship and organizing a second Congregational society. The majority, however, preferred the erection of a large house, with the hope of retaining the whole population under the ministry of one clergyman. This expectation, however, was not realized, for in 1826, as has already been stated, the Unitarian Society was organized. In the summer of 1831 the parish numbered about 2800 souls, and the necessity for a division became apparent. Much discussion ensued, and Rev. Mr. Spencer, colleague pastor with Mr. Williams, strongly urged the measure. In 1832, 37 members obtained the consent of the First Church, were dismissed from it, and proceeded to organize a new society under the name of the "Edwards Church."

Sunday-school.—The Sunday-school was established in 1815. The first meetings were held in the old town-hall, which stood east of the court-house. Mrs. Daniel Stebbins was the first superintendent, and for many years there were none but lady teachers. The school was held only in the summer, and was composed of pupils of both sexes, twelve years old and under.

At the close of the summer session each scholar received as a present a small book. In a few years the school became quite popular. It was then reorganized under a male superintendent, older pupils were admitted, and teachers of both sexes employed. About the same time the school was transferred to the meeting-house. There are no records of the Sabbath-school previous to 1834; if any existed prior to that date they have been lost. In 1853 the school was reorganized, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. It was then named the "Sabbath-school Society of the First Parish." A library has been connected with the school for many years, though the date of its commencement is not known. The parish makes an annual appropriation for its maintenance, and it now numbers, 804 volumes. In 1858 there were 315 members, with 41 teachers, in the school. During the year 1878 the whole number of scholars was 275, and the number of teachers 31.

The officers of the school for the ensuing year are Deacon Geo. L. Wright, Superintendent; Mrs. J. H. Butler and Mrs. J. H. Searl, Assistant Superintendents; J. H. Searl, Secretary and Treasurer; E. P. Copeland, Librarian and Chorister; Deacon Daniel Kingsley, Mrs. J. H. Butler, and Mrs. J. H. Searl, Directors.

The following is a list of the elders and deacons since the organization of the church:

Elders.—John Strong, Preserved Clapp, Ebenezer Strong.

Deacons.—William Holton, Thomas Hanchett,* Medad Pomeroy, Jonathan Hunt, Nathaniel Phelps, John Clark, Thomas Sheldon, Ebenezer Wright, Samuel Allen, John Clark, Noah Cook, Ebenezer Pomeroy, Stephen Wright,† Ebenezer Hunt, Supply Kingsley, John Hawley, Jonathan Hunt, Aaron Cook, Josiah Clark, Elijah Clark, Moses Kingsley,‡ Enos Wright, Solomon Allen,§ Israel Clark, Luther Clark, Ebenezer S. Phelps,|| Enos Clark,|| Eliphalet Williams, Lewis Strong,¶ David S. Whitney, John P. Williston, Aaron Breck, Jared Clark, Daniel Kingsley, Haynes K. Starkweather,** Charles B. Kingsley, W. P. Strickland, Wm. H. Nowell, Geo. L. Wright.

The number of church members, July, 1677, was 76; September, 1706, 93; November, 1736, 620; January, 1832, 728; April, 1843, 515; June, 1860, 485; May, 1866, 508; April, 1875, 421.

THE EDWARDS CHURCH, NORTHAMPTON,

originated from a desire to strengthen the cause of evangelical religion in the town. Its originators were urged by two successive pastors of the First Church to commence this enterprise as a matter of duty. The town was growing, the parish church had become too large for the care of one pastor, and another organization of the same faith was imperatively demanded. Such was the argument used to induce certain members of the First Church to separate and form the Edwards Church.

Accordingly, 93 members (42 males and 51 females) applied for letters of dismission, which were granted in a Christian spirit, and they were organized into a church by a council convened Jan. 29, 1833, of which council Rev. Solomon Williams, pastor of the First Church, Northampton, President Humphrey, of Amherst College, and Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, were members. The name Edwards Church was adopted in memory of the distinguished Jonathan Edwards, whose preaching and theological writings gave fame to Northampton in this country and in Europe.

Before the close of the year the Edwards Church had erected for their house of worship a brick edifice, 83 feet in length and 54 in width, at a cost, including site, of \$13,200. While this

* Removed to Westfield.

† Removed to 24 Prescott, now Southampton.

‡ Removed to Chester in 1791.

§ Became a minister, and removed to New York in 1804.

|| Removed to Illinois in 1841.

¶ Dismissed to Edwards Church.

** Removed to California in 1876.

was in process of erection, the new society were kindly invited to occupy the Baptist church edifice.

The Edwards Society were afflicted by the loss of their house of worship, May 19, 1870, when a fire from a burning building adjacent communicated to it, and the ruin was complete. Under the necessity of building anew, the society removed from the corner of Main and South Streets to a location farther west on Main Street, corner of State, near to where the college buildings have since been erected. The new church was built in Romanesque style, brick, with stone trimmings, containing an audience-room 72 feet by 64, 36 feet in height, capable of seating 940 persons. In the rear of the audience-room, and on the same level, is the chapel, 30 feet by 64, and 15 in height, over which are spacious and commodious parlors and other rooms for social purposes. The church is surmounted by a spire 184 feet in height. The tower on the corner is, at the base, 24 feet square, and in the second story is a room finished off and frescoed for a pastor's study. An organ was purchased of Steer & Turner for the audience-room, at an expense of \$4850. The entire cost of the building complete, with furniture, organ, etc., at a time when labor and material were very expensive, was \$82,152.

The first pastor of the Edwards Church was Rev. John Todd, D.D., afterward so well known in his connection with Pittsfield, and as an author of books for the young. Dr. Todd's pastorate was from Jan. 30, 1833, to Sept. 26, 1836. The second pastor was Rev. John Mitchell, installed Dec. 8, 1836, and dismissed Dec. 20, 1842, since deceased. The next pastor was Dr. E. P. Rogers, installed May 17, 1843, and dismissed Nov. 24, 1846, at this date (1879) pastor of a Dutch church on Fifth Avenue, New York City, where he has ministered many years. The fourth pastor was Dr. George E. Day, installed Jan. 12, 1848, and dismissed May 7, 1851. Dr. Day has for a number of years been connected with Yale Theological Seminary as Professor of Biblical Literature. The present pastor, Dr. Gordon Hall, was installed June 2, 1852, and is consequently near completing the twenty-seventh year of his ministry with this people.

This church has been favored with long and useful deaconships. The office was held by Thomas Napier from 1833 to 1845; Enos Clark, from 1833 to 1864; James Hibben, from 1834 to 1871; Lewis S. Hopkins, from 1841 to 1865; Chauncy Colton, from 1847 to 1871; J. Huntington Lyman, from 1864 to 1877. The present deacons are five: Wm. H. Stoddard, who has held the office since November, 1841; A. J. Lincoln, since July, 1864; S. E. Bridgman, Dr. Wm. H. Jones, and George Tucker, since January, 1876.

Mr. S. E. Bridgman has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school for fifteen years. The present membership of the church is 380.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

A society for the support of the Baptist faith in Northampton was organized April 30, 1824, with 11 members. Previously, however, considerable missionary work had been done by Rev. Mr. Rand, of West Springfield, and other Baptist clergymen. As early as 1822, when there was no Baptist church within twelve miles, Mr. Benj. Willard, a graduate of Brown University, came here under the auspices of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society. From that time he made frequent visits, during which he preached in different neighborhoods, with tokens of divine favor. Many attended upon his ministry, and several were converted and united with the church in West Springfield. When they were baptized more than a thousand persons assembled at the river-side, who probably had never witnessed the administration of gospel baptism.

Nov. 12, 1823, Mr. Willard received ordination. The services were held in the First Congregational Church, then the only one in the place. The next year—April, 1824—he removed with his family to town. The following winter, under

the smile of God, they resorted to their Jordan several times, until the number here baptized increased to 10. Other additions from various sources were made at different times, till it was considered proper and desirable to organize a Baptist Church. For this purpose a meeting was called April 25, 1826, and there were present 12 brethren and 14 sisters, members of Baptist churches. They proceeded to adopt a declaration of faith and a church covenant, and chose two brethren to serve as deacons. Appropriate measures were immediately inaugurated to secure their public recognition as a church. Accordingly, an ecclesiastical council convened at Mr. Willard's house July 20th, which, after careful examination of their articles of faith and covenant, voted unanimously to receive them into the sisterhood of the churches. The council also, after examination, by prayer and the imposition of hands, set apart J. Pomeroy and E. Ensign to the office of deacons. In the first letter to the Westfield Association this church reported 40 constituent members and 3 additions,—1 by baptism and 2 by letter. It asked for admission, and was received.

In bringing up the Baptist cause in Northampton to this state of progress, Mr. Willard and his associates encountered great opposition, not to say persecution. Instead of the fervent, hospitable embrace of Christian love, they were assailed by a bigoted, intolerant spirit at every point, and so strong and formidable was the opposition, at times, it threatened the extinction of the Baptist faith in the town. Their cause was so unpopular, and its supporters treated with such disrespect and obliged to hold their meetings in private houses, it was difficult to gain in members or pecuniary means. No person of any considerable wealth or social standing dared to join their ranks.

In 1828, in the absence of a suitable place for worship, special efforts were made to secure funds to erect a meeting-house. Several thousand dollars were raised by subscriptions and loans from friends abroad, and a building committee was appointed. Having procured a site, they erected a brick house at a cost of some \$6000, which was dedicated July 8, 1829. A large audience assembled, 14 ministers, several of whom participated in the services. Prof. Chase, of Newton Theological Institution, preached the sermon.

In 1830, 14 members were received into the church from Amherst, with the understanding that they be a branch, having power to receive, discipline, and dismiss members, support public worship, and administer the ordinances, always returning to this church a statement of their proceedings when desired. In 1832 these members and others were dismissed, to constitute an independent church.

Mr. Willard resigned his pastorate Feb. 25, 1838, having served the church more or less fourteen years. During this period he was often absent, rendering missionary service, for months at a time. While he was away the house was seldom opened for worship. In 1833 it was occupied nearly a year by the Edwards Church.

Just how many accessions were made under Mr. Willard's ministry cannot be ascertained. Some were added by baptism, and some by letter and experience, so that at one time the church numbered nearly 60. Subsequently it was reduced by deaths, exclusions, and dismissions; there was serious apprehension of its becoming extinct. In 1835 it numbered only 30. For two years after Mr. Willard's resignation it was pastorless. During this period, however, it was supplied more or less by different ministers.

In February, 1840, Rev. Abel Brown, Jr., from the State of New York, became pastor, and remained a year or more. He was characterized as a plain, bold, earnest preacher, fearlessly assailing sin wherever he discovered it, whether in church or state. On intemperance and slavery he took an advanced position, and wielded a mighty influence. His persistent, effective labors contributed largely to the formation of that strong anti-slavery sentiment which has ever since

prevailed in this town. A revival occurred during his pastorate, which added much to the pecuniary and numerical strength of the church. It received 24 by baptism.

Mr. Brown was succeeded by Rev. Wm. M. Doolittle, of Mount Pleasant, N. Y., who began his labors here May 16, 1841; but his career was short. He died after a brief illness, Feb. 13, 1842, at the early age of twenty-seven, and just at the commencement of a revival. Six had already been baptized, and others were waiting. The sudden, mysterious removal of their pastor overwhelmed the little struggling church in disappointment. Mr. Doolittle was a shining laborer of the Lord, exhibited singular evidences of future eminence and usefulness. He was a faithful pastor, and as a preacher much beyond the average. Though he had labored here only a short time, he was much beloved by the church, and had gained public confidence and respect to a remarkable degree. He was immediately succeeded in the pastorate by his brother, Rev. H. D. Doolittle, under whose judicious, earnest labors the revival already in progress increased in power. During the joint ministry of these brothers of nature and grace the church was greatly strengthened and encouraged. More than fifty were received by baptism, so that in 1844 it numbered 93; but many of them were non-resident. His health failing, Mr. Doolittle resigned Sept. 12, 1845, after a successful pastorate of more than three years. Though less talented than his brother, yet he was highly esteemed in the church and in the community. During the labors of the brothers Doolittle, the long-standing opposition and prejudice against the church were very perceptibly modified. Still, there were those who regarded it with disfavor and contempt.

Hitherto the church had always been remarkable for its oneness and harmony, but, alas! a new experience awaited it. In an effort to settle a pastor a serious difficulty sprung up, which for a time threatened its dissolution. Members became so alienated and opposed to each other that there was little hope of reconciliation. At length, however, by the wise counsel and harmonizing influence of a neighboring pastor, the difficulty was so adjusted that nearly all connected with the church resumed their walk with it, and co-operated in the support of the ministry.

The church, having been pastorless nearly seven months, extended a call to Rev. D. Crane, of Vermont, which was reluctantly accepted. He entered upon his work here April 1, 1846, and remained more than twelve years. At first he had little to inspire hope or courage; the congregation and Sunday-school were small, and there were but two society men who could be relied on to contribute for the support of the Baptist ministry. But he labored on with fidelity and self-sacrificing zeal. In the early part of his pastorate the appropriations which had been received from the Massachusetts Baptist Convention for a series of years were discontinued. Subsequently, the church and pastor were largely aided by the sympathy and timely contributions of numerous friends in the other denominations. During Mr. Crane's ministry many excellent members were lost by deaths and removals to other places, among them the two deacons, who went West with their families. Four special revivals occurred, which, though not remarkable in extent or power, were, nevertheless, of inestimable value to the church. To it were added 162,—79 by baptism and 77 by letter and restoration. In the mean time 26 died, 46 were dismissed by letter, 17 excluded and dropped, leaving a gain of 73.

Fifteen hundred dollars were expended in alterations and repairs on their house of worship, \$1000 of which was paid by the church and society; the rest was raised outside. The contributions to objects of benevolence during his pastorate averaged from \$75 to \$100 per year. He retired, leaving the church free from debt, united, and prosperous. His farewell sermon was preached June 6, 1858. While a resident in town, Mr. Crane labored to promote its educational as well

as its religious interests; was ten times elected a member of the school committee, and for six years was superintendent of the public schools. He left the town with the confidence and kind wishes of the entire community.

Mr. Crane was followed by Rev. D. Burrows, of Chester, Vt., who began his labors with the church October, 1858, and closed them December, 1859. There were few accessions during his short pastorate, a gain of only two. He was esteemed a good man, an able, instructive preacher, yet for some reasons the church and society failed to encourage and sustain him in his work.

From Mr. Burrows' resignation to May, 1861, the church had no pastor, but at that date called Rev. E. Jerome, who immediately commenced his labors with them. He was a devoted Christian worker, a sound preacher, and faithful pastor. Under his ministry the church increased in strength and influence, though there was a loss of members, occasioned by an unusual number of erasures, exclusions, and dismissals. Through his efficiency extensive alterations and repairs in their meeting-house were accomplished. The health of his wife becoming impaired, Mr. Jerome resigned July, 1861, to the regret of all.

The next pastor was Rev. I. D. Clark, who began his ministry with the church November, 1862, and continued it until March, 1866. In him was a remarkable combination of excellent and exceptionable qualities,—singularly self-confident and strangely given to hyperbole, a sagacious manager and indefatigable worker, with peculiar eccentricities, which gave him notoriety and always drew him a large audience. During his pastorate the church edifice, having been damaged by fire, was enlarged and neatly repaired at a cost of more than \$3000, and suitably rededicated December, 1864, by a sermon from the pastor. Near the close of his labors here he was assisted by Rev. A. B. Earle in a series of revival-meetings, which added 70 to the church by baptism, which then numbered 309, 146 having been received by baptism during Mr. Clark's labors, and a sufficient number by letter and otherwise to make the net gain 180.

In April, 1867, after an interval of one year, Mr. Clark was succeeded by Rev. G. L. Hunt, of Athol, Mass. The late Dr. Ide, of Springfield, preached the installation sermon. Mr. Hunt's friends regarded his effort in the pulpit his strong point. "His sermons were rich effusions of intellectual culture." He taught the people, and was esteemed a preacher of uncommon ability. His ministry here, however, was that of the sower, having baptized only three.

Mr. Hunt was followed by Rev. C. Y. Swan, who began his labors as pastor Jan. 1, 1870. He was regarded as an able preacher,—plain, fearless, and earnest, and somewhat peculiar. The congregation immediately increased, and a fresh impulse was given to the religious activity and zeal of the church. A revival of considerable power was enjoyed under his ministry; meetings were multiplied, and the pastor assisted by his father, Rev. I. Swan, of Connecticut. During this pastorate the church gained in strength; 44 were added by baptism and 21 by letter and experience, so that its membership November, 1872, when Mr. Swan resigned, was 333.

Immediately after Mr. Swan retired, Mr. E. T. Hiscox, son of Rev. Dr. Hiscox, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was engaged as a temporary supply. He was called to become pastor March, 1873, and was ordained the following May, his father preaching the sermon. Mr. Hiscox was a young man of rare excellence, liberally educated, and delivered well-written, instructive sermons. "The church esteemed him very highly as a Christian brother." Nevertheless, wanting fluency and earnestness in the pulpit, he failed to interest and attract the people. His pastorate closed April, 1875, during which five were received by baptism and seven by letter. In the mean time the membership of the church was reduced by erasures, exclusions, and dismissals to 250.

Mr. Hiseox was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Jefferson, of South Boston. Accepting the call of the church, he at once began his labors with them. Installation June, 1875; sermon by Dr. Adams, of Holyoke. The congregation immediately increased. The following December a series of revival meetings was sustained, in which Mr. Jefferson had assistance from neighboring pastors. Good was accomplished, Christians revived, sinners converted, and the young people's prayer-meeting re-established. Mr. Jefferson's resignation took effect Aug. 1, 1878. While he had warm friends and was generally regarded as a devoted Christian, anxious to do good, he failed to command as a preacher the confidence and respect of the people. During his pastorate thirteen were received by baptism and fifteen by letter and experience. Since the close of Mr. Jefferson's labors the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. D. M. Crane, to whom the church extended a call, March 16, 1879, again to become their pastor. Having accepted it, he returns to finish his work in this beautiful town.

The present membership of the church is 243. It has had twelve pastors and twelve deacons; nine of the former and nine of the latter are still living.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The Second Congregational Society in Northampton was organized on Feb. 22, 1825, six years subsequent to the preaching of the celebrated sermon on "Unitarian Christianity," by Dr. Channing, in Baltimore,—a sermon that did more than any other agency to bring about a separation of the two elements which had long existed in all the Congregational churches of New England, known as the Calvinistic and the Unitarian, or Armenian, parties. Fortunately, or unfortunately, in Northampton, the rupture was postponed several years beyond the time when it would naturally have occurred, owing to certain circumstances of a local character, among which was the fact that the church of the town was presided over by a minister who was far advanced in years, whom both classes respected and loved, and for whom neither party wished to make trouble by taking the initiative in any important movement that would be sure to break up the hitherto harmonious and pleasant relations that had subsisted between members of differing beliefs in the one and only church of the town.

But when the time came for the settlement of a new and young man as colleague pastor, the liberals felt that their reasonable wishes must be fairly recognized and respected. What they wanted—and the utmost they at any time demanded—was that the new minister should occasionally give them the opportunity of hearing in their own church the preaching of views which to them were fundamental in Christianity, by exchanging with neighboring Unitarian ministers. The demand was not an unreasonable one, when it is considered that the liberal party represented a third part of the taxable property in the society and embraced some of the most respectable people in the community, and also that the town, having jurisdiction in the matter, passed the following preamble and vote:

"Whereas it is well known that there are many members of this society whose religious sentiments differ from those of their present pastor, but who are desirous to preserve the spirit of unity in the bonds of peace, and are willing to concur in the settlement of a colleague whose religious sentiments are different from their own: Therefore, voted, unanimously, that this society are willing that the colleague who may be settled with us in pursuance of the vote passed in November last should exchange with, or invite to preach in the desk, any pious clergyman of any denomination of Christians."

This vote was passed by the town on the second day of February, 1824. It was afterward unanimously voted in the same meeting to extend to Rev. Mark Tucker an invita-

tion to settle over the society as colleague pastor with Rev. Mr. Williams. As this colleague pastor figured largely in the events which resulted finally in the separation, it will be necessary to go back and narrate somewhat in detail some previous circumstances in relation to the differences in controversy, in which he was a prominent actor. Within a fortnight after Mr. Tucker came to town, some time in the early part of January, 1824, to preach as a candidate, Judge Howe, a prominent member of the liberal party in the church, sought and secured a lengthy interview with the future pastor. This gentleman stated the fact to him that "he differed from him in his religious opinions, and was desirous to avoid any division in the society; but that he and some others had made up their minds that they would not concur in the settlement of any person as a colleague, unless upon the principles of Christian liberty and perfect toleration; that in former years it was sufficient that a man was settled and known as a Christian minister (if his life and conversation were such as became his station) to entitle him to all the courtesies and civilities of Christian intercourse; that for a few years past a different course had been pursued; the clergy had assumed the right to sit in judgment on their fellow-mortals, to institute a scrutiny into the private sentiments entertained by them, and to decide upon their correctness. This circumstance had led the members of this Ministerial Association to refuse to make any exchanges with neighboring ministers, while Unitarian ministers, of regular standing and unexceptionable morals, had been suffered to attend meeting here through the day without being invited to preach."

The candidate replied that he had heard something of the difficulties which had existed here, and expressed his decided disapprobation of the course which he had been informed the pastor, Mr. Williams, had pursued; that he thought he should have no difficulty in relation to the subject; that he should not undertake to decide who were or who were not Christians; that he had long lived among and had intercourse with Christians of other denominations, but that he had avoided all difficulty by putting them all on the same footing.*

The candidate on this occasion stated to Mr. Joseph Lyman—afterward known as Judge Lyman—that "he should pursue such a course here in relation to invitations and exchanges as would satisfy the expectations of all."

On the evening next previous to the town-meeting already alluded to, another interview was held between several of the liberal party and certain members of the church who differed with them, to see if any arrangement could be made on the subject of exchanges. One gentleman of the latter party said that "he should have no objection that Unitarian ministers who should happen to be here, and who had not rendered themselves obnoxious by their actions or writings, should be occasionally invited to preach." To this it was explicitly affirmed on the other side that it would be no satisfaction to the liberal party to have a Unitarian minister occasionally smuggled into the pulpit; that it was the principle they were contending for, and not an idle ceremony or childish gratification.

In the forenoon of the following day the liberal party, after much discussion, secured in town-meeting the passage of the preamble and resolutions given above. In the afternoon a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Tucker and inform him of the vote of the town, extending to him a call to settle. The chairman of that committee first read to him the vote of the town in relation to ministerial exchanges, and asked him if he had any conscientious scruples about carrying it into execution. He replied that he had none; that he cordially approved of the vote, and was glad it had been adopted. The vote of the town was then communicated to him, ex-

* From "Statement of Facts in Relation to the Call and Settlement of Rev. Mr. Tucker."

tending to him a call to become the colleague pastor of the church.

Notwithstanding all the fair promises received from the newly-elected pastor, that the vote of the town relative to exchanges should be duly respected by him, various significant events, subsequent to his settlement, convinced the liberal portion of the society that they had really nothing to hope from him in that regard. They were therefore forced to the painful conclusion, after employing all honorable means looking to an amicable composure of their differences without avail, that union between the two parties on the old basis was no longer possible. The formation of a new society they felt to be their only honorable recourse left. But of course their property rights involved in the act of separation must be fully recognized, and, if possible, equitably and peacefully adjusted.

The second article in the warrant, calling for a town-meeting to be held on the 21st day of February, 1825, only one day previous to the formation of this society, reads, "To see if the town will adopt any measures for the relief of those persons who are disappointed at the course pursued here in relation to ministerial exchanges, and to pass such votes as may be necessary to effect their object." At a certain stage in this meeting, the question being on the disposition to be made of the afore-said article, the following vote was offered: "Whereas, our numbers have greatly increased since we erected our meeting-house, and are still increasing to such degree as to render it expedient to make further provision for public worship,

"And whereas, circumstances have occurred since the settlement of a colleague pastor which induced many members of this town to form themselves into a new society for religious worship,

"Therefore voted, That an advance ought to be made by the town to those individuals who form themselves into a new society, for their interest in the present meeting-house, proportioned to the amount of their property as set in the valuation of the present year." The question being on the adoption of this motion, it was voted down.

A motion was then made for a reconsideration of this vote, which, after considerable discussion, was also negatived.

Next a motion was offered to grant to the disaffected the use of the meeting-house six Sabbaths in the year, and this was lost.

Next a motion for the indefinite postponement of the whole subject failed of an adoption.

Thomas Shepherd then submitted the following: "Voted, to choose a committee to wait on the colleague pastor to see on what considerations he will ask for a dismission;" and this was not carried.

But the following vote, next offered by a Mr. Strong, was carried: "Voted, that in case any article or articles affecting the character of the Rev. Mr. Tucker in his relations to this society be proposed for insertion in any future warrant, the selectmen be instructed to insert them, if at all, in a distinct warrant to be issued for that purpose." Thus completely foiled in every attempt, outvoted, routed, and fairly driven from the field, the liberal party probably that same day went out in a body from the ancient church in the town, and the day following, the 22d of February, 1825, they celebrated the birthday of the great Father of this country by organizing themselves into, so giving birth to, the "Second Congregational Church and Society of Northampton," which should forever stand for freedom of thought and a common and equal recognition of the rights of conscience.

The corner-stone of the building that should shelter and be a home for the new society—the simple but beautiful edifice that the society still worships in—was laid with Masonic ceremonies on Wednesday, May 25, 1825, on which occasion prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hall, afterward the pastor of the society, an address delivered by Charles E. Forbes, Esq., now living, and the then clerk of the society, and a concluding

prayer given by a Rev. Mr. Trumbull, pastor of the Baptist Church in Cummington. The house was completed and dedicated on the 7th of December of the same year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., of Boston. In the early stages of the building's construction a catastrophe occurred, which the enemies of the movement were only too ready to take advantage of by calling it "providential," furnishing as it did an opportunity to be improved to "point a moral" of supernatural warning of a still greater retribution that awaited the little company of "infidels" in the final catastrophe of the future. When about a third of the frame of the building had been raised and firmly secured, as was supposed, in its upright position, it was blown down by a gale of wind, many of the timbers being broken and rendered useless, but without the slightest injury to a single workman,—a providential circumstance that seems to have been entirely overlooked by the seekers after providential signs and warnings of another kind.

Rev. Edward B. Hall was ordained the first minister over the society, on the 16th of August, 1826, whose happy and successful ministry was continued up to the time of his resignation, self-compelled by sickness.

The next minister of the society was Oliver Stearns, afterward president of the Meadville Theological School, and later Parkman Professor of Systematic Theology in Harvard University. The length of his ministry was eight years.

He was succeeded by John Sullivan Dwight, the present conductor of "Dwight's Journal of Music," who remained with the society only a year and a half.

Next came Rufus Ellis, the present pastor of the First Church in Boston. He was ordained over the society in May of the year 1843, and dismissed in May of 1845, having received a call to settle in Boston.

Rev. Wm. Sillsbee was installed as pastor on the 1st of May, 1855, and, after a useful ministry of eight years, resigned. He is now settled over the "Reformed Christian Church" of Trenton, N. Y.

Rev. Wm. Lincoln Jenkins was called to the pastorate, and installed therein on May 1, 1865. Resigned May 1, 1870.

Mr. Wm. H. Fish was ordained for the work of the ministry, and settled as pastor of the society on the 18th of May, 1871; his ministry covering the space of two years.

The present pastor, Rev. Charles B. Ferry, was installed on the 10th day of June, 1874.

The society numbers not far from 80 families, with an average congregation of 150. It has a good Sunday-school, and is, altogether, in a healthy and prosperous condition. Its influence in the community, and in the vicinity, in liberalizing the theology of the churches and in promoting the Christian religion of daily life among men, has been, from first to last, very marked. As a social factor in the life of the town (although as a church it has been numerically comparatively small) it has been second to none. Its history and its present outlook can be said to fully justify the hopes and the faith of its brave and noble founders.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The minutes of the New England Conference show that there was Methodist preaching in Northampton in 1830 by W. Ward and J. Knight. From this time to the organization of the church in 1842 the following preachers officiated here: Erastus Otis, O. Wilder, E. Scott, D. Leslie, E. M. Bebee, Asa Niles, and Geo. W. Green.

The church was organized in 1842, and the following is a list of the pastors who have served from that time to the present, with the date of their appointment and years of service: W. Ward, 1842, two years; M. Dwight, 1844, two years; W. R. Bagnall, 1846, one year; C. Baker, 1847, one year; J. W. Mowry, 1848, one year; T. Marcy, 1849, one

year; D. Wait, 1850, one year; G. Haven,* 1851, two years; J. S. Cushman, 1853, one year; W. C. High, 1854, two years; J. S. Barrows, 1856, one year; J. E. Rounds,† 1857, one year; H. F. Morse, 1858, two years; J. Capin, 1860, two years; S. Jackson, 1862, one year; H. P. Andrews, 1863, one year; G. Hews, 1864, one year; C. D. Hills, 1865, two years; J. H. Mansfield, 1867, two years; J. S. Whedon, 1869, two years; G. W. Mansfield, 1871, two years; D. Richards, 1873, two years; I. H. Packard, 1875, two years; Albert Gould, 1878, two years.

The present church edifice was completed in 1851, and dedicated April 15th of that year by Rev. C. K. True,‡ D.D., then of Springfield. The present trustees of the church are as follows: Roland Lewis, Zenas Field, Edward S. Barrett, Frank Knowlton, Ira H. Stevens, Henry N. Ensign, Chas. W. Rowley.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church services were held in this town in August, 1826. The corner-stone of the church was laid June 13, 1829, and the church was opened for divine service Dec. 22, 1829. It was consecrated by Right Rev. A. V. Griswold, D.D., on Jan. 13, 1830. The principal mover and largest contributor to this enterprise was Mr. Joseph Coggeshall, then proprietor of a large boarding-school for boys on Round Hill. The church building was materially altered in 1855.

The rectors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Geo. Griswold, Rev. Joseph Muenscher, Rev. D. S. Devans, Rev. William Chatterton, Rev. Henry Burroughs, Rev. John P. Hubbard, Rev. O. Sievers Barten, Rev. Henry H. Bean, Rev. Royal Marshall, Rev. E. D. Tompkins, Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Rev. J. K. Lombard, Rev. — Foxcroft, Rev. Gordon M. Bradley. The present rector is J. Sturgis Pearce.

The following are the present officers: William C. Robinson, David W. Crafts, Wardens; E. C. Clapp, Wm. Warnock, A. L. Hall, Vestrymen; Lewis Warner, Treasurer; W. C. Robinson, Parish Clerk.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

Previous to the erection of a church the Catholics of Northampton and vicinity assembled for worship at the house of a man named Foley, in what was then termed "Straw Hollow," now Leeds, and in the upper part of the Indelible Pencil Shop. The first Catholic clergyman that ever came to Northampton was the first bishop of Boston, M. Cheverus, on the occasion of the conviction and execution of two Irish boys some fifty years ago. These lads were accused of having robbed and murdered a mail-carrier in the vicinity of Whately. On this occasion Cardinal Cheverus preached to an immense crowd at the Old Church. As an interesting fact connected with this it may be added that years afterward, on his death-bed, the real murderer of the mail-carrier acknowledged his guilt and vindicated—too late—the innocence of the lads who were executed for the crime.

In 1834 the King Street lot was secured for the erection of a church, and ten years afterward Rev. John Brady erected the church which has since been, at various times, enlarged and improved by his successors.

At first Northampton was attached to the Cabot (now Chicopee) parish, and was afterward transferred to the Holyoke parish, being occasionally visited from these places by Father Brady, Father Strain, Father Benkinsop, Father O'Callaghan, and Father O'Sullivan.

In February, 1866, Northampton was erected into a parish by Bishop Williams. The history of the parish is, therefore, for the most part yet to be made. The late Rev. P. V. Moyce was appointed the first resident pastor. He enlarged the church

by the addition of galleries, erected the beautiful churches of Haydenville, Easthampton (since destroyed by fire), and Amherst. His labors here are so recent that they are well known.

The society has become a large one, and plans have been already discussed for the erection of a larger and more convenient church.

The present efficient pastor of the church, Rev. M. E. Barry, took charge of the parish in February, 1872. He is a native of South Boston. His early education was obtained at the schools of Cambridge and New York City. He was prepared for college in St. Mary's Latin School at Boston. Subsequently entered St. Charles College, near Ellicott City, Md., and in 1860 finished his college and seminary course at St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y. Father Barry was ordained June 12, 1869, and assigned to the Springfield parish, from which Cathedral parish he came to Northampton.

THE PRESS.

THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

One of the veteran newspapers that seem to live through all time without growing beyond an influence acquired in their youth is the *Hampshire Gazette*, published at Northampton. It is now nearing the close of a full century of existence. It is a historical paper. In the midst of the excitement growing out of the Shays rebellion, when meetings were held at which the supposed grievances of the people were strongly depicted, it became necessary to establish a paper to convey information to the people in the interest of the government and to stem the current of popular insubordination. The *Hampshire Gazette* was the paper thus established. Among the writers for its columns in its earlier years were Caleb Strong, afterward Governor of the State; Maj. Joseph Hawley, the eminent patriot; and Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D., of Hatfield. It became the duty of patriotism, in the infancy of the republic, to crush at once the schemes of the demagogues then floating with the *débris* of the Revolution throughout the country, taking advantage of the scarcity of money and the heavy taxes to excite the people to revolt, and it was only by means of newspapers that this could be effectually accomplished. Open insurrections and rebellions are physically suppressed by military power, but the only way to reach the minds of the people, and unite sections and communities in the bitterness of their supposed troubles, is through the newspaper, which penetrates to the hearths and heads and hearts of every family, and silently and effectually accomplishes its object.

After the suppression of the Shays rebellion the *Gazette* continued in existence, and became a permanent institution, prospering far beyond the majority of country papers. It ranks as the ninth oldest paper in the United States, and the third in Massachusetts. The two papers in this State that outrank it in age are the *Salem Gazette*, established Aug. 5, 1768, and the *Worcester Spy*, established July 17, 1770.

The *Gazette* was established Sept. 6, 1786, by William Butler, then a young man of twenty-three years of age. He came to Northampton from Hartford, Conn., where he served an apprenticeship with Hudson & Goodwin, printers and publishers. He also had a job printing-office and a book-bindery, and kept a book-store. School-books and the Westminster Catechism were prominent among the books that he sold. His store, printing-office, and bindery were for many years in the wooden building on Pleasant Street opposite the present residence of Maj. Harvey Kirkland, and now occupied by Dewey & Loomis, grocers; but at first it was "a few rods east of the court-house." The size of the paper was 14 by 18 inches, three columns per page, and the type small pica, long primer, and bourgeois, old style. There being no mails in this region in those days, the paper was circulated by post-riders, of whom there were eight. The post-routes were about as follows: 1. To Hadley, Amherst, and Belchertown. 2. To Hockanum, South Hadley, and Granby. 3. To Easthampton

* Now a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

† President of a theological institute in Baltimore, Md.

‡ Deceased.

and Southampton. 4. To Westhampton, Norwich (now Huntington), Middlefield, and Chester. 5. To Roberts Meadow, Chesterfield, and Worthington. 6. To Williamsburg, Goshen, Cummington, Plainfield, and Hawley. 7. To West Hatfield, Conway, Ashfield, Buckland, and Charlemont. 8. To Hatfield, Whately, Sunderland, Deerfield, Greenfield, Shelburne, and Heath. These post-routes were maintained substantially as here given until about 1860, and four of them are still in existence. They were given up in consequence of the multiplication of post-offices and the increasing frequency of the mails. It was customary to take the produce of the farms in payment for the paper. In 1788, John Long, post-rider, notified his subscribers in Shelburne that "wheat will be received in payment at Mr. Ransom's store, provided each one pays his proportion of the transportation to Northampton." Several of the post-riders came to Northampton on the day before the day of publication, and on some of the routes it required two days to complete the distribution of the papers. The nearest post-office to Northampton was the office at Springfield, and to that place Mr. Butler was accustomed to send for his exchange papers and letters. A man brought them up on horseback. Thus the "latest news" was obtained. The post-office in Northampton was established in 1792, when the *Gazette* was six years old, and that was for many years the only office in the present county of Hampshire. The mail which supplied that office passed up and down between Springfield and Brattleboro' once a week. There was no mail-route leading to the east or the west from Northampton.

The paper, under Mr. Butler's management, was chiefly filled with foreign news, Congressional proceedings, speeches and public documents, and communications relating to public affairs. There was very little home news, and the editor rarely ventured to express his opinions. The lists of marriages and deaths were very meagre, less than half a dozen death-notices appearing during the first two years, and not a single notice of a marriage. In the early years of the paper the advertisements were quite limited in number and extent. In one paper, in 1787, only one advertisement appeared.

Mr. Butler built the first paper-mill in Hampshire County. It was on Mill River, on the site of the Vernon paper-mill that was destroyed by fire in 1878, and was built about 1794 for the manufacture of writing-paper. It had but one vat, and all the paper was made by hand. It afterward passed into the hands of his brother, Daniel Butler. He lived on Hawley Street, and the house in which he lived and which he owned is still occupied by two of his daughters. He sold the paper June 28, 1815, on account of impaired health, but retained the book-store several years afterward. He died March 9, 1831, aged sixty-eight years. To show the great change in the manner of conducting newspapers since that time, the fact is here recorded that the only notice taken in the *Gazette* of the decease of the man who founded the paper, published and edited it twenty-nine years, and was likewise printer, book-publisher, book-binder, bookseller, and paper-manufacturer, was a notice of four lines under the head of deaths!

June 28, 1815, Mr. Butler sold the *Gazette* to William W. Clapp, of Boston, afterward editor and publisher of the *Boston Saturday Evening Gazette*, who conducted it until Jan. 1, 1817, when it was sold to the law-firm of Bates & Judd (Hon. Isaac C. Bates, the distinguished lawyer, advocate, and statesman). Neither Mr. Bates nor Mr. Judd was a printer, and in June, 1817, Thomas W. Shepard, a practical printer, was admitted to the firm, and it was published under the firm-name of Thomas W. Shepard & Co. until April 10, 1822, when Sylvester Judd, Jr., brother of Hophin, purchased the establishment and became both publisher and editor, Mr. Shepard continuing to be the printer. Mr. Judd was led to purchase the *Gazette* through his brother's ownership of a quarter-interest in it, he having deceased while one of its proprietors. Under his control the

paper for thirteen years enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity and achieved a wide-spread reputation.

Mr. Judd was born in Westhampton, April 23, 1789. He studied with Rev. Enoch Hale, the first minister of that town, pursuing a classical course. In 1816 he gratuitously superintended the erection of the meeting-house in Westhampton, in 1817 was sent to represent the town in the Legislature, and for several years was in the mercantile business in Westhampton. He came to Northampton April 2, 1822. He early enlisted the paper in behalf of temperance, and, it is believed, was the first who excluded liquor advertisements. His management of the paper was characterized by candor, truthfulness, and respect for the rights of all classes. He was distinguished as a historian, and enriched the columns of the *Gazette* with much of the fruits of his historical labors. He was likewise distinguished for his moderation, his exactness of statement, and his high sense of honor and fair dealing. He scrupulously avoided objectionable matter, and elevated his paper by keeping it free from the bitter and offensive politics and personalities which were prominent features of his local contemporaries. Thus he gained the confidence, respect, and support of the public to a remarkable degree, placing his paper, in prosperity and usefulness, second in the list of Massachusetts weeklies. The only other paper that exceeded it in circulation was the *Massachusetts Spy*, published at Worcester.

In 1833, Mr. Judd commenced keeping a regular journal, in which were entered, with scrupulous reference to exactness, the state of the thermometer, the changes of the weather, the progress of vegetation, the appearance and disappearance of birds, frogs, different kinds of insects, etc. This he continued with great regularity until the day of his last illness. His labors in the department of manuscript collections, which he began at the age of seventeen, were immense, the volumes, closely filled, amounting to about seventy-five. He was made an honorary member of the Massachusetts and Connecticut Historical Societies, and of the American Antiquarian Society. In 1816 he published a pamphlet entitled "Thomas Judd and his Descendants."

Why he sold the *Gazette* may be inferred from these extracts from his private journal. Probably his sensitive and independent spirit recoiled from the rigid party discipline which prevailed in those days. In reference to giving up the paper he wrote: "The truth is I have become too skeptical in politics to be the conductor of a public press. I have but little confidence in politics or politicians. I dislike high Whigism and high Jacksonism, and cannot go with either. I have no reason to complain of the people of this county as wanting confidence in me or my paper. They have adhered to me to the last." He further says: "I have added many books to my library that I might help the *Gazette* by extracts and abstracts. I have thought but little of money-making; have labored much more to make the *Gazette* interesting and useful to others (perhaps unsuccessfully) than to make it profitable to myself."

After he gave up the paper, Mr. Judd devoted much time to historical and antiquarian researches, extending his labors to Hampshire County, and to the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1857, at the urgent solicitation of many leading citizens, he commenced the publication of a history of Hadley. This work he pursued diligently until his death, April 18, 1860, when he had completed 460 printed pages of the work, the remaining 150 pages being finished by others, from material which he had prepared. This book was printed by John Metcalf, who for thirty-two years was a job-printer in Northampton, and who for many years printed the *Gazette* for Mr. Judd,—all the press-work being done on a hand-press.

Jan. 1, 1835, Mr. Judd sold the *Gazette* to Charles P. Huntington, then a young lawyer, and William A. Hawley, a young printer just out of his apprenticeship of seven years with J. S. & C. Adams, at Amherst.

An incident occurred at this time which, viewed in the light of later experience, renders it somewhat curious and decidedly amusing; but which at that time, with the sensitive feeling which then prevailed with regard to religious matters, was undoubtedly considered a wise stroke of policy. Mr. Huntington was a Unitarian, and the patrons of the *Gazette* were largely made up of the staunch converts to, and defenders of, the doctrines of the orthodox church as it was represented by the old-school theologians of the Congregational order. It would not do to have so pronounced a Unitarian as Mr. Huntington take charge of the *Gazette*. Therefore, when Mr. Judd retired, he made the following announcement:

"Mr. Hawley, whose theological opinions correspond with those of the undersigned, will have the charge and control of the religious part of the paper, and there will be no change in that department unacceptable to the friends of sound religion."

In the next number of the *Gazette*, Jan. 7, 1835, the new editors fortified themselves against any possible charge of religious heresy by a similar announcement. They said:

"Mr. Huntington will have the editorial charge of the paper, except in that portion of its columns occupied with religious subjects, which Mr. Hawley will control, conducting that department with views corresponding to those of the late proprietor."

Mr. Huntington remained connected with the paper only five months, and on June 3, 1835, sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Hawley, who continued as publisher and editor until March, 1853, when, his health having failed, he sold the establishment to Hopkins, Bridgman & Co., booksellers and publishers, at the old Butler book-store, on Shop Row.

At the time Mr. Hawley became an owner of the paper he was employed in the office as a journeyman printer. It is related of him that, while the negotiations for the purchase of the paper were going on, his ambition led him to walk to Amherst to consult with his former employers, arriving there before they were at breakfast. The paper under his management enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, and fully maintained its former reputation for excellence. He was a careful, industrious, painstaking man, scrupulously honest and trustworthy, and an apt and successful newspaper manager. He was an ardent Whig, and a faithful laborer for his party. In 1846 he was sent to the Legislature as representative from Northampton, and in 1847 and 1848 as senator from Hampshire County. In 1853, soon after he sold the *Gazette*, he was appointed by Governor Clifford to be sheriff of Hampshire County, which office he held two years. He then engaged in business in Northampton, with Lewis McIntire, one year; then removed to Chicago, where he was for a short time in the lumber trade; and then became connected with the *Chicago Journal*, as business manager. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed a quartermaster in the army, and for most of the time was stationed at Alexandria, Va., where he died of consumption, Dec. 24, 1863, aged fifty-one years. He was born in Andover, Mass.

From March, 1853, to Jan. 1, 1858, the *Gazette* was published by Hopkins, Bridgman & Co., James R. Trumbull being employed as editor. Thomas Hale, of Windsor, Vt., then purchased a half-interest in the establishment, and became the editor, the publishing firm being Thos. Hale & Co. In September of the same year the paper was purchased by James R. Trumbull, who published and edited it until Nov. 1, 1858, when the *Hampshire Gazette*, and the *Northampton Courier*, both then prosperous papers and rivals for popular favor, were united under the ownership and management of Trumbull & Gere. This firm continued until Jan. 1, 1877, when, on account of his impaired health, Mr. Trumbull sold his interest in the establishment to his partner, who has since owned and conducted the paper alone. Mr. Trumbull learned

the printer's trade in the *Gazette* office, under Mr. Hawley, and for four years published and edited the *Amherst Express*. His editorial service was almost continuous for twenty-eight years. The present proprietor and editor, Henry S. Gere, learned the printer's trade in the *Hampshire Herald* office, in Northampton, the first abolition paper published in Western Massachusetts. He edited that paper in 1847-48, one year, and afterward owned and edited the *Northampton Courier* nearly ten years, from May 1, 1849, to Nov. 1, 1858. He has thus been in continuous newspaper labor thirty-two years.

Under the management of Trumbull & Gere the paper for eighteen years enjoyed great prosperity, with a gradually-increasing circulation. It devoted much of its space to matters of local interest, and in this respect led all of its contemporaries. It also gathered and published much historical matter. The history of Easthampton, afterward enlarged and published in a pamphlet by Rev. Payson W. Lyman, was first published in the *Gazette* by Mr. Lyman while he was a college student. Histories of Williamsburg, Haydenville, Florence, and Amherst College were also compiled for and published in its columns. It published a carefully-prepared compendium of the general news of the week, and devoted a liberal space to choice and instructive reading of a high moral and literary character, and thus won an enviable reputation as a first-class family paper, which it has since fully maintained.

The long service of the conductors of the *Gazette* is something remarkable and worthy of special mention. Mr. Butler conducted the paper twenty-nine years; Mr. Judd, thirteen years; Mr. Hawley, eighteen years; and J. R. Trumbull, Trumbull & Gere, and H. S. Gere (to date), twenty-five years; covering in these four editorships a total of eighty-five years.

During the ninety-three years of the *Gazette's* existence thirteen other papers have been started in Northampton, and have died; also five in Amherst, besides college publications, and three in Ware. It has been enlarged eight times, to meet the demands of its patrons. No complete file of it is in existence, the nearest approach to it being in possession of the public library of Northampton, and open to the inspection of the public. Nothing is known respecting the extent of the circulation of the paper during Mr. Butler's proprietorship, but when Mr. Judd took it, in 1822, the number of copies printed was 1020; in 1827 it had risen to 1968; and in 1834, when Mr. Judd sold out, he stated the circulation to be 1900. It continued to increase, and at the close of Mr. Hawley's proprietorship it had risen to 2400. In 1858, when the *Gazette* and the *Courier* were united, the circulation was upward of 3000, and it steadily increased until it reached a weekly issue of 3550 copies. All this was accomplished without systematic canvassing. Its subscribers have come to it voluntarily, and the associations thus formed have, in numerous cases, been continued half a century, and in some instances much longer. In many families the paper has been taken by father, son, grandson, and great-grandson, from its first issue, and it has been greeted from year to year with ever-increasing cordiality and appreciation.

A familiar feature of the *Gazette* is the peculiar type in which the heading is printed. This style of type was used in the first issue of the paper, and remained in use until 1790, when a more ornamental heading appeared, and was used until 1804, at which time the old type was restored, and has been in use ever since. Tradition says that when the old style of type disappeared from the paper the subscribers fell off. The style of type now in use has been the same for eighty years.

The paper was printed on a hand-press until about the year 1840, when a power-press was used, the motive-power still being that of the human arm. In 1853 a small steam-engine was used, and from 1860 to 1866 the motive-power was furnished by a caloric-engine. Since then, a ten-horse power steam-engine has been in use. Until 1865 the office of the *Gazette* was in various places; but in that year its proprietors purchased

the brick school-house just in the rear of the old church and the court-house, and in this eligible location the paper has since been printed and its business conducted.

Job-printing was not a prominent feature of the *Gazette* office until about 1850; but since that time that department has gradually increased, until now the Gazette Printing Company's job-office is one of the best equipped in Western Massachusetts.

Twice, for short periods, the *Gazette* has been issued daily. In 1846, while the interest in the Mexican war was at its highest pitch, Mr. Hawley issued a daily from May 27th to July 20th; and in 1861, from April 26th to May 25th, when the excitement over the war of the Rebellion was most intense, a daily was printed by Trumbull & Gere.

The first directory of Northampton was issued from the *Gazette* office in 1860, by Trumbull & Gere, containing valuable historical matter relating to the business-men of the town. In 1874 another directory of the town was issued by the same firm, and again in 1875, the latter being the most complete and valuable historical register ever published in Northampton.

The subscription price of the paper during its earlier years does not appear in its columns. Jan. 1, 1796, at the time of the first enlargement of the paper, the following publisher's announcement was made: "The price from the 1st of January, 1796, will be nine shillings per annum. He flatters himself that every person of liberality will readily acknowledge the justice of so trifling an advance, when they advert to the intolerable rise of almost every article of consumption in the country, without taking into notice the extra labor and expense of a sheet of this size." In 1803, under the heading "Conditions of the Gazette," it was announced that to town subscribers the price was \$1.50 a year. "In neighboring towns, \$1, provided payment is made within the year; if not, \$1.25." Under Mr. Judd's management (1822 to 1835), the price was \$2; under Mr. Hawley (1835 to 1853), the price was \$1.50, in advance, and \$2 at the close of the year. In 1864, after seven enlargements, the price was advanced 50 cents.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that during the whole period of its long existence the *Gazette* has been a power in the field it has occupied. It has never been of a sensational order, and has never attempted to influence the public by any other means than calm and candid appeals to reason and judgment. Its conductors have been men of wisdom, experience, and high moral sentiment; and sound sense and a desire to elevate the moral tone of the community have been its leading characteristics. It has had many able contributors, and the foremost men of the Connecticut Valley and the adjacent hill country have from time to time communicated their views to the public through its columns. From long association, and from that confidence which comes from continued appreciation of worth, the people of the county have been largely influenced by it in their political action. It was the able and fearless defender of the cause of the government in the stormy period succeeding the war of the Revolution, and of the Whig party and its principles, and of anti-slavery, loyalty, and patriotism as embodied in the Republican party. But not alone nor least in politics has its influence been felt. To all measures affecting the industrial interests of the people of its region it has given a vigorous and efficient support; and as a teacher of good morals it has exerted an influence that has been salutary and far-reaching. And to future generations may it continue to teach wisely and be heard.

THE HAMPSHIRE COUNTY JOURNAL.

On the 13th day of April, 1860, Henry M. Burt issued the first number of the Northampton *Free Press*, which, after various vicissitudes of fortune, fourteen years later was consolidated with the Northampton *Journal*, the paper thereafter bearing the name for a few years of *The Journal and Free*

Press, when, passing into the hands of the present proprietors, its name was again changed to the *Hampshire County Journal*.

A history of the independent journalism of the town of Northampton would be incomplete without a mention of the establishment and the proprietor whose work has led to its present culmination, and we will therefore briefly pass them in review. Mr. Burt's venture was in the shape of a semi-weekly sheet of four pages, 20 by 28, five columns to the page. The new paper met with a warm reception, and the marked independence of character and managerial ability of its owner and editor soon impressed itself upon the paper which he edited, and the *Free Press* became noted for the vigor and independence of its conduct. We may as well mention just here that the paper has always been what it claimed to be, a free press, non-sectarian in character, and extending to all phases of political and religious belief a representation, through correspondence, in its columns. This policy has continued with the successors of the old *Free Press*, and is a characteristic of the present *Hampshire County Journal*. In 1864, Mr. Burt enlarged his paper, making it 21 by 33, and taking as partner Charles H. Lyman. This partnership, however, lasted but a few months, and Mr. Burt remained the sole conductor of the paper a few months longer, disposing of his entire interest in the paper Dec. 9, 1864, to Albert R. Parsons, a native of Northampton, and a graduate of Yale College. The *Free Press* was again enlarged under Mr. Parsons' management the following year, making it 23 by 35. In December, 1869, Mr. Parsons disposed of the establishment to Calvin Porter and H. M. Converse, of Northampton, who gave the paper a new dress of type and improved it generally. With the beginning of the new year, 1871, the paper was again enlarged, and changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly paper. Mr. Porter severed his business connection with the *Free Press* November 3d of the same year, and the new firm took the name of Converse & Burleigh, the senior partner being Le Moyne Burleigh, a young man of considerable experience in journalism, and one well qualified, so far as education and ability were concerned, to make the paper what it should be. Mr. Converse sold his interest in the *Free Press* to Mr. Burleigh Feb. 1, 1873, and Mr. Burleigh continued alone the management of the paper until its consolidation with the *Journal*, the latter being established Sept. 12, 1874. This was an eight-page paper, printed in old-style type, as is the present *Journal*, its successor. Its proprietors were H. H. Bond & Co., H. H. Bond and A. M. Powell being editors. In 1875, A. G. Hill, of Florence, bought of Mr. Bond the entire interest in the *Journal* property, and consolidated the *Free Press* with the *Journal*. Geo. R. Edwards was publisher of the paper until November, 1876. Jan. 1, 1877, the present proprietors, Wade, Warner & Co., took charge of the office. During the famous Scott and Dunlap burglary trial in Northampton, in 1877, the *Journal* evinced a characteristic enterprise in publishing two daily editions of the paper, in which stenographic reports of the trial appeared.

LE JEAN BAPTISTE

was founded in Northampton the 24th of February, 1875, by Burleigh & Chatel. September 21st, P. O. Chatel became the only proprietor, and it was enlarged for the first time Dec. 15, 1879, being then only 19 by 25, and becoming 21 by 31. On April 10, 1876, the proprietor moved to Holyoke, taking the publication of the paper there, and on May 16, 1877, it was enlarged again. On March 6, 1878, Mr. Chatel took as partner Mr. A. Dupenault, but dissolved 18th of March of the same year, when it was removed back to Northampton, where the paper started with about 300 subscribers, and has now reached over 1200, and was all this time well patronized by advertisers. It has the largest circulation of any French paper in Western Massachusetts.

The following are the names of obsolete publications: *The*

Patriotic Gazette, established April 12, 1799, discontinued soon after. *The Republican Spy*, started in Springfield in 1803, removed to Northampton, and in 1808 changed to the *Anti-Monarchist and Republican Watchman*. Its name was subsequently changed to the *Democrat*, and it died out soon after the close of the second war with England. *The Hive* was started in August, 1803, by T. M. Pomeroy. It died in 1805. *The Oracle*, a religious paper, was established in 1823. *The Christian Freeman* was moved from Greenfield to this place, and published by J. A. Saxton. *The Hampshire Republican* was begun Feb. 18, 1835, with Chancey Clark as editor. It was soon changed to the *Northampton Democrat*, and in 1847 was purchased by the *Springfield Post*. *The Temperance Banner* was commenced in 1835 by T. H. Mather, and continued about one year. *The Hampshire Courier* was established in 1845 by A. W. Thayer, and was merged in the *Courier* in 1848. The shortest-lived sheet commenced in Northampton was the *Independent Citizen*, in 1849, by H. S. Smith, two numbers only of which were issued.

REPRESENTATIVE MANUFACTORIES.

The Williams Basket Manufacturing Company.—This establishment is one of the leading industries in the State, and the largest of its kind in the world. The business was originated in Huntington, by L. B. Williams, in 1850. It was continued at that place until 1862, when it was transferred to Northampton, and conducted under the firm-name of L. B. Williams & Co. until 1867, when it was organized as a corporation under the name of the Williams Manufacturing Company.

In the beginning about 20 persons were employed, and the daily production amounted to about 300 baskets. By shrewd management and the manufacture of the best quality of goods the business has grown from a comparatively small beginning, until now the building is supplied with the latest improved machinery in this manufacture; they employ 150 persons, and manufacture 5000 baskets per day. The main building is 40 by 210 feet, three stories high. In addition to this is the engine-room, etc., 30 by 70 feet in size.

As remarked above, none but the best quality of goods are manufactured. Rattan, bamboo, oak, hickory, elm, and ash are used in the manufacture, and every style and size of basket is made. L. B. Williams, the head of the company, who is a thorough and energetic business-man, has rendered this establishment a grand success, and it has a reputation as a successful business concern second to none in the country.

THE NONOTUCK SILK-MILL, mentioned on page 222, in connection with the history of Florence, is really a continuation of the silk enterprises started by Mr. Whitmarsh in 1830. The establishment took the name of the Nonotuck Silk-Mill in 1844. From a comparatively small beginning the business of the mill has increased, until now it is one of the largest in the country, employing over 500 persons, and the monthly pay-roll ranges from \$9000 to \$15,000. There are two mills belonging to this company,—one located at Florence, and the other at Leeds. The latter mill is under the superintendency of Lucius Dimock.

At the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, the Nonotuck Company made a very fine and comprehensive exhibition of goods, and attracted much attention. It has become world-famous for its particular trade-mark silk, the "Corticelli," and the business promises to be greatly stimulated by its Philadelphia exhibit.

The officers of the company are Ira Dimock, president, and A. T. Lilly, treasurer.

The Belding Bros. Silk-Mill.—The Beldings established their mill in this town in 1874, in the building formerly used by the Arms Manufacturing Company. The pay-roll amounts to \$1000 per month.

Warner's Silk-Mill.—The present site of this mill has been occupied in silk-manufacture since 1844. It passed through

various hands, and finally was operated a long time by Joseph Warner as sole proprietor. He died in 1877, and in the same year his son Luther purchased the interest of J. S. Lathrop,—with whom Mr. Warner had been in partnership since 1871,—and has since conducted the business alone. The pay-roll ranges from \$800 to \$1000 per month.

The last established silk-mill in Northampton is that of J. S. & Henry Lathrop, who employ about 20 persons, and manufacture sewing-silk.

The Northampton Cutlery Company, at Bay State, was organized in 1871, and employs about 250 persons, and the annual product amounts to about \$500,000.

The Florence Sewing-Machine Company was organized in 1861, with a capital of \$125,000, and the first machine was brought out during the same year. The present Florence Machine Company is the successor to that company, and was organized about three years ago. They manufacture oil-stoves, skates, etc., and will probably soon manufacture the new "Crown" sewing-machine. The present officers are as follows: D. G. Littlefield, president; L. S. Parsons, vice-president; H. P. Dibble, treasurer.

The Florence Furniture Company was organized in 1873, with a capital of \$30,000, and its present officers are A. T. Lilly, president, and H. B. Haven, treasurer and agent.

Among the leading industries the Maynard Hoe-Factory may be mentioned. This is the only establishment of its kind in Northampton, and justly merits its present success. Other industries are the Lamb Wire-Works, Mum's Foundry, etc.

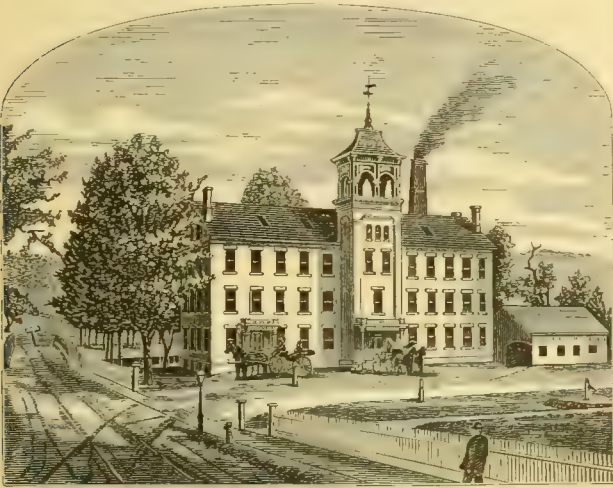
The Greenville Manufacturing Company, located at Florence, is the only cotton-mill in this town. The building now occupied by this company was erected by the "Community" in about the year 1836, and used by them as a silk-mill. With the decline of the "Community" this property passed into the hands of Mr. S. L. Hill, who, in 1844, sold it to J. P. and Samuel Williston, who then began the manufacture of cotton. In 1846 the present company was formed. The establishment employs about 100 persons, and its daily product amounts to about 6000 yards of sheetings and drills. A. L. Williston is president of the company, and F. H. Stoddard, secretary.

The Florence Tack Company was organized in 1874, under the superintendence and management of Geo. W. Bond, of Florence, who made the original drawings for the machines, which were made at Florence under his directions. The company was fairly under way when the factory and machinery were destroyed by an incendiary fire in March, 1876. The company rebuilt and repaired its works and machinery, and commenced running again in 1877. It is now manufacturing about forty tons of goods per month. This company manufactures all kinds of tacks, brads, finishing, Hungarian, trunk, chair, and other small nails, between three and four hundred different sizes. It is a new industry in this section of the State, and thus far has been carried on successfully.

The Florence Manufacturing Company commenced business early in 1866, and was organized by the following persons, viz., Daniel G. Littlefield, I. S. Parsons, Geo. A. Burr, Sam'l L. Hinckley, and Geo. A. Scott, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Scott, were former members of the firm of Littlefield, Parsons & Co., which had for more than twenty years previous been manufacturers of various kinds of goods from compositions, but more especially daguerreotype cases and buttons.

In 1865, Mr. Scott introduced to the firm the idea that toilet-brushes could be manufactured to advantage by the use of their material to form the backs and handles, which, after many months of experimenting, resulted in the organization of the present company and the liquidation of the old firm of Littlefield, Parsons & Co. The company immediately proceeded to the erection of a new factory, 40 by 125 feet, three stories in height, which was completed and occupied by them in December, 1866. Since that time the company have manu-

factured very many different kinds of goods, but brushes, hand-mirrors, and buttons have always been the most prominent of their wares. The predecessors of this company were the first in the world to successfully combine the various materials used in the construction of their goods, and in fact were the first successful manufacturers of composition goods of any kind.



FLORENCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FLORENCE, MASS.

We clip the following concerning this establishment from the *Dry Goods Bulletin*:

"Of all the various materials employed in the formation of the backs of hair-brushes and the frames of hand-mirrors, nothing can surpass ivory in costly elegance, or wood for cheapness and general utility. For a large class of trade, however, something of value between these extremes is highly requisite, and the attention of inventors and manufacturers has for many years been directed toward supplying this important demand.

"There is an artificial substance—the composition of which is a secret known only to the manufacturers—which has stood the test of practical application for many years, and steadily gained upon popular appreciation, until it is now very widely recognized as one of the most beautiful materials in use for the manufacture of such goods as we have mentioned.

"The article referred to is known by the name of 'Lionite,' and is made only by the Florence Manufacturing Company, of Florence, Mass., organized in 1866 for the production of goods under this patent. Their works are large and completely equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances, and turn out an immense quantity of goods.

"This 'Lionite,' when it emerges from the steel dies in which it is moulded to any desired form, possesses a brilliant and enduring polish, and faithfully reproduces the original ornamentation, with a sharpness of outline and perfection of minute detail that are unapproachable in any other material shaped by the moulding process.

"It is perfectly impervious to the action of water, and is not affected by changes of temperature. Its strength and elasticity are all that could be desired, and in point of durability it is practically indestructible. It can be colored in many different shades, but black and a beautiful shade of brown seem to be most generally preferred for the backs of brushes and mirrors. It is cheaper than celluloid, much cheaper than ivory, and for these goods equals any known material in beauty. It can be moulded in patterns of the most elaborate designs, every outline being brought out with such clearness and accuracy as to challenge comparison with the most elaborate carving by hand.

"The backs being of solid 'Lionite,' not merely veneered with it, the bristles are held with great strength. Besides hair-brushes, in many sizes and shapes, the company also manufacture a large line of cloth- and hat-brushes, etc., with backs of the same material.

"The hand-mirrors are made in numerous graceful shapes, and the ornamentation of the frames is very beautiful. The glass is of French or German manufacture, made and imported expressly for these goods. In quality it cannot be surpassed.

"In addition to the above uses for 'Lionite,' it is now applied to the manufacture of buttons for ladies' dresses and gentlemen's coats and vests. These beautiful goods are produced in all sizes and various colors, such as blue, brown, green, slate, drab, and mottled combinations of color, to harmonize with the shades of popular dress fabrics. The demand for these buttons is very large.

"The company also manufacture a fine line of hair-brushes with solid wooden backs, and the best article of metallic hair-brushes in the market. Their sales extend to all sections of the United States, among dry-goods jobbers, dealers in fancy goods and notions, druggists, etc., and they also do considerable export trade to Canada and South America. They are interested in a large factory in London, England, where they make full lines of all the above-named goods for the European markets."

The company is now in a flourishing condition, and is under the active management of George A. Burr, Esq., who is treasurer and agent. Capital employed, \$140,000.

Other manufactures may be found in the history of Leeds.

NORTHAMPTON STREET RAILWAY.

In 1865 the Legislature granted a charter to Lewis Bodman, Thomas E. Hastings, Joel Hayden, Jr., and their associates, under the name of the Northampton and Williamsburg Street Railway, for the purpose of building a street railroad from Northampton to Williamsburg, the capital stock not to exceed \$300,000, and the corporation to hold real estate to an amount not exceeding \$100,000. Work was commenced on the road in April, 1866. The company soon after purchased the American House property, corner of Pleasant and Pearl Streets, to be used for offices, stables, and general headquarters. The road was finished and the cars commenced running September 6th of that year. In 1873 the Legislature authorized the corporation to change its name to the Northampton Street Railway, and reduced the capital stock to \$50,000. The road is a trifle more than three miles in length, commencing at the Connecticut River Railroad depot, and ending at corner of Park and Pine Streets, in Florence. In 1873 the road was newly equipped with smaller and lighter cars, which are run regularly every hour. The road is quite an accommodation to the citizens, and is well patronized. The total cost of construction and equipment was \$50,125.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN, 1655 to 1879.

The following is a list of the selectmen of this town from 1655 to 1879:

- 1655.—Mr. Fitch, Richard Lyman, William Miller.
- 1656.—Joseph Parsons, Samuel Wright, Jr., Isaac Sheldon.
- 1657.—William Holton, Robert Bartlet, Thomas Woodford.
- 1658.—Thomas Root, Richard Lyman, and Joseph Parsons.
- 1659-60.—No record.
- 1661.—William Clark, Henry Woodward, Henry Cunliffe, Zachary Field, Sr., John Stebbins.
- 1662.—Capt. Cooke, Lieut. Clarke, Ensign Wilton, John Strong, Edward Baker.
- 1663.—David Wilton, William Clark, Deacon Holton, Joseph Parsons, Robert Bartlet.
- 1664.—Capt. Aaron Cooke, Lieut. David Wilton, Lieut. William Clark, Deacon Holton, Mr. Woodward.
- 1665.—William Clark, David Wilton, Deacon Holton, Henry Woodward, Samuel Wright.
- 1666.—David Wilton, William Clark, Deacon Holton, Thomas Root, Sr., Joseph Parsons.
- 1667.—Mr. Woodward, Thomas Root, Sr., and John Lyman.
- 1668.—William Clark, William Holton, Thomas Hanchett, Josias Dewey, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1669.—Lieut. Wilton, Lieut. Clark, Deacon Holton, Joseph Parsons, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1670.—Henry Woodward, Richard Weller, John King, Medad Pomeroy, Jonathan Hunt.
- 1671.—William Clark, Deacon Holton, Sergt. King, John Stebbins, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1672.—William Clark, David Wilton, Deacon Holton, Henry Woodward, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1673.—Same as above.
- 1674.—David Wilton, John Stebbins, John King, Jonathan Hunt, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1675.—William Clark, Deacon Holton, John Lyman, Henry Woodward, John Stebbins.
- 1676.—William Clark, David Wilton, Thomas Root, Sr., Jonathan Hunt, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1677.—John Lyman, John Stebbins, John King, Jonathan Hunt, and Medad Pomeroy.
- 1678.—Aaron Cooke, William Clark, Deacon Holton, John Stebbins, John King.
- 1679.—William Clark, Joseph Hawley, Jonathan Hunt, Judah Wright, and Medad Pomeroy.
- 1680.—Aaron Cooke, Joseph Hawley, John King, Thomas Strong, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1681.—William Clark, Thomas Judd, Jonathan Hunt, Judah Wright, Ebenezer Strong.
- 1682.—William Clark, John King, Joseph Hawley, Joseph Parsons, and Medad Pomeroy.
- 1683.—Jonathan Hunt, John Clark, Preserved Clapp, John Bridgman, Medad Pomeroy.
- 1684.—Judah Wright, James Wright, Mr. Hawley, Joseph Parsons, John Bridgman.

- 1685.—Capt. Cooke, Deacon Pomeroy, Sergt. King, Jonathan Hunt, Samuel Bartlett.
- 1686.—Jonathan Hunt, Joseph Parsons, Ensign Clapp, Medad Pomeroy, Ebenezer Strong.
- 1687.—Joseph Hawley, John King, Ebenezer Strong, Joseph Parsons, Samuel Wright.
- 1688.—Medad Pomeroy, Samuel Bartlett, Joseph Parsons, Samuel Wright, Sergt. King, Deacon Hunt.
- 1689.—J. King, Ebenezer Strong, Preserved Clapp, John Clark, Medad Pumroy.
- 1690.—Deacon Phelps, Deacon Hunt, Joseph Parsons, Thomas Lyman, John Parsons, Philip Paine.
- 1691.—John King, Sr., Joseph Parsons, Ebenezer Strong, William Holton, Jr., Medad Pumroy.
- 1692.—Jos. Hawley, Ensign Baker, John King, Preserved Clapp, Medad Pumroy.
- 1693.—Capt. Clapp, Jos. Parsons, Samuel Allin, Judah Wright, Samuel Wright.
- 1694.—Jos. Hawley, Noah Cooke, Thomas Lyman, John Clark, Medad Pumroy.
- 1695.—Capt. Clapp, Judah Wright, Samuel Wright, Wm. Clark, Medad Pumroy.
- 1696.—Joseph Parsons, Wm. Holton, Samuel Parsons, Enos Kingsley, Thomas Lyman.
- 1697.—Capt. Clapp, John Clark, Wm. Clark, Thomas Sholders, Medad Pumroy.
- 1698.—Preserved Clapp, John Clark, Judah Wright, Thomas Lyman, and Samuel Wright.
- 1699.—Joseph Hawley, John Parsons, Lyman Weaver, Ebenezer Pomroy, Wm. King.
- 1700.—Joseph Parson, Samuel Marshall, Benjamin Edwards, Medad Pumroy.
- 1701.—Capt. Clapp, Ebenezer Strong, John Clark, Sam'l Wright, Thomas Shelden.
- 1702.—Joseph Hawley, Samuel Parsons, Thomas Lyman, John Clark, Medad Pumroy.
- 1703.—Preserved Clapp, Ebenezer Strong, Judah Wright, Samuel Wright, Ebenezer Wright.
- 1704.—Capt. Clapp, Deacon Clark, Benjamin Edwards, Isaac Shelden, Medad Pumroy.
- 1705.—Ebenezer Strong, Samuel Clark, Benjamin Edwards, Thomas Shelden, and Ebenezer Wright.
- 1706.—Preserved Clapp, Ebenezer Wright, William Southwell, John Stoddard, John King.
- 1707.—Samuel Bartlett, Sr., Samuel Wright, Sr., Samuel Clark, Sr., Nathaniel Phelps, Isaac Shelden.
- 1708.—Preserved Clapp, Samuel Clark, Thomas Shelden, Ebenezer Wright, Wm. Southwell.
- 1709.—Ebenezer Pomroy, Ebenezer Wright, Isaac Shelden, Jonathan Hunt, Ebenezer Strong.
- 1710.—Joseph Parsons, Samuel Clark, Samuel Wright, Isaac Shelden, Thomas Shelden.
- 1711.—John Parsons, Samuel Wright, Benjamin Edwards, Ebenezer Wright, Thomas Strong.
- 1712.—Joseph Parsons, Samuel Clark, Thomas Shelden, Ebenezer Wright, Benj. Edwards.
- 1713.—Samuel Clark, Samuel Marshall, Samuel Wright, Jonathan Hunt, Ebenezer Pumroy.
- 1714.—Joseph Parsons, Thomas Shelden, Ebenezer Wright, Benjamin Edwards, John Clark.
- 1715.—John Stoddard, Ebenezer Pumroy, John King, Ebenezer Wright, Joseph Hawley.
- 1716.—John Stoddard, Joseph Parsons, Ebenezer Pumroy, Samuel Clark, Joseph Hawley.
- 1717.—John Stoddard, Jos. Parsons, Thomas Shelden, Samuel Clark, John Clark.
- 1718.—John Stoddard, Ebenezer Pumroy, Samuel Wright, Ebenezer Strong, Jos. Hawley.
- 1719.—Joseph Parsons, Thomas Shelden, Samuel Clark, John Clark, Jos. Hawley.
- 1720.—Jos. Parsons, Samuel Clark, John Clark, Judah Hutchinson, Joseph Hawley.
- 1721.—Ebenezer Strong, Benj. Lyman, Jno. Kingsley, Ebenezer Parsons, Preserved Clapp.
- 1722.—Col. John Stoddard, Joseph Hawley, Preserved Clapp, Nathaniel Strong, John Clark.
- 1723.—John S. Stoddard, Ebenezer Pumroy, Jos. Hawley, Ebenezer Strong, Jr., Ebenezer Parsons.
- 1724.—E. Wright, Jos. Hawley, E. Parsons, E. Strong, John Clark.
- 1725.—John Stoddard, Preserved Clapp, Samuel Allin, Nath. Strong, and Jos. Hawley.
- 1726.—Ebenezer Pumroy, Ebenezer Wright, Ebenezer Strong, Ebenezer Parsons, John Clark.
- 1727.—Ebenezer Wright, Ebenezer Parsons, Jno. Clark, Preserved Clapp, Jos. Hawley.
- 1728.—Ebenezer Wright, Ebenezer Strong, Ebenezer Parsons, Judah Hutchinson, Jos. Hawley.
- 1729.—John Stoddard, Eben. Pomeroy, P. Clapp, Jno. Clark, Jos. Hawley.
- 1730.—Eben. Pomeroy, Jos. Hawley, Eben. Wright, Eben. Parsons, Preserved Clapp.
- 1731.—Jno. Stoddard, Jno. Hawley, Eben. Parsons, Jonathan Strong, Ebenezer Clark.
- 1732.—Eben. Pomeroy, Jos. Clark, Preserved Clapp, John Parsons, Samuel Clapp.
- 1733.—John Stoddard, Jos. Hawley, Ebenezer Parsons, Samuel Mather, Jonathan Strong.
- 1734.—John Stoddard, Capt. Clapp, Jr., Eben. Parsons, Samuel Mather, Timothy Dwight.
- 1735.—Ens. Ebenezer Parsons, Increase Clark, Samuel Phelps, Capt. Tim. Dwight, Ebenezer Pumroy.
- 1736.—Ens. Ebenezer Parsons, Capt. Preserved Clapp, Capt. Tim. Dwight, Jonathan Strong, Sergt. Joseph Wright.
- 1737.—John Stoddard, Capt. John Clark, Capt. Preserved Clapp, Ebenezer Pumroy, Jr., Samuel Mather.
- 1738.—Ebenezer Pumroy, Capt. John Baker, Capt. Ebenezer Parsons, Dr. Samuel Mather, Increase Clark.
- 1739.—Ebenezer Pumroy, Capt. Ebenezer Parsons, Capt. John Baker, Increase Clark, Samuel Clark.
- 1740.—Col. Stoddard, Col. Dwight, Capt. Clapp, Jonathan Strong, Samuel Mather.
- 1741.—John Stoddard, Timothy Dwight, Samuel Mather, Capt. Preserved Clapp, Capt. Ebenezer Parsons.
- 1742.—John Stoddard, Ebenezer Pumroy, Noah Wright, Capt. John Clark, Samuel Mather.
- 1743.—Not recorded.
- 1744.—Col. Stoddard, Col. Tim. Dwight, Lieut. Noah Wright, Dea. Ebenezer Pumroy, Samuel Mather.
- 1745.—Not recorded.
- 1746.—Lieut. Noah Wright, Dea. Ebenezer Pumroy, Josiah Parsons, Sergt. Ebenezer Hunt, Jonathan Strong.
- 1747.—Maj. Joseph Hawley, Lieut. John Lyman, Samuel Mather, Lieut. Jonathan Hunt, Sergt. Ebenezer Hunt.
- 1748.—Ebenezer Hunt, Dea. Ebenezer Pumroy, Samuel Mather, Noah Clark, Lieut. Noah Wright.
- 1749.—Lieut. Noah Wright, Lieut. John Lyman, Dea. Ebenezer Pumroy, Ebenezer Hunt, Nathaniel Clark, Jr.
- 1750.—Capt. Jonathan Hunt, Dea. Ebenezer Pumroy, Lieut. Gideon Lyman, Jonathan Strong, Jr., Joseph Hawley.
- 1751.—Dea. Waitstill Strong, Ebenezer Kingsley, Lieut. Ebenezer Hunt.
- 1752.—Col. Timothy Dwight, Dr. Samuel Mather, Capt. Noah Wright, Ens. Nathaniel Clark, Ens. Daniel Pumroy.
- 1753.—Dr. Samuel Mather, Ens. Nathaniel Clark, Sergt. Jonathan Strong, Jr., Capt. Timothy Dwight, Maj. Joseph Hawley.
- 1754.—Dr. Samuel Mather, Sergt. Jonathan Strong, Jr., Sergt. Ephraim Wright, Ens. Daniel Pomeroy, Joseph Hawley.
- 1754-72.—There are no records to be found.
- 1772.—Joseph Hawley, Ephraim Wright, Elijah Hunt, Caleb Strong, Jr., T. Dwight.
- 1773.—Joseph Hawley, Esq., Timothy Dwight, Solomon Stoddard, Esq., Benjamin Sheldon, Jr., Dr. Eben. Hunt, Jr.
- 1774.—Joseph Hawley, Esq., Timothy Dwight, Elijah Hunt, Ephraim Wright, Elijah Clark.
- 1775.—Joseph Hawley, Esq., Mr. Ephraim Wright, Josiah Clark, Jr., Elijah Hunt, Elijah Clark.
- 1776.—Joseph Hawley, Ephraim Wright, Elijah Hunt, Jacob Parsons, Ezra Clark.
- 1777.—Ephraim Wright, Jacob Parsons, Josiah Clark, Jr., Elijah Hunt, Caleb Strong.
- 1778.—Caleb Strong, Esq., Jacob Parsons, Elijah Hunt, Abner Barnard, Simeon Parsons.
- 1779.—Joseph Hawley, Esq., Caleb Strong, Esq., Elijah Hunt, Mr. Jacob Parsons, Mr. Abner Barnard.
- 1780.—Joseph Hawley, Esq., Mr. Timothy Dwight, Benjamin Sheldon, Stephen Baker, Dea. Joseph Clark.
- 1781.—Jos. Hawley, Esq., Mr. Quartus Pomeroy, Mr. Abner Barnard, Capt. Joseph Cook, Caleb Strong, Esq.
- 1782.—Hon. Joseph Hawley, Esq., Caleb Strong, Esq., Benj. Sheldon, Elijah Hunt, Abner Barnard.
- 1783.—Hon. Joseph Hawley, Hon. Caleb Strong, Benjamin Sheldon, Elijah Hunt, Stephen Baker.
- 1784.—Caleb Strong, Esq., Benjamin Sheldon, Elijah Hunt, Moses Kingsley, Doctor Eben. Hunt, Jr.
- 1785.—Benj. Sheldon, Elijah Hunt, Moses Kingsley, Doctor Eben. Hunt, Mr. John Lyman.
- 1786.—Elijah Hunt, Benj. Sheldon, Dea. Moses Kingsley, Mr. John Lyman, Dea. Elijah Clark.
- 1787.—Benj. Sheldon, Elijah Clark, Moses Kingsley, Doctor Eben. Hunt, Mr. Joseph Clark.
- 1788.—Elijah Hunt, Deacon Moses Kingsley, Deacon Elijah Clark, Mr. Joseph Clark, Mr. Benj. Sheldon.
- 1789.—Solomon Stoddard, Esq., Samuel Henshaw, Esq., Joseph Clark, Simeon Clapp, Asahel Pomeroy.
- 1790.—Solomon Stoddard, Esq., Samuel Henshaw, Esq., Mr. Joseph Clark, Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, Wm. Lyman, Esq.
- 1791.—Elijah Hunt, Benj. Sheldon, Samuel Henshaw, Eben. Hunt, Joseph Clark.
- 1792.—Eben. Hunt, Samuel Henshaw, Moses Kingsley, Joseph Clark, Josiah Dickinson.
- 1793.—Elijah Hunt, Sol. Stoddard, Joseph Clark, Jona. Strong, Jr., Daniel Wright.
- 1794.—Elijah Hunt, Sol. Stoddard, Samuel Henshaw, Esq., Jona. Strong, Jr., Daniel Wright.
- 1795.—Solomon Stoddard, Daniel Wright, Medad Alvord, Moses Wright, Jos. Cook.
- 1796.—Samuel Henshaw, Esq., Eben. Hunt, Esq., Mr. Josiah Dickinson, Mr. Moses Wright, Mr. Isaac Clark.
- 1797.—Eben. Hunt, Esq., Samuel Henshaw, Esq., Josiah Dickinson, Moses Wright, Isaac Clark.
- 1798.—Mr. Josiah Dickinson, Dr. Levi Shepherd, Mr. Moses Wright, Mr. Jonas Clark, Levi Lyman.

1799.—Levi Shepherd, Josiah Dickinson, Moses Wright, Jonas Clark, Levi Lyman.
 1800.—Moses Wright, Isaac Clark, Levi Lyman, Asahel Pomeroy, Nathaniel Phelps.
 1801.—Asahel Pomeroy, Moses Wright, Levi Lyman, Isaac Clark, William Edwards.
 1802.—Asahel Pomeroy, Moses Wright, Isaac Clark, Levi Lyman, William Edwards.
 1803.—Levi Shepherd, Esq., Maj. Erastus Lyman, Charles Starkweather, Abner Hunt, Asahel Pomeroy.
 1804.—Asahel Pomeroy, Moses Wright, Jos. Lyman, Jr., Esq., Wm. Edwards, Jona. Strong.
 1805.—Asahel Pomeroy, Moses Wright, John Breck, Wm. Edwards, Jonathan Strong.
 1806.—Moses Wright, Asahel Pomeroy, Josiah Dickinson, Jona. Strong, John Breck.
 1807.—Asahel Pomeroy, Moses Wright, Josiah Dickinson, Lemuel Clark, Solomon Stoddard, Jr.
 1808.—Josiah Dickinson, Phineas Parsons, Eli Edwards, Solomon Stoddard, Jr., Jona. Strong.
 1809.—Asahel Pomeroy, Phineas Parsons, Eli Edwards, Jona. Strong, Soin. Stoddard, Jr.
 1810.—Eli Edwards, Jona. Strong, Isaac Gere, Elisha Graves, Phineas Parsons.
 1811.—Asahel Pomeroy, Eli Edwards, Isaac Gere, Asahel Strong, Lewis Strong.
 1812.—Joseph Lyman, Esq., Elisha Graves, Eli Edwards, Joseph Cook, Cephas Clapp.
 1813.—Joseph Lyman, Eli Edwards, Joseph Cook, Elisha Graves, Lemuel Clark.
 1814.—Joseph Lyman, Esq., Elisha Graves, Isaac Clark, Eli Edwards, Oliver Warner.
 1815.—Lewis Strong, Isaac Clark, Oliver Warner, Elisha Strong, Jonas Clark.
 1816.—Isaac C. Bates, Abner Hunt, Preserved Bartlett, Oliver Warner, Elisha Strong.
 1817.—Isaac C. Bates, Oliver Warner, Lemuel Clark, Elisha Strong, David Strong.
 1818.—Jonathan H. Lyman, David Strong, Eli Edwards, Elisha Strong, Oliver Warner.
 1819.—Jonathan H. Lyman, Eli Edwards, David Strong, Elisha Strong, Oliver Warner.
 1820.—Jonathan H. Lyman, Eli Edwards, David Strong, Elisha Strong, Oliver Warner.
 1821.—Asahel Pomeroy, Levi Lyman, Elisha Graves, Elisha Strong, Isaac Damon.
 1822.—Levi Lyman, Asahel Pomeroy, Elisha Graves, Elisha Strong, Isaac Damon.
 1823.—Levi Lyman, Elisha Graves, Elisha Strong, Isaac Damon, Samuel Parsons.
 1824.—Levi Lyman, Samuel Parsons, Joseph Burnell, James Dickinson, James Shepherd.
 1825.—Levi Lyman, Joseph Burnell, Jonathan Strong, Oliver Warner, John Wright.
 1826.—Jonathan Strong, John Wright, Samuel Parsons, Levi Lyman, Joseph Burnell.
 1827.—Levi Lyman, Jonathan Strong, Joseph Burnell, John Wright, Samuel Parsons.
 1828.—Levi Lyman, Jonathan Strong, Joseph Burnell, John Wright, Samuel Parsons.
 1829.—Levi Lyman, Jonathan Strong, Joseph Burnell, John Wright, Samuel Parsons.
 1830.—John Wright, Samuel Parsons, Eliphalet Williams, William W. Thompson, Jonathan Strong.
 1831.—Eliphalet Williams, John Wright, Samuel Parsons, Azariah Clapp, Joseph Burnell.
 1832.—Eliphalet Williams, Samuel Parsons, Azariah Clapp, Joseph Burnell, Thomas W. Shepard.
 1833.—Eliphalet Williams, Samuel Parsons, Azariah Clapp, Joseph Burnell, Samuel Whitmarsh.
 1834.—Samuel Whitmarsh, Azariah Clapp, Eliphalet Williams, John Wright, William W. Thompson.
 1835.—John Wright, Azariah Clapp, Julius Phelps, William W. Partridge, George Cook.
 1836.—John Wright, Azariah Clapp, Julius Phelps, William W. Partridge, George Cook.
 1837.—William W. Partridge, George Cook, Joseph Warner, Azariah Clapp, William Clark.
 1838.—William W. Partridge, George Cook, Joseph Warner, Azariah Clapp, Jona. H. Butler.
 1839.—W. W. Partridge, Azariah Clapp, George Cook, Joseph Warner, Theodore Clapp.
 1840.—William W. Partridge, George Cook, Benjamin Barrett, Thomas W. Shepard, Amri Allen.
 1841.—W. W. Partridge, Benjamin Barrett, George Cook, Oren Munger, John P. Williston.
 1842.—W. W. Partridge, Benjamin Barrett, George Cook, Oren Munger, John P. Williston.
 1843.—William W. Partridge, George Cook, Amasa D. Wade.
 1844.—John P. Williston, George Shepard, Samuel Williams.
 1845.—Samuel Williams, Geo. Shepard, Amasa D. Wade, Milo J. Smith, Chester Clark.

1846.—Samuel Williams, Geo. Shepard, Amasa D. Wade, Milo J. Smith, Wm. W. Partridge.
 1847.—Samuel Williams, Milo J. Smith, W. W. Partridge, Amasa D. Wade, Ansel Jewett.
 1848.—Wm. W. Partridge, Charles Smith, Henry Strong, Lyman Kingsley, Ebenezer Strong.
 1849.—Charles Smith, Lyman Kingsley, Henry Smith, Ebenezer Strong, Amasa D. Wade.
 1850.—Samuel Parsons, George Shepard, David Ivy, Wm. Parsons, Samuel Day.
 1851.—Samuel Day, William Clark, Chauncey Clark.
 1852.—Samuel Day, Porter Nutting, John W. Wilson.
 1853.—Harvey Smith, Charles Clark, Sydney L. Clark, Lucius Lewis.
 1854.—Charles Clark, Samuel Williams, Oliver Warner.
 1855.—Azariah Clapp, Charles Clark, Oliver Warner, Justin Thayer, Samuel L. Parsons.
 1856.—Oliver Warner, Azariah Clapp, Justin Thayer, Charles Strong (2d), Luke Lyman.
 1857.—Samuel L. Parsons, Justin Thayer, Luke Lyman, Milo J. Smith, Edward Parsons.
 1858.—Samuel L. Hill, J. B. Graves, Hervey Smith, Milo J. Smith, Luke Lyman.
 1859.—John B. Graves, Luke Lyman, Samuel L. Parsons, Milo J. Smith, Haynes K. Starkweather.
 1860.—John B. Graves, John F. Warner, Luke Lyman, S. S. Wright, H. K. Starkweather, Jr.
 1861.—John B. Graves, S. S. Wright, John F. Warner, H. K. Starkweather, Jr., Nathaniel Day.
 1862.—John B. Graves, Nathaniel Day, John F. Warner, S. S. Wright, H. K. Starkweather, Jr.
 1863.—John B. Graves, Nathaniel Day, H. K. Starkweather, Jr., John F. Warner, Emory B. Wells.
 1864.—John B. Graves, Nathaniel Day, H. K. Starkweather, Jr., John F. Warner, Emory B. Wells.
 1865.—John B. Graves, Emory B. Wells, H. K. Starkweather, Jr., John F. Warner, Nathaniel Day.
 1866.—H. K. Starkweather, Jr., John B. Graves, Emory B. Wells, John F. Warner, Nathaniel Day.
 1867.—H. K. Starkweather, Nathaniel Day, Ebenezer Strong, Milo J. Smith, Charles Strong (2d).
 1868.—H. K. Starkweather, Nathaniel Day, Milo J. Smith, Ebenezer Strong, Charles Strong (2d).
 1869.—H. K. Starkweather, Ebenezer Strong, Nathaniel Day, Milo J. Smith, Charles Strong (2d).
 1870.—Haynes K. Starkweather, Ebenezer Strong, George A. Burr, William F. Quigley, Joseph C. Williams.
 1871.—H. K. Starkweather, Ebenezer Strong, George A. Burr, William F. Quigley, Joseph C. Williams.
 1872.—Haynes K. Starkweather, Ebenezer Strong, George A. Burr, Joseph C. Williams, W. F. Quigley.
 1873.—Haynes K. Starkweather, Ebenezer Strong, George A. Burr, J. C. Williams, W. F. Quigley.
 1874.—H. K. Starkweather, Ebenezer Strong, J. C. Williams, W. F. Quigley, George A. Burr.
 1875.—H. K. Starkweather, J. L. Otis, J. C. Williams.
 1876.—M. H. Spaulding, J. L. Otis, J. C. Williams.
 1877.—Luke Lyman, Marcus Morton, Oren Storer.
 1878.—Luke Lyman, Oren Storer, Marcus Morton.
 1879.—Luke Lyman, Oren Storer, Marcus Morton.

MEMBERS OF GENERAL COURT.

1834.—Asahel Strong, Chas. E. Forbes, Seth Strong, Solomon Stoddard, Jr.
 1835.—Isaac C. Bates, Asahel Strong, Seth Strong, Solomon Stoddard, Jr.
 1836.—Thomas Pratt, C. P. Huntington, William Clark, Jr., Samuel Strong.
 1837.—C. P. Huntington, Roswell Hubbard, Solomon Stoddard.
 1838.—Eliphalet Williams, Joseph Warner, J. P. Strong.
 1839.—Eliphalet Williams, Wm. Clark, Jr., Calvin Strong.
 1840.—Charles P. Huntington, Cornelius Delano.
 1841.—Charles P. Huntington, Oren Mungan.
 1842.—Benjamin Barrett, Milo J. Smith.
 1843.—Erastus Hopkins, Nathan Dikeman.
 1844.—Erastus Hopkins, W. W. Partridge.
 1845.—Erastus Hopkins, Henry Dikeman.
 1846.—Elisha Strong, W. A. Hawley.
 1847.—Erastus Hopkins, Charles S. Smith.
 1848.—Erastus Hopkins, Wm. Parsons.
 1849.—Erastus Hopkins, Wm. Parsons.
 1850.—No choice.
 1851.—Erastus Hopkins, Azariah Clapp.
 1852.—No choice.
 1853.—Oliver Warner, Daniel Kingsley.
 1854.—No choice.
 1855.—Daniel Kingsley, Samuel L. Parsons.
 1856.—Erastus Hopkins, John Deming.
 1857-58.—W. F. Arnold.
 1859.—Samuel L. Parsons.
 1860-61.—Daniel G. Littlefield.
 1862-63.—Erastus Hopkins.
 1864-66.—Lewis J. Dudley.
 1867.—W. F. Arnold.

1868.—H. K. Starkweather.
 1869-71.—W. F. Arnold.
 1872.—L. J. Dudley.
 1873.—Porter Nutting.
 1874.—Isaac Stone, Wm. H. Gaylord.
 1875-76.—Mark H. Spaulding.
 1877.—John L. Otis, Timothy G. Spaulding.
 1878.—Wm. M. Gaylord.

FLORENCE.

This locality was first settled by a family named Warner, and was formerly known as the Warner School District. It is evident that for more than a century the population centred chiefly in the village of Northampton, for as late as 1812 there were only seven houses within its limits, viz., those of Enoch Jewett, where Samuel A. Bottum now lives, of Oliver Warner, who kept a hotel, Wm. Warner, known as the Bosworth place, now the site of Cosmian Hall, Josiah White, Gains Burt, Capt. Julius Phelps, and Joseph Warner, and even as late as 1847 there were only about a dozen houses in the district.

The village received its name from Florence, the great silk emporium of Italy. It had previously been known as the "Community," "Bensonville," and Greenville.

One of the first enterprises started in Florence was the manufacture of silk, by the late Samuel Whitmarsh, in 1835. In June of that year Mr. Whitmarsh purchased of William Clark about 400 acres of land, embracing the site of the present village, except perhaps some of the upland near the sewing-machine company's works. A company was formed with a capital of \$150,000, called the New York and Northampton Silk Company. Ebenezer Jackson, Charles H. Talbot, and others were connected with the enterprise. The purchase included the oil-mill of Mr. White and the water-privilege.

The company erected the brick building now used by the Greenville Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of silks, but before its completion some machinery was put in the oil-mill. Mr. Whitmarsh soon after went to Europe in search of a better variety of mulberry than was then grown here. He obtained seeds of a variety which he called the "Alpine mulberry." About 100 acres of the meadow land were set with this mulberry. The excitement over the mulberry-trees was almost marvelous, and the people all over the country seemed to grow crazy on the subject. It proved a speculative bubble which, when it burst, brought ruin to thousands. This silk enterprise attracted considerable attention, and Daniel Webster, Abbott Lawrence, and James K. Mills, famous for their advocacy of protection to home industries, came here to inspect it. A small quantity of sewing-silk was manufactured, and samples of plain and figured satins were woven. Specimens of the latter were taken to Washington by Mr. Whitmarsh and presented to Henry Clay. Mr. Whitmarsh left the company after two years, and little was done afterward. In 1840 the property was purchased by Capt. Joseph Conant, of Mansfield, Conn., and he sold it in 1842 to the Community Association. From 1841 to 1846 there flourished here an association called the "Community," which gave considerable notoriety to the village. The objects of the association were "progress toward a better state of society and the development of a true social and moral life." Its founders were doubtless attracted to this point in consequence of the failure of the silk company and the sale of its property. The total investment of the association in real estate reached \$50,000, its members numbered 150, and the estate included about 500 acres of land, a silk-factory, saw- and grist-mills, and four or five houses. Its business was divided into departments, each branch being under the management of a special director. One department of its business was the manufacture of silk, and from that beginning has been developed the present flourishing Nonotuck Silk Company. In 1846 the association was dissolved, but it laid the foundation of the present busy and thriving village. The leading men engaged in the association were S. L. Hill, Geo.

W. Benson, Capt. Joseph Conant, David Mack, and William Adam. Another outgrowth of this association was the "Free Congregational Society,"* which is now in a flourishing condition.

The first store was opened in Florence in 1850 by I. S. Parsons, son of Capt. Samuel Parsons and S. L. Hill.

The post-office was established in December, 1852, with Mr. Parsons as postmaster. The postmaster at Northampton strenuously opposed the establishment of the office, but the Florence people finally triumphed.

THE FLORENCE KINDERGARTEN

was started in 1874, under the management of Mrs. C. B. Aldrich. At first it was carried on in the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel L. Hill, and for a short time in "Lower Cosmian Hall," and in 1876 a building was erected by Mr. Hill expressly for this purpose, with grounds set apart for it suitable to be used in connection with it for plant culture by the children. The institution was placed under the direction of a board of trustees, and made free to all the people of Florence, each one contributing such sum as he felt disposed. Mrs. Aldrich still remains the principal, and there are several assistant Kindergartens employed with her. The experiment thus far has proved a very great success, and is becoming more and more beneficial as people begin to see its advantages and avail themselves of them for their children. In connection with the Kindergarten regular meetings are held at the Kindergarten building, called "mothers' meetings," where the mothers of Florence meet and consider such matters as relate to the care and culture of their children. In 1877 a training-class for Kindergartens was started in connection with the Kindergarten. The Kindergarten and training-class have gained quite a reputation in all parts of the United States, and there is every prospect that the benefits which its founder desired to bestow upon the Florence people will be realized more and more as the institution continues, and the people will have advantages as to the culture of their children such as few other places will ever possess.

FREE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF FLORENCE.

This society was probably the first religious body in the world to organize on a platform of entire freedom of thought and speech.

About thirty-five years ago, a band of noble men and women tried at Florence a somewhat crude experiment of a new form of social life. Their ideal was high, their motives evidently pure; but, their pecuniary means being too limited for the successful working of their praiseworthy undertaking, the enterprise was, after a few years, given up. In all their public meetings freedom of discussion was maintained. Some of the members of the association remained in Florence, and they and their friends held Sunday meetings in that place, though not regularly, down to the time of the formation of the Free Congregational Society of Florence.

In pursuance of the following call, signed by 27 citizens of Florence who had been interested in these Sunday exercises, and who believed that the friends of religious freedom should avail themselves of the strength there is in union and organized effort, a meeting was held at the time and place therein named.

"To the People of Florence and vicinity:

"All interested in the promotion of good morals, general education, and liberal religious sentiments, whether Catholic or Protestant, or of whatever sect, creed, or nationality, are invited to meet in the South School-House, on Sunday, May 3, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P.M., to organize arrangements for the better attainment of the objects above-named."

At the meeting a society was organized by the adoption and signing of the following articles of agreement:

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Florence and its vicinity, in the town of Northampton, wishing to avail ourselves of the advantages of associate effort for our advancement in truth and goodness, and for the promotion of general intel-

* See history elsewhere.

ligence, good morals, and liberal religious sentiments, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a body corporate under the name of the 'Free Congregational Society of Florence.'

"Respecting in each other and in all the right of intellect and conscience to be free, and holding it to be the duty of every one to keep his mind and heart at all times open to receive the truth and follow its guidance, we set up no theological condition of membership, and neither demand nor expect uniformity of doctrinal belief, asking only unity of purpose to seek and accept the right and true, and an honest aim and effort to make these the rule of life. And, recognizing the brotherhood of the human race and the equality of human rights, we make no distinction as to the conditions and rights of membership in this society, on account of sex, color, or nationality."

When it became necessary to provide or erect a suitable church edifice, it was found that the society was not incorporated as the statute required in order to hold property. To secure this right a new organization was formed on the 10th of April, 1872, the old society continuing, on its original platform, to exercise all the educational and religious functions for which it was originally founded.

Charles C. Burleigh, who had been for a number of years prior to May 3, 1863, employed as Sunday lecturer at Florence, remained as resident speaker of the Free Congregational Society of Florence from that date until April 6, 1873, when he resigned. In May, 1871, Miss Elizabeth M. Powell, now Mrs. Henry H. Bond, began to officiate as associate resident speaker, and continued until May, 1872, when Rowland Connor took her place, and officiated in that capacity until the resignation of Mr. Burleigh, when Mr. Connor became resident speaker, and held the office until Aug. 1, 1874. From this last-mentioned date the society had no resident speaker until Sept. 1, 1875, when David H. Clark, the present incumbent, took the office.

The resident speaker is not, like the minister or pastor of other religious societies, the mouth-piece of the members, voicing the doctrines of a cast-iron creed; he speaks only for himself, and his utterances, like those of any other member, are open at all times to criticism. He is usually engaged to speak for a portion of the year, as it is the purpose, and has been the practice, of the society to have, during each year, a variety of speakers, so that every phase of thought shall be fairly represented.

When the society was first organized, its meetings were held in the district school-house; but on Sunday, April 17, 1864, it began to hold meetings in the new chapel and hall built for the purpose, in the then new building called Florence Hall. The use of the chapel, hall, and library-room for ten years was given to the society by its president. In 1874 a spacious and beautiful edifice, called Cosmian Hall, was completed, having been erected for the uses of the society by the subscriptions of members and others; the larger part being contributed by its generous-hearted president. Cosmian Hall cost about \$40,000, and includes an attractive and richly-decorated auditorium, capable of seating 700 persons, a choice organ, and a spacious and amply-furnished stage, upon which dramatic entertainments are frequently given during the winter. The basement contains "Lower Cosmian Hall" and a suite of rooms which constitute the parlors and culinary department of the "Ladies' Industrial Union," an auxiliary of the society.

It is the aim of the society to maintain a free platform; to offer a cordial welcome to all shades of honest conviction and opinion. It has been addressed by women as well as men,—the representatives of Judaism, orthodox and heterodox Christianity, Spiritualists, Scientists, Theists, and Atheists,—and cherishes the persuasion that in this free exchange of ideas and hospitality to diverse religious theories is the surest promise of the truth which Lord Bacon pronounces "the sovereign good of human nature."

Among the prominent names who have addressed the society, some of them repeatedly, are Theodore D. Weld, John Weiss, Samuel Longfellow, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, D. A. Wasson, Charles E. Norton, A. Bronson Alcott, Parker Pillsbury, Mrs.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Wm. J. Potter, Frederick Douglass, M. D. Conway, William Lloyd Garrison, Francis E. Abbott, Beriah Green, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Wm. H. Burleigh, Henry C. Wright, Lucy Stone, Rabbi Schleisinger, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Samuel Johnson, Josiah P. Quincy, Horace Seaver, John W. Chadwick, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, William Denton, Susan B. Anthony, S. H. Morse, Giles B. Stebbins, J. L. Hatch, Mrs. E. A. Kingsbury, Dio Lewis, B. F. Underwood, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Prof. C. S. Chandler, John T. Sargent, Frederic Frothingham, S. J. Finney, John F. Moors, Erastus Hopkins, Susan H. Wixon, Elder F. W. Evans, Dr. R. T. Trall, Mrs. M. W. Campbell, Chas. Lenox Remond, Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, Edward C. Towne, Mrs. Nellie T. Brigham, Stephen S. Foster, Henry B. Blackwell, and George Thompson.

The present officers are as follows: Moderator, Samuel L. Hill; Clerk, A. G. Hill; Treasurer, A. T. Lilly; Executive Committee, Seth Hunt, A. T. Lilly, and Joseph Marsh; Committee on Music, L. F. S. Plympton, Mrs. M. B. Learned, and George Shepard; Committee on Sunday-school, D. H. Clark, Miss M. W. Bond, Mrs. H. Clark, Miss Sarah Titcomb, and J. M. Davis; Committee on Charity, A. Eldredge, E. L. Hammond, Mrs. Henry Gould, H. Townsend, R. M. Branch, and Miss Julia M. Lilly.

THE FLORENCE CHURCH.

In the fall of 1860 a movement was made for erecting a church edifice in Florence, Northampton. Land for this purpose and for a parsonage was given by the Greenville Manufacturing Company of that place. The requisite funds were raised by subscription, friends in the centre of the town making liberal contributions. The immediate success of the effort was in large measure due to the earnest co-operation of Rev. Z. Eddy, D.D., pastor of the First Church. In the chapel of that church, on Saturday, the 20th day of October, 1860, the "Florence Church Society" was organized. The subscribers to the building-fund were also present, and united with the society in choosing a building committee, consisting of Messrs. D. G. Littlefield, A. L. Williston, I. S. Parsons, Joel Hayden, and J. P. Williston. In the following spring the edifice was commenced, and by the ensuing fall it was finished and paid for.

On the 9th of October, 1861, 26 members of different evangelical churches, having adopted the subjoined Confession of Faith and Covenant, were regularly organized by an ecclesiastical council into a Church of Christ, and in the afternoon of the same day their house of worship was dedicated to the Lord. For six months after this they had the services of Rev. T. A. Leete, who had also labored with them for some time previous to the organization. He was then succeeded by Rev. S. O. Dyer, who supplied the pulpit for the term of three months. On the 15th of December, 1862, Rev. Horace C. Hovey was called to settle as pastor, and on the 5th of February, 1863, he was duly installed.

A special work of grace was enjoyed in the spring of 1863, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of 27 persons, who, on the profession of their faith, were admitted to the church.

On the 25th of August, 1866, Rev. Horace C. Hovey offered his resignation, was released by a mutual council September 3d, and closed his labors with this church Oct. 1, 1866.

On the 21st of the same month Rev. E. G. Cobb was called to settle as pastor, and on the 6th of December, 1866, was duly installed.

An encouraging season of religious interest was enjoyed in the spring of 1867, and another in the spring of 1871. Both these seasons began with the week of prayer, and resulted in the addition of cheering numbers to the church of such as we hope will be saved.

The following were the first members: Thomas Pomeroy, Sarah Pomeroy, Joseph B. Whitehouse, Martha A. White-

house, A. Lyman Williston, Sarah T. Williston, Julius Phelps, Edith Phelps, Anson B. Clark, Sarah M. Clark, Israel A. Graves, Sarah Graves, Thomas Gladden, Mary O. Leete, Leavitt Beals, Mary A. Beals, Mehetable Pond, William C. Bamforth, Martha E. Bamforth, Plympton H. Smith, Mary A. Smith, Eleanor M. Squires, Eliza Whitehouse, Susan P. Smith, Isaac S. Parsons, and Anna S. Parsons.

A chapel for the use of prayer-meetings was built in 1864, at a cost of \$2000, exclusive of the land which was donated by the Greenville Manufacturing Company. Parlors, cloak-rooms, etc., were added to the chapel in 1877, at a cost of about \$3000, and in the following year the church was re-frescoed, organ-recess built, new organ put in, etc., at a cost of about \$1500. The church has ever been in a prosperous condition, and has received an average of 25 members annually since its organization. The largest number—37—joined March 5, 1871.

The present membership numbers 201. The present officers are as follows: Rev. E. G. Cobb, Pastor; Thomas Pomeroy, A. L. Williston, A. B. Clark, A. C. Estabrook, W. L. Wilcox, and William M. Smith, Deacons; A. B. Clark, Clerk; A. L. Williston, Treasurer; and William M. Smith, Superintendent.

THE FLORENCE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist church organization effected in Florence was in the spring of 1855, although congregations from time to time assembled to hear itinerant preachers as far back as 1848. In this year, 1855, Rev. Jonas M. Clark, now living in Northampton, was stationed in Florence, and under his administration the first class-meeting was formed; likewise a Sunday-school, which became prosperous. The Sunday-school library was a gift of a Mrs. Douglas, then residing at Dr. Munde's Water-Cure. The society numbered 25 members, and the congregation ranged from 60 to 100.

The church building was erected in the years 1873-74, at a cost of \$10,000, and was finished and dedicated in September of the latter year,—that is, it was finished as far as the vestry and the exterior are concerned; but the upper interior of the building remains at present (March, 1879) unfinished, although an effort is now being made to complete it. The size of the building is 76 by 46 feet, of wood, and is situated at the corner of Main and Park Streets.

Services were held, previous to building the church, in Parsons' Hall. Jan. 22, 1871, Davis Hall was rented for the use of the society. From 1858 till 1870 Florence was abandoned by the Northeast Conference, no preacher being sent there. But in 1870 the Methodists in the place made a move, requested preaching, and obtained it.

The following are names of pastors of the church: Rev. Jonas M. Clark, 1855, one year; Rev. W. M. Hubbard, 1856, one year; Rev. John Noon, 1857, one year. No preaching regularly until July, 1870, when Rev. J. S. Whedon, of Northampton, preached a few months by request. Occasional preaching was done by Mr. Joseph Zwifvill and George E. Sanderson, of Wilbraham Academy. The church was reorganized in January, 1871, and at a Quarterly Conference held by L. R. Thayer, D.D., presiding elder, Rev. J. Zwifvill was appointed preacher in charge. But in the spring of 1871, Rev. T. W. Bishop was appointed by the Northeast Conference, and remained here two years. His successor was W. H. Cook, who remained here two years. His successor was R. F. Holway, who stayed three years. His successor was Rev. F. Bowler, present pastor.

The present trustees of the church are as follows: H. K. Parsons, G. F. Miller, D. W. Goodell, C. Humphrey, H. A. Crosby, C. Damon, F. W. Moore, J. A. Bray, and A. Back.

The church membership is 117.

LEEDS.

This village, which has been rendered famous by the extent of its manufactures and the disastrous flood of 1874, is pleas-

antly located on Mill River, in the northwest part of the town of Northampton.

The village was first known as a portion of the Rail Hill school district, and was afterward known as Shepherd's Hollow, or Shepherd's Factory, until 1849, when it received its present name in honor of Thomas Musgrave, the first postmaster at the place, who was a native of Leeds, England.

The pioneer building within its limits was the dwelling of Luke Day, erected in 1793. Other dwellings were erected about this time on the road leading to Williamsburg by James Smith, Calvin Clark, and Nehemiah Washburne.

The excellent water-power afforded by Mill River at this point early attracted the attention of manufacturers and capitalists, and the first manufactory in the town of Northampton was established here, and for many years it was the most active portion of the town.

The first industry started was a saw-mill, built by Joseph Burnell in 1800. A cotton-mill was erected on the same site by Job Cotton, in 1808, and in 1812 a cotton-mill was erected a short distance below by Col. James Shepherd. These mills were subsequently consolidated, and both operated as woolen-mills by the brothers James, Thomas, and Charles Shepherd, sons of the first druggist in Northampton, Dr. Levi Shepherd. This firm changed several times, and when it was abandoned in 1857, it was known as the Northampton Woolen-Manufacturing Company.

The first broadcloth in this country was made in Leeds. The weaver's name was Benjamin Jackson.

Another early manufactory in Leeds was a woolen-mill, built by Sidney Webster in 1813. It was subsequently purchased by James, Chester, and Calvin Cook, Jr., and conducted under the name of the Cook Brothers. The establishment was burned in 1823, but was, however, immediately rebuilt and carried on by the same firm until 1827, when they failed, and the property passed into the possession of the Shepherds.

In 1828 a hammer and screw-driver factory was built by J. D. Kellogg, and in 1835 he erected a larger establishment, which was located a short distance above the Nonotuck Silk-Mill.

Another prominent industry in Leeds is the Mill River Button Company. The manufacture of buttons from vegetable ivory was commenced by A. P. Critchlow, in 1860, in a wooden building, which was burned in 1870. This was replaced by a brick edifice, which was destroyed in the great flood of 1874. In 1870, Mr. Critchlow disposed of his business to George P. Warner, who conducted it until 1874 under the name of the Critchlow Ivory Button Company. The disaster of 1874 seemed to almost paralyze the business, but in the same year a new mill was built, and the business has since been conducted under the name of the Mill River Button Company.

In 1867 the Northampton Emery-Wheel Company was organized at Florence, by J. L. Otis and L. B. Williams, with a capital of \$10,000. The business was commenced in 1868, and continued at Florence until 1870, when the company was reorganized, capital increased to \$40,000, and the establishment removed to Leeds.

The people at Leeds have ever manifested a lively interest in schools, and as early as 1814 a school-house was built, which stood on the site now occupied by the lumber-yard of the Nonotuck Silk-Mill.

The first store was opened by the woolen company.

May 13, 1874, Leeds was one of the attractive and prosperous manufacturing villages of the State. The following day it was swept from existence by the rushing waters from the broken reservoir. Nothing stayed the fitful torrent. It obliterated streets and swept away mills and dwellings. The loss to the town was immense, and then, when it is told that 51 human beings perished, it confronts us in all its horrors.* None of

* See history of Mill River disaster elsewhere in this work.

the manufactories were, however, removed, and steps were at once taken to rebuild and repair, and Leeds has now resumed its former activity.

NONOTUCK HALL.

Nonotuck Hall and School-House was erected in 1876. It is a commodious and substantial brick structure, two stories in height, and beautifully located. The lower story is used for school purposes, and the upper story for a hall. It was erected at a cost of about \$17,000, \$7,000 of which was paid by the town, and \$10,000, including furniture, fixtures, etc., by Lucius Dimmock, a public-spirited and generous citizen, one of the proprietors of the Nonotuck Silk-Mill. The hall is one of the most complete in all its interior decorations and appointments in Western Massachusetts, and the building is lighted by gas and heated with steam. Mr. Dimmock cannot be commended too highly for his indefatigable efforts and generosity in furnishing Leeds with this thoroughly-equipped edifice.

SECOND REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Benj. B. Clark, Co. D; must. May 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Jos. C. Clark, Co. D; must. May 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.
 John Cahill, Jr., Co. D; must. May 25, 1861; disch. for disab., Jan. 27, 1863.
 Jerry Daley, Co. K; must. May 25, 1861; died Dec. 23, 1863.
 Edward G. Hoyt, Co. K; must. May 25, 1861; disch. June 10, 1864.
 Lewis Bianchi, must. Aug. 26, 1864.
 Michael Bennet, must. July 21, 1864.
 Henry W. Cole, Co. K; must. May 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 6, 1864.
 Peter Carter, Co. K; must. May 25, 1861; disch. for disab., Jan. 17, 1863.
 Richard Collins, Co. A; must. Jan. 7, 1864.
 Moses Caswell, Co. H; must. July 21, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Geo. Carey, Co. H; must. July 21, 1864.
 Jacob Cohn, must. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. July 29, 1865.
 John Conners, must. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Alfred Denten, must. June 3, 1864.
 John Eberhardt, Co. A; must. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Geo. Fisher, Co. G; must. June 1, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Thomas Flynn, must. July 19, 1864.
 Ferdinand Gezenback, Co. A; must. June 9, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Thomas Hanley, Co. A; must. June 7, 1864.
 Thomas Hallenell, Co. A; must. June 8, 1864.
 John Handley, Co. A; must. June 2, 1864.
 Joseph Laintant, Co. C; must. July 16, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Chas. Munson, Co. C; must. June 6, 1864; sick in hospital when the regt. was disch.
 Patrick Murray, must. June 7, 1864.
 Chas. Miller, must. June 8, 1864.
 James Murphy, must. June 1, 1864.
 James Murray, must. July 20, 1864.
 Martin Maquinn, must. July 21, 1864.
 Adolph Nildentre, must. July 16, 1864.
 Thomas Moore, must. July 23, 1864.
 Paul Offinger, must. June 8, 1864.
 John Ryan, Co. B; must. June 8, 1864.
 Geo. Wilson, Co. G; must. July 20, 1864.
 John Quinn, must. June 3, 1864.
 John Rearden, must. July 21, 1864.
 Joseph F. Shepherd, Co. I; must. May 25, 1861; disch. for disab., June 5, 1862.
 Henry Smith, Co. B; must. June 8, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Patrick Sullivan, Co. A; must. June 7, 1864.
 Henry Speiver, Co. A; must. June 7, 1864.
 Albert Schneider, Co. C; must. July 16, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
 Patrick Scanlan, Co. C; must. July 16, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.

NINTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Hercules Butler, Co. B; must. Aug. 19, 1863; trans. to 32d Regt., June 9, 1864.

Henry Conklin, Co. E; must. Aug. 18, 1863; sub. for Watson L. Smith.
 John A. Reynolds, Co. A; must. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to 32d Regt., June 10, 1864.
 Patrick Sweeney, Co. F; must. Aug. 19, 1863; sub. for O. A. Skilton; trans. to Navy.
 James Welch, Co. A; must. Aug. 9, 1863; sub. for John Metcalf; disch. for disab., Dec. 15, 1863.

TENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Maj. W. R. Marsh, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. June 14, 1862.
 Capt. J. B. Parsons, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-col., July 25, 1862; disch. July 1, 1864.
 Lieut. J. H. Weatherell, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to capt., Sept. 8, 1862; died from wounds, June 20, 1864.
 Lieut. Chas. H. Brewster, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Sept. 29, 1862; disch. July 1, 1864.
 James H. Brame, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; killed in action at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
 Lewis Day, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., Oct. 28, 1861.
 John A. Nims, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., July 18, 1862.
 Wm. J. Bishop, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to capt., Sept. 23, 1863; disch. July 1, 1864.
 Alanson E. Munyan, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1862; died of wounds, May 5, 1864.
 H. A. Brown, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1863; disch. July 1, 1864.
 Charles H. Bigelow, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Edwin Bates, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., July 15, 1861.
 Frank Boies, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; killed in action, no date.
 Wm. H. Bullard, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Frederick W. Clark, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1862.
 John H. Cook, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., July 16, 1862.
 Thomas Cahill, Co. E; must. June 21, 1861; disch. June 28, 1864.
 Chas. H. Daniels, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Chas. S. Edwards, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Lewis Endicott, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; trans. to Sig. Corps, Oct. 7, 1863.
 Ezra Hines, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Eben M. Johnson, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; re-enlisted; trans. to 37th.
 Wm. M. Kingsley, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 17, 1864.
 Marcus T. Moody, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for pro., Sept. 18, 1862.
 Edward F. Moody, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.

SMITH'S FERRY

is a station on the Connecticut River Railroad, about four miles south of Northampton. The locality was first called "Lyman's Farms," then "South Farms," later "South Harbor," and in 1835 or 1836 was given its present name.

THE REBELLION OF 1861-65.

The inhabitants of Northampton responded promptly to the call for troops in 1861, and during the war furnished 751 men, 104 of whom enlisted for nine months, 29 for one year, and the remainder for three years. Seventy-one thousand five hundred and twelve dollars was paid for bounties, \$5234 of which was refunded by the act of the Legislature of 1863 equalizing the bounties throughout the State.

The following are the names of those who enlisted from this town, as compiled by H. K. Starkweather, Esq., in 1868:

Linus P. Noble, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Alvin Rust, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 E. H. Stanley, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, July 30, 1862.
 Wm. L. Strong, Co. C; must. June 1, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Geo. S. Bliss, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for pro., Nov. 18, 1862.
 Sidney S. Williams, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; taken prisoner, May 12, 1864; relieved at close of war.
 Frederick C. Wright, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for pro., Aug. 21, 1861.
 Wm. Mather, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Thos. Gordon, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 5, 1861.
 James Tuttle, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861.
 Albert Witherell, Co. E; must. June 21, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Hiram P. Prentiss, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., March 2, 1863.
 Chas. A. Rogers, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Geo. M. Kellogg, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Flavel Shurtleff, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; pro. to capt., July 31, 1862; disch. July 6, 1864.
 Henry W. Parsons, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; died at Washington, Oct. 7, 1861.
 Calvin B. Kingsley, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., April 20, 1862.
 Geo. C. Wells, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1864.
 James H. Abbott, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
 Wm. B. Allen, must. March 19, 1862; hospital steward; re-enl. in 37th.
 Constant E. Bamerat, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; killed in action, May 3, 1863.
 Timothy Brown, Co. D; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., Dec. 23, 1862.
 Norman S. Cornwell, Co. C; must. Oct. 18, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
 C. N. Chamberlain, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; hosp. surg.; trans. to U. S. A.
 Henry French, Co. E; must. June 21, 1861; died April 19, 1862.
 Chas. Hickey, Co. E; must. June 21, 1861; re-enl., Co. K, 37th.
 David E. Hoxie, Co. C; must. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. for disab., March 20, 1863.
 Chas. McIntyre, Co. E; must. June 21, 1861.
 Henry L. Nichols, Co. E; must. June 21, 1861; disch. July 1, 1864.
 Edwin S. Pease, Co. C; must. Oct. 18, 1861; died Feb. 4, 1863.
 George L. Thayer, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., Jan. 22, 1863.
 Chas. C. Wells, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disability.
 James Welch, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863.

Chas. H. Thompson, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; disch. for disab., Aug. 12, 1861.
 Patrick Lovett, Co. C; must. Nov. 6, 1862; killed in action, July 12, 1864.
 Dennis Shay, Co. C; must. Nov. 6, 1862; disch. July 1, 1864.
 Wallace B. Cullen, Co. C; must. March 18, 1862.
 Chas. W. Evans, must. March 31, 1862.
 Henry F. Fisk, must. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Frederick H. Crockett, must. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Chas. S. Dodge, Co. C; must. Sept. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Michael Timothy, Co. D; must. Oct. 14, 1862; disch. for disab., March 12, 1863.
 Wm. A. Ely, Co. C; must. June 21, 1861; re-enl. in 37th.
 George F. Hubbard, Co. H; must. Dec. 21, 1863; trans. to 37th.
 James Londergan, Co. E; trans. to 37th.
 John O'Brien, Co. E; must. Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to 37th; disch. June 21, 1865.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

William Stone, must. July 18, 1864.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

James Watson, must. July 20, 1864.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Chas. H. Lewis, must. March 30, 1864.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Francis W. Warren, Co. K; must. July 18, 1861.
 Frederick Rockman, Co. K; must. June 6, 1864.
 John G. Becker, Co. K; must. June 7, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Edwin Bates, Co. H; must. Aug. 5, 1861; disch. for disab., Dec. 8, 1862.
 John H. Witherell, Co. G; must. Aug. 2, 1861; disch. for disab., Jan. 24, 1863.
 Charles H. Morey, Co. G; must. Aug. 2, 1861; died Aug. 21, 1862.
 Thomas Gilmartin, Co. G; disch. for disab., Nov. 18, 1862.
 Edward S. Alvord, Co. H; must. Aug. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 1, 1864.
 Thomas Farrell, Co. C; must. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. July 12, 1865.
 Lewis Holmes, Co. C; must. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Edward S. Wright, Co. C; must. Aug. 16, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. July 12, 1865.
 William H. Spear, Co. H; must. Aug. 5, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Lewis Smith, Co. H; must. Aug. 5, 1861; disch. for disab., May 7, 1862.
 Marcus M. Corbin, Co. B; must. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. for disab., May 13, 1862.
 Thomas Puffer, Co. B; must. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. for disab., May 13, 1862.
 Thomas Stephens, Co. B; must. Aug. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; missing June 17, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

John Huber, Co. B; must. Feb. 16, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

James Bates, must. June 2, 1864.
 George Hall, must. June 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Frank Alvord, Co. A; must. Sept. 28, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. April 10, 1865.
 Calvin Blackmer, Co. G; must. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Wm. W. Braman, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Henry C. Bardwell, Co. G; must. Oct. 18, 1861; killed at Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.
 Levi Brooks, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 George A. Birge, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Joseph A. Birge, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; killed by lightning, at Newbern, N. C.
 Thomas C. Brady, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; died July 11, 1864.
 Edmund Bride, Co. G; must. Oct. 19, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1864; disch. Jan. 26, 1865.
 John L. Clark, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 25, 1864; disch. Jan. 26, 1865.
 Patrick Coffee, Co. G; must. Oct. 17, 1861; re-enl. March 6, 1864; disch. Jan. 26, 1865.
 Joseph Cunningham, Co. A; must. Sept. 21, 1861; re-enl. in 37th; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Edward M. Cobb, Co. G; must. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. in 37th; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Andrew Cahill, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; died Sept. 15, 1862.
 Wm. H. Center, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; died Sept. 5, 1863.
 Sidney Davis, Co. K; must. Oct. 24, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 John R. Davis, Co. K; must. Sept. 14, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Andrew J. Dunham, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Charles M. Damon, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Henry A. Dwight, Co. H; must. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. to capt. July 1, 1862; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Leonard F. Dunn, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Samuel H. Douglass, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. for disab., Feb. 6, 1863.
 Edwin Foster, Co. A; must. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. for disab., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Frank Frey, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; re-enlisted; taken prisoner Jan. 30, 1865.
 Henry W. Howard, Co. D; must. June 14, 1861; disch. for disability.
 Charles A. Howard, Co. G; must. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. for disab., April 5, 1864.
 Stanley Howard, Co. G; must. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for disab., Nov. 25, 1863.
 John F. Hannum, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Patrick Hickey, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Levi L. Holmes, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Thomas W. Lavake, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Thomas J. Porter, Co. G; must. April 8, 1862; died Nov. 8, 1862.
 Thomas Shay, Co. G; must. June 16, 1862; killed in action, Dec. 10, 1864.
 Albert Mier, Co. A; must. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Henry O. Moran, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; died July 4, 1862.
 John A. Stockwell, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; discharged.
 George A. Stockwell, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Daniel Haney, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Edward Hayden, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; died Nov. 4, 1864.
 Michael Keef, Co. G; must. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1864.
 Daniel Knight, Co. G; must. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1864.
 Quartus D. Kingsley, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. for disab., April 1, 1863.
 Nelson H. Kingsley, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Zenas M. Kingsley, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; died at Newbern, March 15, 1862.
 Louis Kreizer, Co. G; must. Oct. 13, 1861; disch. for disab., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Edward J. Lewis, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Luke Lyman, lieut.-col.; must. Sept. 17, 1861; res. May 27, 1863.
 Charles C. Loud, Co. G; must. Oct. 9, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Albert Macomber, Co. G; must. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1864.

James Mahar, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Edwin Meacham, Co. G; must. Oct. 25, 1861; died in rebel prison, Oct. 20, 1864.
 John Manix, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1864.
 Thomas D. Morton, Co. G; must. Oct. 17, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 J. Freeman Nutting, Co. G; must. Oct. 19, 1861; re-enlisted; disch. June 26, 1865.
 E. Porter Nutting, Co. G; must. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. for disab., July 29, 1863.
 John M. North, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; killed in action, May 9, 1864.
 Charles H. Otto, Co. A; must. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disab., Jan. 1, 1863.
 Wm. W. Partridge, Co. G; must. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enlisted; died in rebel prison, Oct. 15, 1864.
 Edward W. Pease, Co. G; must. Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 14, 1863.
 Austin E. Phelps, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Alner E. Parsons, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1863.
 Jonathan A. Polmatier, Co. G; must. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Nov. 7, 1862.
 Theodore M. Place, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Patrick R. ley, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl.; disch. May 6, 1865.
 Edwin J. Reed, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Henry B. Smith, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. for disab., Oct. 3, 1861.
 Isaac Smith, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. Dec. 14, 1864.
 Sylvanus Smith, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Elihu S. Smith, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl.; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Thomas F. Smith, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; re-enl.
 Henry W. Strong, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; died Oct. 17, 1862.
 Egbert Strong, Co. G; must. Oct. 22, 1861; died Oct. 4, 1864.
 Julius Strong, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; disch. for disab., Sept. 24, 1862.
 George A. Stockwell, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Mark H. Spaulding, 1st lieut., Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; res. March 19, 1862.
 Fred. C. Wright, 1st lieut., Co. G; must. Nov. 20, 1861; died of wounds, June 27, 1864.
 Jas. M. Willard, Co. G; must. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Francis B. Willard, Co. A; must. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Justus Wrisley, Co. G; must. Oct. 16, 1861; died April 1, 1862.
 Francis Valcour, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Joseph Valcour, Co. D; must. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Robert J. Kearney, Co. G; must. Oct. 17, 1861; died April 5, 1862.
 Edwin C. Clark, 2d lieut., Co. A; must. Oct. 16, 1861; res. March 19, 1862.
 John H. Hannum, Co. G; must. Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl.; disch. June 26, 1865.
 James Halloran, Co. G; must. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for disab., March 1, 1862.
 Henry Dickinson, Co. A; must. Sept. 27, 1861; killed in action, May 16, 1864.
 Lewis H. Fuller, Co. A; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Francis G. Russell, Co. A; must. Dec. 19, 1863; died in rebel prison, July 17, 1864.
 Ezra B. Lovering, Co. G; must. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Chas. L. Wright, Co. C; must. Jan. 16, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Henry M. Pittsinger, Co. C; must. Jan. 16, 1864; disch. May 25, 1865.
 Franklin Bailey, Co. C; must. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Hiram J. Van Steamberry, Co. A; must. Sept. 20, 1861.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Joseph Paynet, must. April 4, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Silas Bucknam, Co. B; must. Jan. 6, 1862; re-enl.; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Nathan H. Clapp, Co. B; must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Sydney S. Clapp, Co. B; must. Oct. 11, 1861.
 Wm. L. Cowing, Co. B; must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Michael H. Dunn, Co. B; must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 Daniel Franzen, Co. B; must. Nov. 26, 1861; re-enl.
 George Moran, Co. F; must. Nov. 26, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
 George C. Green, Co. G; must. Nov. 26, 1861.
 Edwin B. Noble, Co. B; must. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.
 Henry K. Noble, Co. B; must. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.
 Joseph Neido, Co. G; must. Jan. 9, 1862.
 John R. Parsons, Co. B; must. Nov. 20, 1861.
 James O. Pierce, Co. B; must. Nov. 2, 1861.
 Wm. H. Sperbeck, Co. G; must. Jan. 9, 1862; re-enlisted; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.
 Jerry Sullivan, Co. B; must. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Henry Shurner, Co. H; must. Feb. 19, 1862; re-enlisted in U. S. A.
 Caleb F. Tufts, Co. H; must. Jan. 21, 1862; disch. for disab., June 18, 1862.
 Geo. W. Jones, Co. A; must. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.
 Franklin Meyers, Co. A; must. Jan. 7, 1864.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Thomas Donnelly, must. June 9, 1864.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Frank W. Gordon, Co. D; must. June 22, 1862; disch. for disab., May 7, 1863.
 Melvin Packard, must. Jan. 13, 1864.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Charles Eyles, Co. K; must. July 21, 1864; trans. to 29th.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Frederick Banforth, Co. A; must. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. July 12, 1864.
 Michael Merrick, Co. A; must. Aug. 25, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 8, 1865.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Austin J. Allis, Co. G; must. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 George H. Ames, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Wm. Ackers, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; died Oct. 9, 1863.
 Hubbard M. Abbott, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Ira H. Aldrich, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Jonathan J. Aldrich, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Levi H. Bartlett, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Wm. Bliss, Co. G; must. Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to captain Res., Dec. 25, 1864.
 Samuel Burks, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Simeon Birge, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Wm. C. Birge, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. with loss of arm, Feb. 24, 1865.
 Edmund M. Bartlett, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; sick in hosp. when the regt. was must. out.
 Calix Bushman, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Fort Fisher, April 2, 1865.
 Wm. H. Bigelow, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; sick in hosp. when the regt. was must. out.
 John E. Banks, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.
 Henry Belden, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Seth Belden, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Ed. Bridgman, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Edward P. Bridgman, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.

Joseph Bushman, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed in Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Ogden D. Bucknam, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Ozro M. Bird, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 John Bamhardt, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disab., May 30, 1865.
 Horace P. Clark, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Geo. C. Clapp, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. April 13, 1865.
 Christopher C. Colson, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; sick in hosp. when the regt. was must. out.
 John W. Carter, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 David Congden, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 10, 1865.
 James Crampton, Co. K; must. Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 13, 1863.
 Leander F. Dawes, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 21, 1865.
 Ashley W. Dickinson, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 21, 1865.
 Luke Day, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 21, 1865.
 Henry Doane, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; sick in hosp. when the regt. was must. out.
 Wm. H. Damon, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disab., Feb. 25, 1863.
 Henry E. Dayton, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Frank O. Dayton, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Thomas Dumfree, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 George W. Edwards, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Wm. A. Ely, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Wm. Farrell, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 John Fortune, Co. K; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Francis A. Gouch, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disab., Nov. 17, 1863.
 Elisha Graves, Jr., Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; sick in hosp. when the regt. was must. out.
 Dolphus Hulburt, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. April 19, 1865.
 Milo Holmes, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; died at Washington, Aug. 9, 1863.
 Richard Haughton, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Segur R. Harris, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; died May 1, 1864.
 Osborne C. Hutchins, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Erastus Harris, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. E; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Pascal James, Jr., Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
 Chas. A. Kellogg, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Theodore P. Kingsley, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Albert C. Kinnay, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for wounds, Aug. 21, 1863.
 Wm. M. Knapp, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed in action, May 6, 1864, in battle of Wilderness.
 Henry Leonard, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; died April 1, 1864.
 Solomon C. Lacore, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Lewis Lanier, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; died Feb. 5, 1863.
 Waldo Ludden, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 James Mitchell, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Thomas McKnight, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Joshua May, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Albert J. Munyan, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; on detached duty when regt. was must. out.
 Morris Moore, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed in Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Michael Melhan, Co. K; must. Aug. 9, 1862.
 John Marcey, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Marcus T. Moody, capt., Co. G; must. Sept. 18,

1862; pro. to major, Dec. 5, 1863; disch. July 26, 1864.

William C. Merrill, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Edward P. Nichols, Co. H; must. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disab., June 5, 1864.
 S. E. Nichols, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 John O'Brien, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Henry L. Pratt, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Horace P. Pratt, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Oscar C. Powell, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; sick in hospital when regt. was must. out.
 Chas. W. Phelps, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Ernest O. Pfiel, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; died April 6, 1865.
 Richard Porter, Co. H; must. Aug. 19, 1862; died Aug. 26, 1864.
 O. A. Parent, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Samuel Parent, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Mitchell Rushford, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Chas. W. Smith, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Austin H. Stockwell, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disab., Feb. 25, 1863.
 John W. Stockwell, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. June 21, 1865.
 David G. Stockwell, Co. H; must. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. for disab., May 16, 1865.
 Lewis F. Stockwell, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Edward C. Stowell, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Jerome Sykes, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Albert G. Taylor, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Orson E. Train, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; in hospital when regt. was must. out.
 Henry D. Temple, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; killed in Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Ira Todd, Co. G; must. Aug. 30, 1862; sick when regt. was must. out.
 Geo. Strong, Co. A; must. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. for disab., May 16, 1865.
 Wm. Burke, Co. K; must. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Michael Rowe, Co. K; must. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Edward H. Taylor, Co. G; must. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Jona. W. Phelps, Co. D; must. Feb. 20, 1864; died April 3, 1864.
 John D. Day, Co. A; must. Dec. 23, 1864; died, no date.
 James Berry, Co. F; must. Feb. 7, 1864.
 Joseph Cunningham, Co. G; must. Dec. 9, 1863; disch. July 16, 1865.
 John McGrath, Co. F; must. Feb. 7, 1864; trans. to 20th.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT—NINE MONTHS.
 Edw. L. Abercrombie, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Wm. L. Bolter, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Louis Beaupard, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Alex. H. Baker, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Jona. Bailey, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Jeremiah Broderick, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Albert L. Bartlett, Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Geo. S. Bliss, Co. G; must. Nov. 18, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, June 16, 1863.
 Chas. A. Belden, Co. C; must. Nov. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Spencer Clark, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edwin C. Clark, 1st Lieut., Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Orman S. Clark, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Charles S. Clark, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 James W. Clark, 2d lieut., Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Luther A. Clark, 2d lieut., Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Geo. D. Clark, hosp. stew., Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Geo. W. Clapp, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Fred. C. Clapp, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 B. E. Cook, Jr., Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Royal Cook, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Joseph M. Cole, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Simeon B. Childs, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 E. W. Cutler, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Richard B. Davis, Jr., Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John B. Darrow, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Moses Elwell, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Joseph French, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward E. Graves, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 L. D. Gould, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863.
 Nathan P. Gould, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Henry S. Gere, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Henry Grosarth, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Henry W. Gladden, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; died Aug. 6, 1863.
 John R. Hillman, 1st lieut., Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Geo. A. Hunt, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward F. Hamlin, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 William Hickey, Co. C; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John Hannah, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Clevis A. Harley, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Geo. W. Harlow, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Dwight A. Johnson, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Thos. L. Jewett, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Levi R. Kellogg, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Judson L. Lee, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Chas. W. Moore, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died at Port Hudson, July 9, 1863.
 Orin Q. Moore, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Luther A. Martin, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward Martin, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Nelson Marsh, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Francis M. Osden, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Gerrit O'Neil, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862.
 Arthur B. Noble, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Wm. C. Pomeroy, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Albert R. Parsons, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Joseph P. Pray, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Spencer Phelps, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died at Port Hudson, July 23, 1863.

Lewis M. Phelps, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward Potter, Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John A. Pittsinger, Co. E; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Orrin M. Potter, Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Wm. J. Parker, Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Geo. W. Perigo, Co. A; must. Oct. 11, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, April 27, 1863.
 Frank Ready, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Alfred Riley, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Horace L. Richardson, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John Ross, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862.
 David L. Sammis, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Francis A. Shaw, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 E. G. Southwick, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Geo. H. Strong, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward B. Strong, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Henry H. Strong, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 J. W. Strong, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died in New York.
 Edwin D. Strong, Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 E. J. Smith, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Delos Smith, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 M. D. Smith, Co. C; Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Sidney C. Smith, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died at Brazier City, La., May 29, 1863.
 Mark H. Spaulding, captain, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward A. Stevens, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward M. Twiss, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Henry E. Thompson, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Eben W. Thayer, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John N. Thayer, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Leander Triegner, Co. C; must. Oct. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John B. Taylor, Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Truman A. Taylor, Co. I; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Wm. B. Wilson, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Martin L. Williston, Co. K; must. Oct. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Lewis L. White, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, Feb. 11, 1863.
 Nathan T. Warren, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, May 15, 1863.
 Albert A. Willis, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died Aug. 14, 1863.
 Alphonso Witherell, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Joseph M. Warner, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Franklin G. Waite, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; died Feb. 14, 1863.
 Salmon Waite, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Henry M. Whitney, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward A. Whitney, sergt.-maj., Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Charles L. Wright, quartermaster, Co. C; must. Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.
 Wm. Burrow, Co. A; must. Dec. 26, 1861; disch. July 12, 1865.

Thomas Farrell, Co. A; must. Jan. 21, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

John H. Cook, 1st lieut., Co. A; must. Nov. 27, 1863; disch. for disab., Dec. 27, 1864.
 John Cahill, Jr., Co. E; must. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Edwin J. Gough, Co. E; must. Sept. 1, 1864.
 John Gray, Co. E; must. Jan. 16, 1864.
 James O. Halloran, Co. E; must. Jan. 28, 1864; disch. for disab., Oct. 29, 1864.
 Martin Haley, Co. I; must. March 10, 1864; died Oct. 16, 1864.
 Joseph L. Bastin, Co. E; must. Feb. 1864.
 Thomas O. Keef, Co. E; must. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. July 30, 1865.
 Michael O'Connor, Co. E; must. Jan. 4, 1864; killed in action, May 6, 1864.
 Sylvester Myers, Co. I; must. March 10, 1864; disch. for disab., Dec. 17, 1864.
 Thos. Timothy, Co. E; must. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. for disab., March 1, 1864.
 Chas. Sidell, Co. I; must. March 10, 1864; disch. July 30, 1865.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Fredk. Soulie, Co. G; must. Feb. 18, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 28, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Alanson Coats, Co. H; must. Jan. 12, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.
 Franklin O. Pierce, Co. H; must. Jan. 12, 1865; disch. July 15, 1865.

FIRST CAVALRY—THREE YEARS.

Wallace S. Clark, Co. E; must. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865.
 Henry D. Graves, Co. A; must. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Edward S. Kneeland, Co. F; must. Aug. 20, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Thomas O. Donnell, Co. M; must. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. June 6, 1865.
 Philip Purcell, Co. E; must. Oct. 31, 1861; missing in action.
 Franklin Prince, Co. M; must. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Lewis E. Price, Co. M; must. Jan. 14, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Wm. C. Pelton, Co. M; must. Jan. 14, 1864.
 Chas. H. Thayer, Co. E; must. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 26, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY—THREE YEARS.

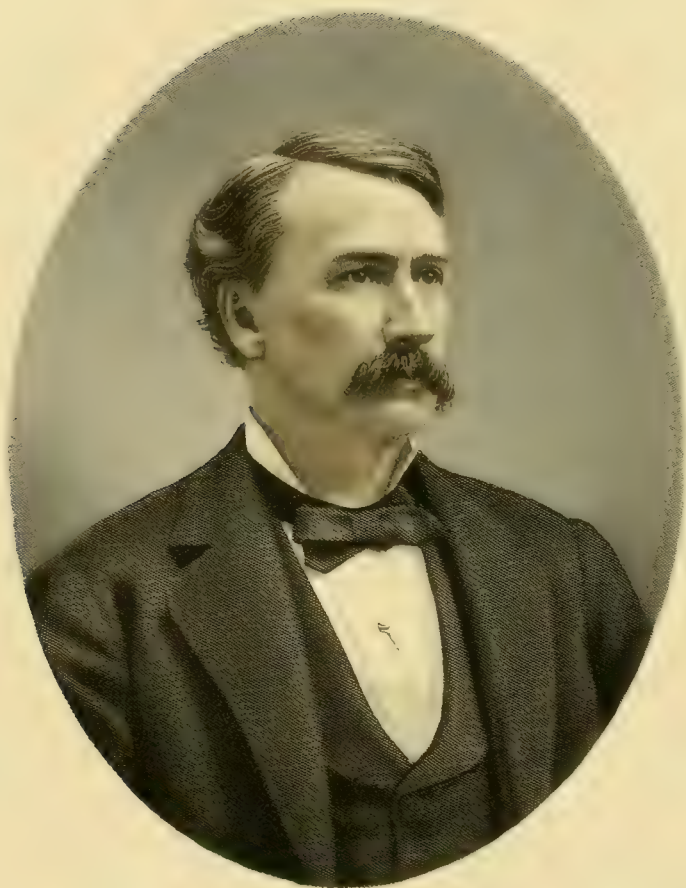
Henry Anderson, Co. K; must. June 3, 1864.
 Chas. E. Bosworth, Co. C; must. July 19, 1864.
 Horatio W. Fern, Co. B; must. July 19, 1864; disch. July 28, 1865.
 Chas. Green, Co. H; must. June 7, 1864.
 Hugh F. Gallagher, Co. H; must. July 16, 1864.
 James Jordan, Co. K; must. July 3, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Thomas Jones, Co. K; must. Aug. 29, 1864.
 Bernard Kelley, Co. C; must. March 31, 1864.
 John Mahen, Co. C; must. July 16, 1864.
 John O'Brien, Co. A; must. June 6, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Wm. Riley, Co. K; must. June 4, 1864.
 Joseph P. Tracy, Co. K; must. July 16, 1864.
 David Thompson, Co. K; must. June 6, 1864.
 Wm. S. Wells, Co. H; must. June 20, 1863.
 John Williams, Co. K; must. June 3, 1864.
 Wm. Wildo, Co. K; must. June 8, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY—THREE YEARS.

Frary Muller, must. June 1, 1864.
 Nicholas Boek, must. July 22, 1864.
 Fredk. Baker, must. July 22, 1864.
 John Boersche, must. July 22, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY—THREE YEARS.

Wm. H. Warner, must. July 21, 1864.
 Chas. Henry, must. July 21, 1864.
 John Allen, must. July 21, 1864.
 Robert Anderson, must. July 21, 1864.
 James Crogan, must. July 21, 1864.



L B Williams

Henry G. Bickford, Co. F; must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.
 Joseph Eames, Co. B; must. Feb. 24, 1865; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Riley Chase, Co. E; must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jeremiah Cragin, Co. F; must. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Jeremiah Deo, Co. F; must. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Chas. Fish, Co. G; must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Wm. McDonald, Co. G; must. Jan. 27, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Frank Morey, Co. G; must. Jan. 27, 1864.
 Walworth Smith, capt., Co. G; must. Jan. 19, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Thomas Kilmartin, Co. H; must. Jan. 12, 1864; died Nov. 1, 1864.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Chas. Thompson, Co. E; must. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Oct. 31, 1865.
 Geo. W. Clark, must. Aug. 24, 1864.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Wm. W. Graves, Co. E; must. Nov. 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Wm. W. Harvey, Co. E; must. Nov. 2, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 18, 1865.
 Charles E. Moore, Co. E; must. Nov. 11, 1863; killed in action, April 2, 1865.
 Edward Oberempt, Co. G; must. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Orange H. Richardson, Co. D; must. Dec. 10, 1863; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Lorenzo Cady, Co. M; must. July 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 George W. Foster, Co. B; must. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. May 22, 1865.
 Cornelius Geary, Co. B; must. June 7, 1864.
 David H. Kneeland, Co. D; must. July 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.

SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

John P. Blackman, Co. G; must. Oct. 20, 1863; trans. to U. S. Col. Troops.
 Stephen Bulley, Co. C; must. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Frank Blodgett, Co. C; must. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Horace L. Clark, Co. C; must. Aug. 4, 1863; disch. for pro., Nov. 30, 1863.
 George Curran, Co. F; must. Oct. 5, 1863; disch. Sept. 5, 1865.
 Garrett Conden, Co. E; must. Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to 17th, Feb. 9, 1865.
 Samuel H. Douglass, Co. E; must. Oct. 5, 1863; disch. July 4, 1865.
 Henry T. Goetin, Co. H; must. July 26, 1864; trans. to 17th, Dec. 16, 1864.
 Charles E. Leonard, Co. M; must. July 16, 1864; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Elisha Mather, Co. F; must. Oct. 21, 1863; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Timothy Maley, Co. M; must. Sept. 2, 1864; trans. to 17th.
 Arnold Miller, Co. B; must. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Alfred Riley, Co. C; must. Sept. 2, 1864; trans. to 17th, Jan. 9, 1865.
 Peter Rice, Co. C; must. Sept. 7, 1864; trans. to 17th, Jan. 9, 1865.
 Edwin E. Ryther, Co. C; must. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.

Timothy Shea, Co. E; must. Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to 17th.

THIRD HEAVY ARTILLERY—THREE YEARS.

John V. Hennessey, Co. M; must. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Nicholas Renke, Co. M; must. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
 James H. Wiley, Co. M; must. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
 William Carver, Co. M; must. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
 John J. Kelly, Co. M; must. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Peter Lynch, Co. M; must. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.

FOURTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Henry Hodsden, Co. D; must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.

FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

William L. Baker, 1st lieut., Co. E; must. Aug. 6, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.

John W. Main, must. Dec. 29, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865.

THIRTEENTH LIGHT BATTERY.

Lewis Frederick, must. June 7, 1864; disch. July 28, 1865.

FIFTEENTH LIGHT BATTERY.

John Mack, must. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.

ANDREW SHARPSHOOTERS.

James P. Cheney (2d), must. March 8, 1862; disch. for disability.

REGULAR U. S. SERVICE.

Marcus R. Canfield, hosp. steward; must. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Anson B. Hitch, must. March 5, 1862, on "North Carolina."
 E. S. D. Howland, must. May 8, 1862, on "Connecticut."
 James B. Hopkins, must. Jan. 28, 1863, on "Ceres."
 Thomas Horner, must. April 23, 1861, on "Colorado."
 John Harper, must. April 23, 1861, on "Colorado."
 William H. Hughes, must. April 15, 1861, on "Colorado."
 John Haigh, must. April 15, 1861, on "Colorado."
 Peter Hammond, must. April 25, 1861, on "Colorado."
 Geo. Hickey, must. April 25, 1861, on "Colorado."
 James Huide, must. April 25, 1861, on "Colorado."
 James Harrison, must. April 25, 1861, on "Colorado."
 Dennis Harrington, must. April 18, 1861, on "Colorado."
 Thomas F. Henderson, must. April 26, 1861, on "Colorado."
 Matthew J. Hall, must. April 27, 1861, on "Colorado."
 George A. Hathaway, must. April 27, 1861, on "Colorado."
 John Thomas, must. Oct. 18, 1862, on "Colorado."
 Thos. Young, must. Oct. 20, 1862, on "Colorado."
 Wm. Zoller, must. Oct. 10, 1862, on "Colorado."

James Hayde, must. April 24, 1861, on "Bainbridge."
 Charles Haulder, must. April 24, 1861, on "Bainbridge."
 Wm. E. Harrison, must. April 27, 1861, on "Bainbridge."
 John Harris, must. April 22, 1861, on "Mississippi."
 Henry Ivers, must. April 15, 1861, on "Minnesota."
 Chas. James, must. April 9, 1861, on "Minnesota."
 Joseph Jewett, must. April 13, 1861, on "Minnesota."
 John Jackman, must. April 20, 1861, on "Minnesota."
 David Jones, must. April 24, 1861, on "Minnesota."
 John Williams, must. Nov. 28, 1862, on "Minnesota."
 John White, must. Dec. 6, 1862, on "Minnesota."
 Alonzo Wardbeck, must. Dec. 6, 1861, on "Minnesota."
 Francis Doyle, must. Sept. 18, 1862, on "New York."
 Michael Daley, must. Sept. 24, 1862, on "New York."
 Wm. F. Denman, must. Sept. 27, 1862, on "New York."
 Alex. Davis, must. Sept. 22, 1862, on "New York."
 John Orms, must. Oct. 31, 1862, on "Ossipe."
 David J. Parker, must. Oct. 21, 1862, on "Rhode Island."
 Robert Masters, must. Nov. 18, 1862, on "Rhode Island."
 Jacob Hackerman, must. Nov. 18, 1862, on "Rhode Island."
 John Welmes, must. Nov. 18, 1862, on "Rhode Island."
 Thos. P. Webber, must. Nov. 24, 1862, on "Rhode Island."
 David Wharton, must. Nov. 29, 1862, on "Rhode Island."
 Peter White, must. Nov. 29, 1862, on "Rhode Island."
 Wm. Payne, must. Sept. 11, 1862, on "Sabine."
 Adgih Young, must. Oct. 18, 1862, on "Sabine."
 Edward Zaller, must. Oct. 10, 1862, on "Sabine."
 Sprague S. Barron, must. Sept. 25, 1862, on "Sabine."
 Thos. H. Short, must. Aug. 31, 1864, on "Sabine."
 Joseph M. Warren, must. Aug. 21, 1864, on "Sabine."
 Charles Payne, must. Sept. 18, 1862, on "Trogan."
 John McDernsett, must. Nov. 20, 1862, on "Trogan."
 John McNeil, must. Nov. 20, 1862, on "King Fisher."
 George W. Wing, must. Nov. 10, 1862, on "King Fisher."
 Horatio N. Webster, must. Nov. 13, 1862, on "King Fisher."
 Charles Williams, must. Nov. 13, 1862, on "King Fisher."
 Thomas Wallet, must. Nov. 13, 1862, on "King Fisher."
 Henry Ward, must. Nov. 13, 1862, on "King Fisher."
 Richard N. Wenberg, must. Nov. 13, 1862, on "King Fisher."
 Edward Williams, must. Nov. 12, 1862, on "Queen of the Sea."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

L. B. WILLIAMS.

L. B. Williams was born in Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 3, 1825, and is a descendant of that sterling old patriot Roger Williams, whose name is familiar in history as the first settler in the State of Rhode Island. Dr. Leonard Williams, grandfather of L. B. Williams, was a leading physician in Chester for more than fifty years. His wife was the daughter of Deacon Benjamin Wadworth, of Becket, a citizen promi-

nent in that portion of the county for his worth and influence. Jabin B. Williams, the father of the subject of this sketch, was for a long period a successful merchant in Chester.

L. B. Williams, whose name heads this article, received his education at "Mountain Seminary," at Worthington, and Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham. He was a diligent and careful student, and acquired an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career. In 1846 he

became associated with his father in the mercantile business at Huntington, formerly known as Chester Village, which he continued until 1850, when he began the industry of manufacturing baskets by machinery, and to him belongs the honor of establishing the first institution of the kind in this country. The business rapidly developed under his energetic management, and in 1862, desiring a more convenient location with better shipping facilities, he removed the business to Northampton, which gave it a new impetus, and to-day the "Williams Manufacturing Company," of which he is the head, is the largest one in the world engaged in the manufacture of this line of goods. It is larger than any other four concerns in the country, and than all the basket manufactures in New England combined. Mr. Williams resolved to manufacture none but the best quality of goods, which resolution he has strictly adhered to. He is instinctively a thorough businessman, prompt, active, and fearless in all transactions, and, in the language of an honored citizen of Northampton, "he has won a reputation as a business-man second to no one in this State."

In the political arena, although not active, he was identified with the Democratic party until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he took a prominent part in the raising of troops, and has since voted the Republican ticket.

He has been a director in the old Northampton Bank seven years, and with Mr. Edwards took the laboring-oar in the bank troubles which followed the great robbery of 1876. He has been a trustee of the Hampshire Savings-Bank since its organization, and also treasurer of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company during its prosperous period.

In 1847 he was united in marriage with Harriet Louisa, daughter of Melvin Copeland, of Huntington, Mass., formerly of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Copeland was a leading man, intellectually and morally, in the community of which he was a part.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one child living, Harry L., who is at Yale College.

The Williams mansion in Northampton is a charming home, and is known as "the Whitmarsh Place," formerly the property of the late Samuel Whitmarsh, for a long time one of Northampton's leading citizens.

LUTHER BODMAN.

The subject of this sketch dates his ancestry in this country to John Bodman, one of the earliest settlers at the Bay, and whose wife was a member of the "Old South Church." He had three sons,—John, born Aug. 6, 1645, Manoah, born March 6, 1647, and Joseph, born Oct. 17, 1653. No further record is found of the first two, but Joseph next appears in Westfield, in 1681, and subsequently in Hatfield. He died in Hatfield May 11, 1711, and the unique old stone still marks his resting-place. He had a family of seven children, who settled in Sunderland, Deerfield, and Hatfield. Samuel, youngest son of Joseph, was born about 1709, and had a family of seven children, three of whom—Joseph, Samuel, and William—removed from Hatfield to Williamsburg, and settled there during the years 1770-75. Joseph died Sept. 3, 1818, aged eighty-eight; Samuel, June 26, 1827, aged ninety-one; and William, Jan. 15, 1835, aged ninety-four, the united ages of the three being 273 years. William was a prominent man in the district, and afterward town, of Williamsburg, was a member of the convention that framed the State constitution, and repeatedly represented the town in the Legislature. Luther and Clarissa Bodman, father of L. B., had a family of six sons and one daughter; five of the sons are now living. The father died at the age of eighty-five.

The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood on the old farm at Williamsburg, working summers and attending the district school winters, where he received a common-school education. At the age of nineteen he left the farm, and entered a country store as clerk, and at the age of twenty-three went into business at Charlemont, Mass., for himself, with a capital of \$200. For the first four or five years he made no headway in the business, and in 1842 went West for the purpose of trafficking in wool and woolen goods, and trading with the manufacturers. Here his energy and executive ability found ample scope for development. This business was successful, and continued for about twelve years, he in the mean time keeping the store at Charlemont.

In 1854 he retired from active business, and, removing to Williamsburg, located on the old farm by his father. He was solicited by Gen. James S. Whitney, who was residing in Conway, to assist in organizing a bank at that place. The bank was organized, and he was chosen its president, which position he occupied until 1864, when he resigned to take the presidency of the Hampshire County National Bank at Northampton, which was organized through his instrumentality. It was thought by wise heads that a new bank could not live beside the time-honored institutions of this old town, but time has proved this a mistake, as the bank has ever flourished, and at present has a capital of \$250,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. Its success has been chiefly due to the ripe experience of Mr. Bodman in banking, and its able and efficient cashier, Mr. Lewis Warner, who has occupied that position fourteen years. The new bank building is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the village, and, for the beauty and safety of its interior arrangements, is said to be one of the best in Western Massachusetts. The Hampshire Savings-Bank is also kept in this building, of which Mr. Bodman is president and Mr. Warner treasurer.

Mr. Bodman, with that keen foresight that ever characterizes a successful business-man, early saw that the then undeveloped West must eventually "blossom like the rose," and in 1854 entered with others of the government a large tract of land in Piatt Co., Ill., and he still retains a large farm, upon which, in addition to other crops, he raises one hundred and fifty tons of broom corn per year, which he ships East and sells mainly throughout this valley. The farm is not, however, exclusively devoted to crops, as he annually feeds about three hundred hogs, grinding and cooking their feed on the farm. It is beautifully located in one of the best sections of the State, and has twelve miles of Osage orange hedge. Mr. Bodman still retains the "old paternal acres" at Williamsburg, which have been in the possession of the Bodman family over a century.

Mr. Bodman has always manifested a lively interest in public matters, and, although not an active politician, has held various offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens. While at Charlemont he held the offices of selectman, town treasurer, deputy-sheriff, postmaster, and trial-justice.

June 26, 1838, he united in marriage with Philena N. Hawks, a native of Charlemont, Mass., and their family consists of four children, viz.: Edward C., now a grain and commission merchant, doing business in Toledo and Baltimore, but residing in the former city. He is a prominent businessman, and is director in two banks. Luther W. is a resident of Bement, Ill., and is a member of the banking firm of Bryant & Bodman. He is also engaged in the grain and commission business. Nellie R. is the wife of Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, Congregational clergyman, residing at Lennox, Mass. The other daughter, Miss Clara P., is unmarried, and at the present time is traveling in Europe.

In religious matters Mr. Bodman evinces the same spirit of enterprise that marks his business career, and is an active and leading member of the Edwards Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.



Dexter S. Colman



L. W. Bond



H. W. Thompson, Esq.

DANIEL W. BOND.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of William Bond, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630, and a branch of the Bond family, which located in Canterbury in the year 1710. Daniel W. is a son of Daniel H. Bond and Deborah White, the former a native of Canterbury, Conn., and the latter of Tunbridge Wells, England. She was the daughter of Rev. George S. White, who emigrated to America in 1812.

Daniel W. Bond was born in Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn., April 29, 1838. His boyhood was passed at home at work for neighboring farmers and attending the "district school" during the summer and winter as much as the duties of the farm would allow until ten years of age, when he abandoned the summer school, only attending during the winter season, until sixteen years of age. In the mean time, however, young Bond had advantages that all boys in country towns during this period did not enjoy. His father, though not a man of large property, was highly intellectual, and he provided himself and his children with some of the leading periodicals of the day, and among his books were found some choice and valuable works. The intellectual and studious traits of the father descended to the children, and during these years the subject of this sketch acquired a vast fund of knowledge which was not valueless in his subsequent career. At the age of sixteen years he entered the private school in his native town taught by William Kinnie, now of Ithaca, N. Y. He subsequently attended the Plainfield Academy, then under the charge of Rev. Lucien Burleigh, and still later the normal school at New Britain, Conn. A portion of the time, also, he was assisted in his studies by the Rev. Robert C. Learned, the settled minister of the parish where he lived, and by Charles C. Burleigh.

If we were to place before the reader a list of names of the distinguished attorneys, divines, and physicians of this State, many of whom have risen to exalted positions in their various spheres, who at one period in their career taught the "district school" and enjoyed the felicity of "boarding round," that list would indeed be a large one. Mr. Bond was no exception to this rule. His previous education had fitted him for successfully wielding the sceptre of the "district school," and during three winters he "taught school" and "boarded round" in his native town and vicinity.

In 1859, having resolved to enter the legal profession, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Daniel Frost, Esq., of Canterbury, a celebrated temperance lecturer. Soon after, however, he went to Florence, Mass., and taught an evening school for a year and a half,—the latter portion of the time teaching the day school also,—while he continued reading law, and also perfected himself in phonography.

In the fall of 1860 he entered the Columbia College law-school at New York, then, as now, under the charge of Theodore W. Dwight. He pursued his studies with diligence and attention, passing his vacation in the law-office of William Dyer, Esq., at Central Village, Conn. He graduated in 1862, and won the proud distinction of obtaining the prize of two hundred dollars, awarded in the department of political science, then under the charge of Dr. Francis Lieber.

After graduating he returned to his native town, and was admitted to the Bar in Windham County, at the August term of the Supreme Court, in 1862. He then went to Providence, R. I., and entered the office of Benjamin T. Eames,—now a member of Congress from Rhode Island,—and was admitted to the Bar of that State in February, 1863. In the following May he united in marriage with Susan J. Dyer, daughter of Mr. Hervey R. Dyer, of Canterbury, and removed to Florence, Mass., and for several years acted as the attorney for the Florence Sewing-Machine Company. He found this position suited to his taste, as it required a thorough knowledge of the patent laws, in which he became proficient, and has ever since had considerable practice in this branch of the law. After ceasing to act as attorney for the machine company, he conducted

a general law-business at Florence, and in 1869 his youngest brother—who had studied law with him, and graduated at the Columbia College law-school, where he took the prize in the department of political science—became a partner, and the business was continued by them until May, 1870, when they formed a copartnership with Hon. William Allen, a legal practitioner in Northampton for more than twenty years. The firm had an office in both Florence and Northampton until 1872, when Mr. Allen was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and the Florence office was discontinued. The business was then conducted under the firm-name of D. W. & H. H. Bond until 1875, when J. B. Bottum, Esq., who had studied law with them, became a member of the firm. He was also a graduate of the Columbia College law-school. The firm has since been Bond Bros. & Bottum.

In 1877, D. W. Bond was elected to the office of district attorney for the northwestern judicial district, which comprises the counties of Hampshire and Franklin. Previous to his election the firm had attended to the general law-business, but upon the senior member's elevation to this office they ceased to act for defendants in criminal cases, and Mr. Bond refused to become either counselor or advocate in criminal cases, except in his official capacity.

It may truthfully be written that while Mr. Bond has ever been interested in political affairs, as it is the duty of every citizen to be, still he never has been a partisan. With the "Know-Nothings" he did not sympathize, believing it intolerable to make any distinction in regard to Irishmen in consequence of their nationality, and he believed slavery wrong, and never had that prejudice against colored people that some men seemed to have. He sympathized with the Republican party and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and became a great admirer of him as a great and wise man. After the war he was in full accord with the teaching of the precept, "with malice toward none and charity for all." He voted for Gen. Grant at his first election, but, like others throughout the Union, as his administration drew toward its close became dissatisfied with him, and when the movement which resulted in the Cincinnati convention was set on foot he was in sympathy with it, was an earnest, outspoken "Greeley man," and received the nomination for Congress on the Greeley ticket. Although receiving a large vote, he was defeated. In 1876, although not much could be hoped for in the platform, the letter of acceptance seemed to presage an advance in the right direction, and he acted with the Republicans. He has always voted with the Republicans in the State elections. He believes in reform, and says he does not think that he was ever constituted for a party man.

Mr. Bond says that as he looks back upon his life during the period from 1856 to the time he graduated at the law-school, he can see that it had its hardships as well as advantages over any other; that when he commenced his studies he had nothing, and was obliged to work and earn from year to year the greater part of what was necessary to pay his expenses; that during that period he was aided by a number of persons, without whose assistance he might never have gone on, but that he attributes his success, so far as he has attained any, more to the assistance and encouragement which he received from his oldest sister than to the assistance of any other person.

Mr. Bond has ever manifested an interest in public men and measures, and has labored earnestly to advance the welfare of the community wherein he resides.

AUSTIN WHITE THOMPSON, A.M., M.D.

It is the historian's pleasure to place upon his page "passing incidents" in the lives of men whose energy and talents are devoted to the relief of the unfortunate and the amelioration of the human race.

And such we find to have been the career of the subject of

this sketch, who was born in Pelham, Hampshire Co., Mass., May 22, 1834. His father, Peleg Pierce Thompson, died when the doctor was only four years of age, and the child came to Northampton, joining the family of his uncle, Dr. Daniel Thompson, then the leading physician of this county. The rudiments of his education were obtained at the excellent high school of the town, and he subsequently became a student in what was at that time known as the Northampton Collegiate Institute, a flourishing and celebrated institution, conducted by Lewis J. Dudley, in the very building now occupied by Dr. Thompson. He decided upon taking a thorough collegiate course, and after completing his studies at this institution was prepared for college by Rev. Rufus Ellis, at present editor of the *Christian Register*, of Boston.

Pursuing the curriculum of studies at Harvard College, he graduated in 1854 with the commencement honor of the "salutatory" oration. His taste and proficiency in college work were in the direction of the languages and intellectual philosophy.

Among other distinguished men of his class were Gen. Chas. R. Lowell, who fell at the memorable battle of Winchester; Truman Henry Safford; William J. Potter, one of the leading freethinkers of the age; H. H. Furness, of Philadelphia; and Hon. William Wirt Warren, now a member of Congress from Boston. Dr. Thompson manifested in subsequent years a decided interest in mental philosophy, and for a number of years during the life of the late Samuel Bowles was a valued contributor on special subjects to the *Springfield Republican*.

Soon after graduating he read law a few months with Judge Huntington, and then began the study of medicine in the office of his uncle in Northampton. Here he remained a short time, and during his practice made a specialty of mental diseases, and upon the opening of the insane hospital at Northampton he was appointed assistant superintendent. Previously, however, to the opening of this institution he was ordered to visit the asylums at Taunton and Worcester, for the purpose of becoming familiarized with the manner of treatment, etc. He retained the position of assistant superintendent at the asylum about two years, when for reasons of health he returned to the general practice of medicine, making a specialty, as mentioned above, of mental diseases and diseases of women, until quite logically he created, in the line of his aptitude and experience, the institution which has already rendered him famous, known as "Shady Lawn, a Medical Home for Invalids."* He was president of the Hampshire County Medical Society in 1856 and 1857, and is now a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, etc. Dr. Thompson has one child, Caroline Anna, now seventeen years of age, whose mother died in the child's infancy.

OSMORE O. ROBERTS, M.D.,

son of Charles and Hannah Roberts, was born in Lyndon, Vt., Oct. 27, 1828. His boyhood was passed in his native town, attending school at Lyndon Academy. As he approached the age of manhood he manifested a decided liking for medical study, and finally resolved to enter the lists as a medical student, with a determination to make it a life-work. Accordingly, in 1850 he began the study of the profession with Dr. H. J. Cate, with whom he remained two years, and then removed to Concord, N. H., and finished his studies with Drs. Morrill and Cate. He pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and after attending two courses of medical lectures at the medical college at Woodstock, Vt., went to Philadelphia and entered the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College, where he graduated in 1853. Among other distinguished men of his class may be mentioned William Todd Helmoth, now a celebrated surgeon in New York, and Dr. I. T. Talbot, a distinguished physician residing in Boston.

Soon after graduating, Dr. Roberts located in Milford,

N. H., and entered into the active practice of his profession. Here he remained until 1857, when, desiring a more extended field for his labors, he removed to Northampton, and formed a copartnership with his brother, Dr. George W. Roberts, with whom he continued about two years, when the copartnership was dissolved, and the doctor has since continued the practice alone.

When Dr. Roberts came to Northampton there were but few families favorable to the homœopathic practice. After a few years this state of affairs began to change, and he has since enjoyed an extended and remunerative practice, and to-day is ranked among the leading physicians of Western Massachusetts. He has ever manifested a decided interest in the advancement of the homœopathic school, and during the year the Western Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society was organized became a member, and is now president of that society. In 1857 he married Emilie E., daughter of Abial and Mary L. Eastman, a native of Danville, Vt.

JOSEPHUS CRAFTS

is the eldest of a family of ten children, and was born in South Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., March 2, 1810. Chester Crafts, his father, was born in Whately, Mass., in 1783; he died in 1827, and thus at the age of seventeen the subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources. His opportunities for acquiring an education had been very poor, for the common schools of that day were vastly inferior to those of the present, and his father's straitened means could furnish him no better advantages than these afforded. He showed, however, at an early age that he possessed both industry and perseverance, and the lessons learned in the "school of adversity" are not easily forgotten. In 1828 he went to Greenfield, and entered the employ of Hiram Root, as hostler, receiving eight dollars per month for six months. He then commenced driving the stage from Greenfield to New Salem, and afterward from Greenfield to Ashfield, receiving twelve dollars per month until 1832. He afterward purchased Mr. Abercrombie's team and drove between Greenfield and Ashfield until 1835, when he went to Hancock, and bought two stage teams, one on the Union and one on the Phoenix line. He remained in that place only a few months, and then, disposing of his interest, returned to Ashfield and purchased the team he had originally bought of Mr. Abercrombie, and drove the stage from Greenfield to Ashfield, with an extension to South Adams. At the expiration of a year he again sold out, purchased a farm, and leased the hotel in Ashfield. He soon sold his lease, but kept the farm until May, 1851, when he removed to Berkshire County and engaged in the hotel and livery business, in which he remained two years. At the expiration of that period he returned to Ashfield, where he resided, with the exception of two years spent in Shelburne Falls, until 1869, when he retired from active business and removed to Northampton, where he now resides. By industry, perseverance, and economy he has acquired a competency, and by a life of integrity has gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1841, and has filled many offices of trust in the towns in which he has resided. In 1855 he was elected director of the Conway National Bank, and also of Shelburne Bank; but as, in accordance with the laws of the State, he could hold but one of these offices, he accepted the former, and has filled that position up to the present time,—a period of over twenty-three years. He is also a director of the Hampshire County Bank, and trustee of the Hampshire Savings-Bank. During the past eight years his time has been much occupied with the duties of executor, administrator, trustee, etc., he having during this period settled sixty-seven estates. Mr. Crafts was married Feb. 13, 1833, to Roxie D., second daughter of Lyman Cross. By this union he had six children, only two of whom are living at present (December, 1878).

* See history of "Shady Lawn," elsewhere.



Joseph Crafts



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

H. A. Longley

Prominent among the pioneer families of Western Massachusetts was that of Longley, descendants of which are still reckoned among the leading and honored residents of this locality.

Henry A. Longley, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Hawley, born Jan. 5, 1814. His father, Col. Joshua Longley, was a native of Hawley, and his mother, Elizabeth F. Hawks, was born in Charlemont. Mr. Longley's boyhood was passed in his native town, where he attended the common and select schools, finishing his education at the Bennington (Vt.) Seminary. He was a diligent student, and at the age of nineteen had obtained an education sufficient to enable him to teach school, and during the years 1833, 1834, and 1835 he enjoyed the felicity of teaching school and boarding round in the towns of Agawam, Springfield, Grafton, etc.

His father, Col. Joshua, was a merchant in Belchertown, and after young Longley ceased his labors as teacher he entered the store of his father as clerk, and in 1837 became a partner in the business, and remained there twenty years.

Major Longley, as he is familiarly called, was fond of the military, and was major in the old militia. He ever manifested an active interest in the affairs of his native town and county, and was clerk, treasurer, and collector of Belchertown for eleven years, and represented that town in the Legislature in the years

1849, 1852, and 1854. In 1855 he was appointed sheriff, which he held by appointment two years, when the office was made elective. During the two years of his service he discharged the duties of the office in so faithful a manner, and so thoroughly satisfied his fellow-citizens, that he was then elected to the office, and has since been chosen to that position at each successive election. A quarter of a century in one official position! Certainly a sufficient commentary upon the manner in which he has discharged the duties of that important office. Kind and considerate, though firm, he always wins the respect of those whose fortune it is to be placed in his keeping, and that he is prompt and fearless in the administration of his office, and that he discharges its manifold duties to the satisfaction of the electors of old Hampshire, is evinced by his long term of office.

Sheriff Longley always manifests an interest in all projects tending to the public good. As a father he is kind and affectionate; as a citizen, upright and generous; and as a public official, ever faithful to his trust. Politically he is a Republican, and prior to the organization of that party was a Whig.

He was married in Belchertown, Oct. 16, 1839, to Eliza O. Smith, of Belchertown, daughter of Obed Smith. They have had two children,—William Hyde Longley, died at the age of nine years; and Sylvia Elizabeth, who resides with her parents.

H. K. PARSONS.

The ancestors of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch were residents of Enfield, Conn., for nearly two hundred years: Philip, born in 1697; Nathaniel, born in 1736; Josiah, born in 1776; and Josiah, born in 1804. His grandmother was a daughter of Daniel Kellogg, an officer in the Revolutionary war.

H. K. Parsons, son of Josiah Parsons and Lucy Markham Parsons, was born in Enfield, Conn., Sept. 11, 1835. He remained in his native town until he was eighteen years of age, and was educated at Thompsonville and the Wilbraham Academy.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was in the mercantile business in Thompsonville, Conn.; but, with that patriotism which distinguished the sons of this old commonwealth, he left the store for the battle-field, enlisting in October, 1861, in Company C, 10th Regiment Infantry. Lieut. Parsons participated in many of the severest battles of the war.

He was in the Burnside expedition; battles of Roanoke Island; Newbern, N. C.; siege of Charleston, S. C.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Walthall Junction, Va.; Drury's Bluff; Bermuda Hundred; Strawberry Plains; Deep Bottom; Deep Run; siege of



Photo. by Hardie & Schalee.

H. K. Parsons

Petersburg; Hatcher's Run; Fort Gregg; and Appomattox Court-House. Was commissioned 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and was detailed for special service on staff of Gen. J. R. Hawley, in the expedition to New York, at the reelection of President Lincoln. Served on staffs of Gens. H. M. Plaisted and G. B. Dandy, as brigade commissary, and with Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, as assistant quartermaster of the 24th Army Corps. He was mustered out, with regiment, Aug. 25, 1865.

In January, 1867, he moved to Florence, Mass., and for ten years was agent and manager of the

Florence Mercantile Company, one of the most successful co-operative stores in the State.

In 1860 he united in marriage with Sarah A. Leavitt, at Thompsonville, Conn. Their family consists of five children, viz., H. Lincoln, Charles O., Royal A., George K., and Harry M.

He has always commanded the utmost respect of the citizens of Florence, and has been a justice of the peace ten years. Politically, he is a Republican; in religious matters, a Methodist.

Lieut. Parsons is now engaged in the coal and flour trade at Florence, and has a fine residence on Main Street.



Amos A. Brigham

Photos. by Moffitt, Springfield.



Geo. F. Moshier

ANSEL WRIGHT

was of the eighth generation from Samuel Wright, who came from England and settled in Northampton in 1654. The father of Ansel was Asahel Wright, a Revolutionary soldier, who had two sons and one daughter,—Chester, Ansel, and Anna. Ansel Wright was born in Northampton, Oct. 29, 1797, and died Feb. 19, 1872. His parents were in humble circumstances, and were in part supported by him. He had few advantages of schooling, but possessed natural abilities of a high order, and which made him one of the most successful of business-men. From 1815 to 1825 he was in the employ of Hon. Lewis Strong, and in 1823, having saved from his earnings \$115, he formed a copartnership with Theodore Rust, their united capital being \$236. They commenced the grocery business in the basement of the old town-hall building. During the first two years of their copartnership he continued to work for Mr. Strong, assisting Mr. Rust in the evenings, after which he went into the store and continued until the firm expired by limitation, after an existence of twenty-five years. The firm-name of Wright & Rust was like a household word to the citizens of Northampton. It was successful to a large degree, not by reason of its speculations, but by reason of its careful, persistent, and steady application of correct business principles. On the dissolution of the firm in 1848, Mr. Wright associated with himself his son, George F. Wright, and continued in trade, afterward admitting as a partner another son, Ansel, the firm at first being Ansel Wright & Son, then G. F. Wright & Co, and last, A. Wright & Co.

Ansel Wright was a deputy-sheriff for Hampshire County or constable for the town of Northampton thirty-eight years, and during the most of that time he held both those offices. He was also deputy-sheriff for Franklin County sixteen years, and for Hampden County fourteen years. During this time he did an amount of legal business that was almost wonderful. He was keeper of the jail and master of the house of correction one year, and was the first officer to set the prisoners at work for the benefit of the county.

He was collector and treasurer of the town of Northampton twenty-two successive years. During the war of the Rebellion he received and disbursed, as town treasurer, over a half-million dollars for State bounties to volunteers and their families. He was engineer and fire-warden of the town nineteen years, and was a coroner twenty-four years. He was active in the effort to establish the Northampton Savings-Bank, and was one of its trustees for several years.

Ansel Wright was one of the most active men that ever lived in Northampton, and perhaps no man in Hampshire County in a life of equal duration accomplished more. He possessed an iron constitution, which enabled him to endure a vast amount of hard labor and exposure. He was a man of wonderful perseverance and energy. He was never discouraged nor cast down; so self-possessed, so careful, cautious, and painstaking, so methodical and accurate, was he in all that he did, that he seldom, if ever, made a mistake. Considering the great amount of important and intricate business which he transacted and the delicate nature of a great portion of it, the accuracy which he displayed and the satisfaction which he always gave were most remarkable. His prisoners were always his friends. His business was largely with those who were in trouble; yet he ever maintained the most friendly relations with them all, and they regarded him rather as a helper and protector than as one armed with the hostile authority of the law. He was a kind-hearted man, and many will remember his acts of kindness and deeds of charity.

Politically, he was first a Democrat, then a Free-Soiler, and at the time of his death was a member of the Republican party.

Religiously, he was a Unitarian. He married Elizabeth Bolyn, daughter of Elijah Bolyn, of Northampton, and for-

merly of Enfield, Conn. Mrs. Wright died Sept. 10, 1848. By this union they had nine children,—seven sons and two daughters,—only one of whom, Ansel, is now living. One of the sons, Frederick C., was a promising officer (first lieutenant 27th Massachusetts Infantry) in the late war of the Rebellion, and died from the effects of a gun-shot wound received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va. Another son, Chauncey, was a graduate of Cambridge University. He was noted as a mathematician and metaphysician, and was the author of several scientific works. He was extensively known among scientific men, numbering as his correspondents Canon Kingsley, Chas. Darwin, etc., and was a teacher in Professor Agassiz' school. He died in Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1875.

Ansel Wright, one of the present deputy-sheriffs of Hampshire County,—appointed in 1867,—inherits largely the qualities which distinguished his father. Nov. 22, 1858, he married Sarah L. Fitts, daughter of Robert Fitts, of Northampton, formerly of Leverett, Mass. They have four children, all living,—Elizabeth B., Frederick W., Lucy F., and Sarah H.

GEORGE F. WRIGHT,

eldest son of Ansel Wright, was born in Northampton, Mass., March 13, 1826. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, and was subsequently associated with his father in business in Northampton. He was appointed deputy-sheriff by Sheriff Hinckley in 1847, the day after he attained his majority, and continued in the uninterrupted and active discharge of the responsible duties of that office until his last illness.

He was remarkable for promptness, correctness, and efficiency in executing whatever business was intrusted to him, rarely failing to meet the highest expectations of those whom he served. He possessed a noble and generous nature and kindness of heart much beyond the average of men, and no one of the poor and humble, as well as the rich and influential, ever appealed to him in vain for words of sympathy or for an act of kindness. His business brought him much in contact with the poorer classes, and among them he numbered his chiefest mourners. Though always pressed with business, he never was too much engaged to afford the assistance required, so ready was he on all occasions to devote his time and labor to others; and so successful was he in advice and in execution that he came to be regarded as the one necessary man in the community, to whom all classes appealed in times of trouble, and with whom all rejoiced in days of prosperity. As may be naturally inferred, his friends were numerous, limited only by the extent of his acquaintance; and not only were they many in number, but strong and steadfast in their attachment and appreciation of his excellent qualities.

He was appointed deputy-collector of internal revenue for a large portion of Hampshire County when the revenue law first took effect, and gave the same degree of satisfaction in that office that distinguished him in others. He was one of the best accountants and general business managers in the county. His engagements were always faithfully fulfilled, for promptness, truthfulness, and conscientiousness were among his leading characteristics. His promise he never violated. As an officer of the town, and, in fact, in whatever situation he was placed,—being often summoned to positions of responsibility and trust,—he never failed to meet the public expectation. As a friend, he was faithful, steadfast, and true; as a citizen, upright, reliable, and public-spirited; and in his family he was all that the affectionate and trusting heart could wish.

He was an active supporter of the Free-Soil party, connecting himself with it when it was just forming, and later was a Republican. He was an active member of the Unitarian Society of Northampton, and its treasurer for many years.

Nov. 20, 1855, he married Hannah B. Fitts, by whom he had two children,—Harriet E. and George F. He died November 16, 1865.

GEN. JOHN LORD OTIS.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of one of the oldest New England families, many of whose ancestors fought in the arduous struggle for American liberty. His mother was a member of the celebrated Lord family, of Lyme, Conn.

Samuel Otis was born in Lyme, New London Co., Conn., July 15, 1827. He was educated at the common schools in his native State, and early manifested a decided predilection for mechanical engineering, the study of which profession he pursued with diligence and attention, and soon became master of his business. He remained in South Manchester for four years, during which time he started for Messrs. Cheney Bros. the first set of machinery ever put in operation in the United States for the manufacture of silk and wool knit goods.

In 1859 he disposed of his interest in South Manchester, and returned to the Pacific Mills, which, during his absence, had been so unsuccessful in business as to necessitate their stoppage.

In 1851, after putting in operation several sets of delicate foreign machinery for the Pacific Manufacturing Company of Manchester, Conn., designed for the manufacture of knit goods, and which the men who accompanied the machinery from France were unable to put in operation, he remained for five years superintendent of the business, which was very successful. In 1855 he left this concern and established the Otis Manufacturing Company of South Manchester.

When war's "loud alarm" sounded over this republic, calling for brave men to strike at the hideous head of Rebellion, Mr. Otis promptly responded to the President's first call for troops, and in August, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company B of the 10th Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; was made a second lieutenant in September, 1861, first lieutenant November 4th, and captain a week later. In November, 1862, was made major, colonel in February, 1863, and brevet brigadier-general, as his commission recites, "for special gallantry at the crossing of the James River, June 20, 1864, and at the battles of Flusser's Mills and Deep Run."

He was in all the engagements of Burnside's and Foster's commands in North Carolina, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, White-Hall, Goldsboro' Bridge, etc; was wounded once at the battle of Newbern, and twice at Kinston. At the latter place his regiment charged over three other regiments, who had been previously ordered to make the charge, but had halted and laid down. Col. Otis' regiment carried the position with the loss of one-third of the enlisted men engaged and seven commissioned officers, capturing twice as many prisoners as the regiment had men in the ranks, with several pieces of artillery. They drove the enemy across the Neuse River, and extinguished the fire which they had set to burn the bridge. Was twice wounded in this engagement, but continued with the command, and was the next day in the battle of Whitehall, and two days later in that of Goldsboro' Bridge. The battle of Kinston was fought on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1862.

In January, 1863, went to South Carolina with Gen. Foster's army, and commanded the advance in the capture of Seabrook Island, landing under the guns of Com. Geo. Rogers' monitor. Had a sharp skirmish with the enemy's cavalry at nine in the evening in front of Seabrook Mansion, drove the enemy off, and took possession of the causeway leading to John's Island. June 10th, while in command of a reconnoitring party of a small force of infantry and two guns, was attacked by a force of cavalry and artillery from John's Island, which they defeated and drove back. In July accompanied Terry's command to James and Morris Islands. On James Island two causeways, half a mile apart, connected

that part of the island occupied by our forces with that occupied by the enemy. Col. Otis, with his regiment, the 10th Connecticut Volunteers, was ordered to advance over the causeway opposite our left, while Col. Shaw, with the 54th Massachusetts, performed the same movement on the right-hand causeway. During the night of the 14th the enemy planted two batteries at Grimball's plantation, just in front, and at daylight opened a fearful fire on the gunboat "Pawnee," lying in the Stone River, not one hundred yards distant, at the same time attacking the causeways; the 10th Connecticut held its ground and repulsed the enemy, but the 54th was driven back in confusion, suffering considerable loss, while the gunboat was compelled to slip her cables and drop down the stream to get range. The 10th did not retire until twice ordered to do so by Gen. Stevenson, their right and rear being exposed by the defeat of the 54th. The day following, Terry's entire command marched across Coles' to Morris Island.

A week later, having been so ill from malarial fever for three weeks as to be almost unfit for duty, was detailed to go North and take command of the conscript camp at New Haven, Conn. The camp had a regular garrison of eighty officers and five hundred men. The position was an arduous and disagreeable one, entailing constant care and watchfulness night and day. After remaining in command for two months was detailed by Gen. Dix to preside at a court-martial detail for the purpose of trying a number of officers for grave offenses. After presiding for six weeks, and finding that the court was liable to continue in session some time longer, asked to be relieved and ordered back to the front. Was relieved, joined the regiment at St. Augustine, Fla., in November, and was soon after placed in command of that post. Was relieved April 17, 1864, and ordered to join the Army of the James. Joined at Gloucester Point, and was in all the movements and engagements of that command.

On the 20th of June, Terry's division, with an additional brigade from Turner's, marched down to the James River after dark for the purpose of placing a pontoon-bridge across at Jones' Landing and capturing the position of Deep Bottom. But it was found that there would be so much delay it would be daylight before it was accomplished and the entire movement frustrated, and it was decided to send a small force across in boats to make the attack. Col. Otis was given the command and allowed to select any two regiments in the command. He took his own, the 10th Connecticut Volunteers, and the 11th Maine, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hill, crossed just after midnight, carried the position, and held it, repulsing an attack of the enemy at sunrise, the main body getting across about eight o'clock. It was for this and his conduct at Flusser's Mills and Deep Run—at both of which he had command of the advance of his corps, and, at the latter, of the rear-guard in the retreat—that he was breveted a brigadier-general. At Strawberry Plain, in the latter part of July, with two regiments, he attacked and drove back a force of the enemy which had just driven in a brigade of the 19th Corps, and early the next morning, with the same regiments, drove the enemy out of a strong work from which they had just repulsed Barlow's division, capturing three guns.

To mention in detail all of the battles and lesser affairs in which Terry's division of the Army of the James took part would be simply tedious, nor within the bounds of this work.

At the close of his military career, in January, 1865, he took charge of the business of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, at Florence, as superintendent. His skill and ability in the management of these works have never been questioned. In the spring of 1867 he established the Northampton Emery-Wheel Company, of which he is still treasurer. The business, under his management, has been very successful.

Gen. Otis has ever been alive to the advancement of the public interest, and all measures tending to the public good found in him an earnest advocate. Politically, he is a Republican,



[ERRATA]

GEN JOHN LORD OTIS

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of one of the oldest New England families, many of whose ancestors fought in the arduous struggle for American liberty. His mother was a member of the celebrated Lord family, of Lyme, Conn.

General Otis was born in Lyme, New London Co., Conn., July 15, 1827. He was educated at the common schools in his native State, and early manifested a decided predilection for mechanical engineering, the study of which profession he pursued with diligence and attention, and soon became master of his business. He remained in South Manchester four years, during which time he started for Messrs. Cheney Bros. the first set of machinery ever put in operation in the United States for the manufacture of silk and wool knit goods.

In 1851, after putting in operation several sets of delicate foreign machinery for the Pacific Manufacturing Company of Manchester, Conn., designed for the manufacture of knit goods, and which the men who accompanied the machinery from France were unable to put in operation, he remained for five years superintendent of the business, which was very successful. In 1855 he left this concern and established the Otis Manufacturing Company of South Manchester.

In 1859 he disposed of his interest in South Manchester, and returned to the Pacific Mills, which, during his absence, had been so unsuccessful in business as to necessitate their stoppage.

Nov. 20, 1855, he married Hannah B. Fitts, by whom he had two children,—Harriet E. and George F. He died November 16, 1865.

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When war's "loud alarm" sounded over this republic, calling for brave men to strike at the hideous head of Rebellion, Mr. Otis promptly responded to the President's first call for troops, and in August, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company B of the 10th Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; was made a second lieutenant in September, 1861, first lieutenant November 4th, and captain a week later. In November, 1862, was made major, colonel in February, 1863, and brevet brigadier-general, as his commission recites, "for special gallantry at the crossing of the James River, June 20, 1864, and at the battles of Flusser's Mills and Deep Run."

He was in all the engagements of Burnside's and Foster's commands in North Carolina, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, White-Hall, Goldsboro' Bridge, etc; was wounded once at the battle of Newbern, and twice at Kinston. At the latter place his regiment charged over three other regiments,

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James Island two causeways, half a mile apart, connected | in him an earnest advocate. Politically, he is a Republican,



J. L. O. L. S.



J. Howe Barnard.

and has labored assiduously in the ranks of that party. He was selectman and assessor of Northampton in 1875-76, member of the House of Representatives in 1878, and at present is a member of the State Senate from the Hampshire District. He was married at the age of twenty-one to Catherine Preston, of Northampton, Mass.

Whether upon the battlefield, in the work-shop, or in the Senate-chamber, Gen. Otis has ever discharged his duties with honor and marked ability.

J. HONE DEMOND

was born in Rutland, Worcester Co., Mass, Oct. 5, 1825. He lived with his father upon a farm until he was ten years old. His father then became engaged in the manufacture of rakes, and subsequently bought a grist-mill. Young Demond worked in the shop and mill for three years, excepting the winter months, when he attended the common school. In January, 1828, his father removed to Springfield, and was without capital or means of subsistence, having lost his entire property by fire. Springfield at that time was but a village, without even a railroad. They moved into a house on Main Street which was connected with the old Springfield Bakery, and situated on the spot now occupied by the Second National Bank. The son worked one year in the bakery, and afterward wherever he could find employment, meanwhile attending school during a part of each winter. Among other things, he was paid two shillings per week for attending to the street lamps. It was his duty to fill, trim, and hang the lamps in their places, and to bring them in at ten o'clock. He worked one season for Justin Lombard, feeding silk-worms and cultivating the mulberry on the land where Pynchon Street is now. He worked three summers for Deacon Bontacue, and received for his labor at first eight, and afterward nine, dollars per month. Mr. Bontacue was wont to say that Demond was the most faithful and trusty boy he had ever employed.

When eighteen years of age he took charge of Judge Hooker's farm, on what is now North Main Street. The place had been sadly neglected. Going to work with energy and perseverance, he brought it nearly all under cultivation in the four and a half years he remained upon it, and for his labor he received the munificent (?) sum of sixteen dollars per month and board, and house-rent for his parents. He was allowed to manage the farm according to his own judgment, his employer not seeing him oftener than once a month. He set out a fine orchard of different kinds of fruit-trees, and considered this one of his greatest achievements. When twenty-one years of age

he purchased of John Mills seventeen acres of land situated in what was then Plainfield, now "Brightwood," for which he agreed to pay two thousand and eighty-seven dollars. He gave him four notes, running a number of years, and eighty-seven dollars in money, which was all he possessed. It was with difficulty that he was able to meet the notes as they became due, but he succeeded at last in paying them, and subsequently purchased of Day & Morgan seven acres adjoining his farm, and stocked it with cows and engaged in the dairy and milk business, selling the milk in Springfield.

With his father's assistance he built a house, and improved his farm by planting fruit- and maple-trees, and setting out hedges. He increased his purchases of land until he had fifty acres running from the Connecticut River to Chicopee Street. He raised vegetables and tobacco, and did his own marketing. He followed this business until he liquidated all his debts in 1861.

He was married on the 6th of March, 1866, to Emma W. Browne, of Bernardston, Franklin Co., Mass., by whom he has had three children, only one of whom survives.

In 1871 he sold his farm to Hyde & Fisk for \$60,000. He then purchased a residence in Northampton, on Elm Street, the surrounding grounds consisting of seven acres, mostly covered with different kinds of fruit. He removed there in February, 1872.

The esteem in which Mr. Demond is held by his townsmen has been shown by his election to numerous offices of public trust. He has been connected with the Hampden Agricultural Society for many years, and has expended a great deal of time and money in improving Hampden Park, attending to the building of dykes and fences, and setting out trees and shrubbery. He has also won a number of premiums,—one of fifty dollars for the best-conducted farm, and a silver cup, presented by Francis Brewer, to the owner of the best herd of milch cows. In agriculture he was a leader, and among the first to avail himself of the improvements in farming utensils. He bought the first mowing-machine brought to Springfield, which, it may well be said, was far inferior to those of the present day. He was one of the four gentlemen who originated the Hampden Harvest Club. In 1861 he was elected councilman, and served four years. He is president of the village improvement society, and of the Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Agricultural Society, and of the Western Massachusetts Poultry Association. Mr. Demond looks back with pleasure to the struggles and privations of his earlier years, and he owes his success, as expressed in his own words, "to great industry, good health, temperate habits, honesty, good parents, and a kind Providence."

AMHERST.

THE town of Amherst, formerly a part of Hadley, lies east of the Connecticut River, being separated therefrom by the present town of Hadley, and is bounded north by the towns of Sunderland and Leverett, in Franklin County; east by Shutesbury, in that county, and by Pelham and Belchertown, in Hampshire County; south by Granby and South Hadley; and west by Hadley. The town contains in the vicinity of 18,400 acres, having received additions from the mother-town, Hadley, at four separate times.

By the State census in 1875, the town contained 3937 inhabitants, of whom 2006 were males and 1931 females. Of the whole number, 334 were of foreign birth. (See general census tables.)

TOPOGRAPHY.

Amherst presents an uneven surface, interspersed with low and level reaches—some of which are swampy—and wide ranges of broken upland. The principal village, Amherst, unincorporated, occupies a picturesque position upon a wide, flattened ridge of considerable extent from north to south, of which Mt. Pleasant at the north, and the elevation occupied by the college buildings at the south, are prominent features.

"Laurence Swamp" is a large tract of wet land in the southeastern portion of the town. The Holyoke range, with its several peaks, forms the town's southern boundary and hems in the southward view, while the hills of Pelham and Shutesbury, just over the eastern border, present a similar

barrier in that direction. Northward loom up the high and rugged prominences of Sunderland and Leverett, above the less ambitious "Flat Hills" of Amherst, which intervene; and westward lie the broad, rich intervalles and wooded swamps of Hadley. The greatest elevation is "Hilliard's Knob," of the Holyoke range, 1120 feet in height, standing midway of the southern boundary.

STREAMS.

The streams of note are two,—“Fort River” and “Mill River.” The former rises in Pelham, enters the town about two miles south of the northeast angle thereof, flows southerly under the Pelham hills, and thence south of west across the town, passing the western bounds into Hadley two and a half miles from the southwest angle. Mill River rises in the hills of Shutesbury, crosses the southeast corner of Leverett, enters Amherst a short distance west of the northeast angle, traverses the town in a general southwesterly direction, and escapes into Hadley across the south line of the 800 acres added to the town of Amherst in 1814.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers of Amherst were chiefly from Hadley, Hatfield, and Northampton. Hadley and Hatfield had been settled by residents of Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford, in Connecticut, which towns had been colonized respectively from ancient Dorchester, Watertown, and Cambridge, in “Massachusetts Bay.” Of the immigrants who settled in the latter towns in 1681 it is written that they “comprised men of gentle birth and life, men of learning and mark, men of heroism and deep-toned piety, and women and children.”* The historian could have shown that among the “women” were many noble, intelligent, and brave, who planned and toiled, who suffered and endured beyond what is or ever can be known.

The territory known as “Amherst” was set apart for settlement by legal action of the inhabitants of Hadley in town-meeting, March 4, 1700, as follows:

“Voted by the town, that three miles and one-quarter eastward from the meeting-house, and so from the north side of Mount Holyoke unto the Mill river, shall lye as common land forever, supposing that the line will take in the new swamp.

“Voted, that the rest of the commons eastward shall be laid out in three divisions, that is to say, between the road leading to Brookfield and the Mill river, notwithstanding there is liberty for the cutting of wood and timber so long as it lieth unfenced; there is likewise to be left between every division forty rods for highways, and what will be necessary to be left for highways eastward and West through every division is to be left to the discretion of the measurers, and every one to have a proportion in the 3d division, and every householder to have a £50 allotment, and all others who are now the proper inhabitants of Hadley, 16 years old, and upward, to have a £25 allotment in said commons.”

The principle which governed the distribution of the common lands among the proprietors varied at different periods,—the interests of the rich inclining to a property, and of the poor to a *per capita*, basis. By the third day of May, 1703, the town measurers† had laid out the lands known as “outward commons” into three divisions.

The first division—the most westerly—lay next the three-and-a-quarter-miles line, and was 240 rods in width, extending from the Brookfield road to Mill River, a “measured distance” of 1961 rods, which included three east and west highways, each 40 rods in width. This division contained 60 lots, of various widths, aggregating 2760 acres.

The second division was also 240 rods wide, and in length measured from the Brookfield road 1674 rods, inclusive of three east and west highways,—two of 40 rods and one of 32 rods. This division contained 37 unequal lots, comprising only 2343 acres, and so was much shorter than the first division.

Those who were entitled to lots in these two divisions drew them in the order given in the following table, commencing

* As quoted by Dr. Holland, Hist. of West. Mass., p. 18.

† Capt. Aaron Cooke, Cornet Nehemiah Dickinson, and Samuel Porter were the measurers, and laid out the lands without a compass.

at the Brookfield road and proceeding northward. The width of each lot is given in rods and feet. Hatfield people are marked thus *; other non-residents, thus †:

First Division—Brookfield Road.

	Rods.	Feet.
1. Jonathan Marsh.....	57	7
2. Samuel Nash.....	16	1
3. Ebenezer Nash.....	12	7
4. Samuel Marsh*.....	21	13
5. Ephraim Nash.....	12	7
6. Samuel Crow.....	35	0
7. Thomas Selding.....	70	0
8. John Selding.....	20	7
9. William Rooker.....	22	11
10. Joseph Smith.....	26	5
11. Widow Craft.....	3	0
12. Samuel Dickinson*.....	8	13
13. Mr. William Williams*.....	7	5
14. John Cole*.....	6	8
15. John Graves*.....	4	0
16. Stephen Belding*.....	10	5
17. Ebenezer Billing.....	5	2
18. Samuel Belding, Jr.*.....	3	0
19. Daniel Warner*.....	8	7
20. Widow Warner*.....	8	7

Highway 40 rods wide, south of Fort River.

21. Joseph Smith*.....	4	6
22. Ebenezer Wells*.....	21	14
23. Nathaniel White.....	72	11
24. John Smith, Tailor.....	44	8
25. John Preston.....	29	9
26. Nathaniel Warner.....	45	0
27. Daniel Hubbard.....	60	8
28. Col. Samuel Partrigg*.....	40	8
29. Samuel Partrigg, Jr.....	75	0
30. Samuel and Ebenezer Moody.....	69	5
31. John Ingram, Sr.....	42	5
32. John Ingram, Jr.....	24	1
33. Samuel Ingram.....	17	9
34. Nathaniel Ingram.....	17	9
35. Jonathan Ingram.....	17	9
36. Thomas Goodman.....	52	9
37. John Smith, orphan.....	48	2
38. Samuel Barnard.....	45	0

A highway 40 rods wide goeth over New swamp, and runs to Foot's Folly.

39. Samuel Church.....	45	0
40. Josiah Church.....	45	0
41. Joseph Church.....	16	1
42. John Taylor, Sr.....	68	11
43. John Taylor, Jr.....	17	8
44. Eleazar Warner.....	17	8
45. John Hilyard.....	17	8
46. William Brown.....	17	8
47. Nathaniel Dickinson*.....	3	11
48. Edward Church*.....	35	0
49. Samuel Smith, Sr.....	17	8
50. James Smith.....	46	11
51. Preserved Smith.....	17	8

Highway 40 rods, N. end of Wells' Hill.

52. Samuel Gaylord.....	25	5
53. William Gaylord.....	17	5
54. Widow Hannah Porter.....	25	10
55. Samuel Porter.....	151	8
56. Hezekiah Porter.....	31	6
57. John Porter.....	13	6
58. Experience Porter.....	32	3
59. Ichabod Porter.....	23	6
60. Peter Montague.....	89	0

Mill River, North.

Second Division—Brookfield Road.

	Rods.	Feet.
1. John Goodman.....	67	1
2. Aaron Cook, Esq.....	39	7
3. Thomas Hovey.....	48	9
4. Westwood Cook.....	73	9
5. Samuel Cook.....	44	1

Highway, 40 rods—removed 1734.

6. Moses Cook.....	44	15
7. Samuel Boltwood.....	62	1
8. Daniel Marsh.....	134	3
9. Thomas Dickinson†.....	44	15
10. Deacon Samuel Smith.....	45	10
11. John Montague.....	54	0
12. Isaac Warner.....	17	8
13. Daniel Warner.....	8	13
14. Widow Cooke.....	2	15
15. Ensign Chibleah Smith.....	39	10
16. Samuel Smith (son of Ch.).....	34	2
17. Luke Smith.....	55	7
18. Ebenezer Smith.....	21	15
19. John Smith.....	26	0
20. Mr. Isaac Chauncey.....	52	9
21. Town lot, 60 acres.....	40	0
22. George Stillman.....	55	7
23. Ichabod Smith.....	38	0
24. Jacob Warner.....	44	1

Highway, 40 rods, “runs down to Foot's Folly from New Swamp.”

25. Land of Colenan.....	39	6
26. John Kellogg.....	32	8
27. Edward Kellogg.....	17	8
28. Lient. Joseph Kellogg.....	55	6
29. Nathaniel Kellogg.....	17	8
30. Mr. Samuel Russell†.....	4	3
31. Mr. Jonathan Russell.....	7	6
32. John Nash.....	31	6
33. Joseph Nash.....	31	0
34. Thomas Nash*.....	8	13

Highway 32 rods in breadth.

	Rods.	Feet.
35. Neh'b Dickinson & Sons.....	113	13
36. Timothy Eastman.....	69	5
37. Peter Tilton, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.....	29	6

Commons, North.

The third division, separated from the second by a highway forty rods in width, was two miles in width east and west, thus making the lots two miles long. The number of lots was 93; length of the division, 1971 rods. No lateral highways crossed this division, whose total acreage was 7884.

In laying out these lands the measurers encroached upon what were afterward known as the "equivalent lands,"* now in the towns of Pelham and Belchertown. By subsequent survey of the line between Hadley and the equivalent lands this division was reduced to a half-mile in width at the north end, and a gore of about 3000 acres taken off.

To 31 persons owning lots in this division, who had suffered most by the later survey, the town of Hadley made a grant of "about 600 acres, on the 'Flat Hills,' so called, and west of them, between the second and third divisions and Mill River."

The highways separating and intersecting these divisions were subsequently reduced in width from time to time. The latest reduction was by Amherst, in 1788, when the portion taken off was sold to the adjacent land-owners.

It is not positively known when the first settlement was made on the lands so laid out.†

To provide a place for worship and a place for burial required the action of the inhabitants in town-meeting assembled. Much has, therefore, been preserved in the town-records that would else have been lost concerning these early communities. Jan. 5, 1730, the town of Hadley provided a "burial-place‡ for the east inhabitants." It is, therefore, probable that settlements began some time prior to that date. The following persons were residents in the year 1731: John Ingram, Sr., John Ingram, Jr., Ebenezer Kellogg, John Cows, Jonathan Cows, Samuel Boltwood, Samuel Hawley, Sr., Nathaniel Church, John Wells, who soon removed, Aaron Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Richard Chauncey, Stephen Smith, John Nash, Jr., Joseph Wells, Ebenezer Scovil, died 1731, Ebenezer Ingram, died 1735, Ebenezer Dickinson. Within the succeeding eight years the following persons became residents: Joseph Clary, Zachariah Field, Jonathan Atherton, died 1744, Solomon Boltwood, Charles Chauncey, William Murray, Joseph Hawley, Samuel Hawley, Jr., Nathan Moody, Pelatiah Smith, John Perry, Ebenezer Williams, John Norton, Moses Smith.

Another six years—1739 to 1745—brought the following: Samuel and Elisha Ingram, John Field, David and Jonathan Nash, Moses Hawley, Moses and Aaron Warner, Nathaniel Coleman, Jonathan Moody, Samuel Church, Daniel, John, Moses, Nathan, and Jonathan Dickinson, Jonathan, Peter, Phinehas, David, and Daniel Smith, Nehemiah Strong, Noah Baker, Charles Wright, Preserved Clapp, Westwood Cook, Jr., Joseph Eastman, Jr., Deacon Eleazar Mattoon, Rev.

* "Massachusetts, adhering to a wrong south line, which was run in 1642, and crossed Connecticut River several miles too far south, granted south of the true line 105,793 acres of land, mostly to Suffield, Enfield, and Woodstock, but partly to individuals and to other towns. After a long controversy it was agreed, in 1713, that Massachusetts should give to Connecticut the same number of acres as an equivalent, and that the towns named should remain to Massachusetts. In 1715 two men from Connecticut and one from Massachusetts laid out for Connecticut 105,793 acres, viz., 51,850 acres east of Hadley, afterward in Belchertown and Pelham,* 10,000 acres, afterwards in Ware, and 43,943 acres at Coasset, above the present village of Brattleboro', Massachusetts, then claiming the lower part of Vermont and New Hampshire."

† The tradition is recorded that a Mr. Foote, from Hatfield, put up a hut in the east precinct, north of the present meeting-house of the second parish, as early as 1703. He failed of his object,—that of gaining a support by hunting and fishing,—and abandoned the spot. From this incident the eastern portion of the town was for a long time called "Foote-Folly Swamp."

‡ This burial-place was laid out in March, 1730, "in the west highway, in length fifteen rods adjoining Nathaniel Church's lot on the west, and in width twelve rods east in the highway, making one acre and twenty rods."

* Judd's Hist. of Hadley, p. 298.

David Parsons, Nathaniel and Ephraim Kellogg, Alexander Porter, Joseph Morton, Seth Kibbe.

In 1738 there were 29 settlers or heads of families, who had "35 taxable polls, 49 horses, 39 oxen, 52 cows, some hogs, and 350 acres of improved land, and 6 non-residents had 43 acres of improved land."‡

Between 1745 and 1763, the following settled in East Hadley and Amherst, the latter title having meantime been conferred: Ebenezer, Jr., Abraham, and Daniel Kellogg; Joseph Church, Isaac Hubbard, Moses Cook, Jacob Warner; Gideon, Reuben, Ebenezer, Jr., and Joseph, sons of Deacon Ebenezer Dickinson; Nathan, Jr., and Ebenezer (3d), sons of Nathan Dickinson; Simeon, Noah, and Jonathan, Jr., sons of Jonathan Dickinson; Jonathan, Azariah, Nathaniel, and Nehemiah, sons of Deacon Samuel Dickinson, who had removed from Hadley to Shutesbury; David, son of Israel Dickinson, of Hadley; Thomas Hastings, Simeon Strong, Ensign Josiah Chauncey, Isaac Goodale, Elijah Baker, Simeon Pomeroy, John Keet, Jonathan Edwards; Alexander, Edward, Pelatiah, Jr., Simeon, Jonathan, Jr., David, Martin, Noah, and Eleazar Smith; John Petty or Pettis; John, Jr., and Oliver Cows; Thomas Morton, Benjamin Harwood, Samuel Elmer, Eli Colton, James Merrick; Solomon, Jr., and William Boltwood; Ebenezer Mattoon, Simeon Clark, John Nash, Jr., Noadiah Lewis; John (3d), Philip, and Reuben Ingram; Hezekiah Belding, William Murray, Jr., John Field, Jr., John Allis, John Billing, Preserved Clapp, Jr., David Blodget; Jonathan, Jr., and Asahel Moody; Benjamin Rhodes, Justus Williams, Thomas Bascom, Gideon Henderson, Abner Adams.

The lands in the first and second divisions were estimated at about one shilling per acre; in the east, or third division, from four to six pence. The prices increased when the Indian wars ceased and settlement became safe.

The lands north of Mill River were divided in 1742, and those south of the Brookfield-Boston road, extending to Mt. Holyoke and to the southern limit of the present town, in 1743. The latter remained in Hadley until 1812.

ROADS.

The earliest of the roads of Amherst was probably the Bay Road, or Boston Road, which has undergone more or less change in its position. Mr. Judd says:

"In early days there was a 'Nashaway Path' north of Fort River, which still bears the old name. In 1674 and many years after, the Bay Road crossed Fort River near the south end of Spruce Hill. The road was laid out where it now is after 1688, but no record of the change is found."

The roads first made did not admit of the passage of vehicles, but were mere "paths for men and horses." The broad highways, laid out in 1703, separating and intersecting the three great divisions laid out in the same year, were at different periods reduced in width, until now few are left exceeding four rods. The decay and obliteration of the original monuments caused much trouble to the town and serious contentions with the adjoining proprietors. The most noted of these was occasioned by the supposed encroachments of John Morton and Nathan Dickinson, whose lots were "in the eastern division, north of the Pelham Road." Morton was the first settler in that division. They had been beaten at home, and applied to the General Court for relief. The town authorities, in a lengthy document,|| set forth the facts, justified their action, and prayed that the petition of Morton and Dickinson might be dismissed. The prayer was granted.

‡ Judd's Hist. p. 424. Of these settlers, Joseph Wells, Aaron Smith, Nathaniel Church, and John Perry removed about 1744; in addition, "David Nash removed to South Hadley, Phinehas Smith to Granby, and David Smith returned to Hadley. Noah Baker removed to Sunderland; he was a Baptist preacher. Joseph Morton and Seth Kibbe died. Daniel Smith was crazy."—*Ibid.*

|| A copy of this interesting document, and other papers relating to Amherst, were recently deposited by M. F. Dickinson, Jr., of Boston, in the library of Amherst College.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY AND WARS.

Norwottuck was a favorite possession of the Indians. The rich bottom lands produced corn with little labor, and the higher ground, clad in a various foliage, sheltered the game which supplied so many of their needs. The custom followed by many of the tribes prevailed here,—that of burning annually the dried grass upon the meadows and the leaves and underbrush of the adjacent woodland. Thus extensive openings were made here and there favorable to the spread of grasses, and obstructions removed from the path of the savage hunter long distances through the forest. The "boundless and impenetrable wilderness," so often associated with the cabin of the pioneer, lay not in the path of the settlers at Norwottuck and other portions of the Connecticut Valley. Those at Hadley, learning the advantage of the annual burnings, "not only burnt over their own lands, but extended their fires to the hills of Pelham and Belchertown, in order to increase their pasturage."^{*}

The savages did not yield their plantations and hunting-grounds without a prolonged struggle, in which, though they were at last vanquished, many of the whites were sacrificed.

French-and-Indian War, 1744-53.—List of ^y mounted soldiers that went in quest of ^y enemy to Capt. Bridgman's Fort, above Northfield, under ^y command of Capt. Seth Dwight, Oct. 22, 1747, and were out six days,—Sergt. Solomon Boltwood, Joseph Clary, Aaron Smith, Pelatiah Smith, Hezekiah Belding, Samuel Ingram, David Nash, William Boltwood.[†]

In the company under Sergt. Wm. Lyman, at Fort Massachusetts, November 16th to Jan. 12, 1747-48, was William Murray.

In Capt. William Williams' company, out from March 10th to October 26, 1748, were Jonathan Dickinson and Eleazer Mattoon.

In Col. Joseph Dwight's company, on the Western frontiers from August 7 to 21, 1748, were the following, *mostly from Amherst*: Ens. Solomon Boltwood, Sergt. Solomon Keyes, Corp. William Montague, Corp. Timothy Nash, Corp. Joseph Hawley, Gideon Parsons, Reuben Smith, Joseph Kellogg, Eleazar Nash, Josiah Chauncy, Joseph Alexander, Ebenezer Dickinson, Ebenezer Kellogg, William Boltwood, John Ingram, Stephen Smith.

French-and-Indian War, 1754-63.—In Capt. Israel Williams' company, from Aug. 31, 1754, to March 14, 1755, were Corps. Preserved Clapp and Nathan Dickinson.

In Capt. Moses Porter's company,[‡] in the Crown Point expedition, April 1st to Dec. 25, 1755, were Sergt. Reuben Dickinson,[§] David Dickinson, David Smith, Jonathan Moody, Jr., Nathan Dickinson, Preserved Clapp; and in Col. Joseph Dwight's regiment, on the same expedition, were Joseph Clary, Oliver Cows, Benjamin Eastman, Samuel Hawley, Jr., and his son Elijah,^{||} aged nineteen.

Martin Smith was impressed into the service April 22, 1756.

In Lieut. Jonathan Dickinson's company, Col. Israel Williams' regiment, called out to defend the Western frontiers when Fort William Henry was besieged in 1757, were Lieut.

^{*} Judd's Hist. of Hadley, p. 106.

[†] "In the 'brave little garrison' under Capt. Stevens that so courageously defended the fort at No. 4 (Charlestown, N. H.) near the first of April, 1747, were six men from South Hadley and Amherst, viz., Eleazar Smith, William Boltwood, Nehemiah Dickinson, Nathaniel Church, Jr., Josiah Snow, and Ebenezer Dickinson. In the same fort were nine men from Northampton."—Judd's Hist. p. 345, where he refers to Hoyt's Indian Wars, p. 242.

[‡] This company was out in the "Bloody Morning Scout," September 8th, under Col. Ephraim Williams, when Capt. Porter, Ensign Reuben Wait, and three privates were killed, including Zebadiah Williams,—"perhaps from Amherst." Col. Williams fell that day.

[§] Sergt. Dickinson became noted as the captain of the Amherst "Minute-Men," and served through the Revolution.

^{||} Died previous to March 19, 1757. His father received, by order of the General Court, April 7, 1757, "the full allowance for his son's subsistence on his return from ye army at Lake George in 1755."

Jonathan Dickinson; Ensign Zaccheus Crocker; Sergts. Bezael Wilder, Nehemiah Dickinson, and Robert Gillmore; Corps. Ephraim Osgood, Abner Adams, Philip Smith, and Moses Wilder; Privates Timothy Nash, Nathan Adams, Benjamin Harris, Jonas Locke, William Wheeler, Thomas Temple, Archelaus Temple.

The following were in the expedition to Crown Point, in the company of Capt. Elijah Smith, of Cold Spring, and were out from April 27, 1759, to Jan. 3, 1760: Israel Chauncy, Samuel Cutler, Oliver Cows, Robert Emmons, Abner How, Eleazar Harwood, Philip Ingram, Aaron Leonard, Matthew Scott, Isaac Ward, Jr.,[¶] Charles Wright.

Judd gives these additional names, with year of enlistment: 1755, Elijah Baker; 1756, Justus Williams, Pelatiah Buckman; 1758, Noadiah Lewis, Cesar Prutt, Asahel Moody, Thomas Morton, Benjamin Buckman; 1759, Nathaniel Dickinson, Samuel Graham, Charles Chauncy, Charles Wright, Philip Ingram, Nehemiah How, John Keet, Jr., Isaac Temple, Alexander Smith, Moses Warner, David Blodget, Lemuel Moody, Eli Colton, Paul Guilford, Nathan Davis, Simeon Walker; 1760, Benjamin Harwood (died), Micah Guilford (died), Solomon Sartwell, John Gould.

The Revolution.—The larger portion of the people of Amherst favored the principles which led to the conflict with the mother-country, and many of them took active part in the measures of that period. Through their committee of correspondence,^{**} they approved the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, and in vigorous terms evinced their co-operation with the Boston committee. They were represented during the war by the usual committees of "correspondence," "inspection," and "safety," appointed between the years 1774 and 1779, in which the following names appear conspicuously: Capt. Reuben Dickinson, Joseph Williams, Moses Dickinson, Esq., Jacob McDaniel, Nathaniel Dickinson, Joseph Eastman, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., John Dickinson, Noah Dickinson, Nathan Dickinson, Hezekiah Belding, Isaac Hubbard, Ebenezer Dickinson, Gideon Dickinson, John Billings, Lieut. Simeon Smith, Thomas Hastings, Elijah Baker, Simeon Fobes, Ebenezer Mattoon, Martin Kellogg, James Merrick, Joseph Dickinson, Lieut. Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Josiah Warner, Maj. Nathaniel Peck, Timothy Green, Henry J. Franklin, Gideon Henderson.

Lexington Alarm.—The following enlisted as "Minute-Men" after the 19th of April, 1775, the time of the alarm at Lexington, in the company of Capt. Reuben Dickinson, of Amherst, Col. R. Woodbridge's regiment, and were in service as minute-men eleven days, though some remained longer, as indicated: Second Lieut. Joseph Dickinson, 16 days; Sergt. Ezra Rood, 20; Corp. Ebenezer Eastman, 15; Corp. Adam Rice, Privates Clement Marshall, Ebenezer Kellogg, John Hodden, 15; John Ingram, 16; Reuben Dickinson, Jr., 16; Thomas Morton, 35; John Eastman, 15; Ebenezer Mattoon, 15; John Dickinson (Hadley), Luke Coffin, Stephen Smith, 15; Waitstill Dickinson, 15; Eldad Moody, 35; Timothy Green, 21; Ebenezer Dickinson, 12; Martin Smith, 16; Reuben Smith, 32; Simeon Smith, 16; William May, 39; Ambrose Williams, Samuel Buckman.

The above company was disbanded April 30, 1775, and a new company enlisted by Capt. Dickinson for eight months, in which were the following, the first nine having served in the company of Minute-Men:†† Capt. Reuben Dickinson,

[¶] Was left at Crown Point, sick, and there died about Dec. 20, 1760. His father was allowed £6 2s. 4d. for expenses incurred in sending men with horses to his relief, but who failed to reach him.

^{**} This committee was composed of Moses Dickinson, Reuben Dickinson, Jacob McDaniels, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., and Joseph Williams. Their report to the town, including their reply to the Boston committee, is preserved in the office of the town clerk at Amherst.

^{††} Daniel Shays, of Shutesbury, the noted leader in the "Shays rebellion," had been sergeant in the company of "Minute-Men," but was promoted to ensign in the new company.

Sergt. Adam Rice, Corp. Ebenezer Kellogg, Corp. Elihu Dickinson, Samuel Buckman, Luke Coffin, Azariah Dickinson, Ambrose Williams, John Dickinson,* who now appears from Amherst; Fifer Levi Smith, Benjamin Buckman, Elijah Baker, Giles Church, David Pettis, Caesar Prutt,† Daniel Ralef, James Shay, Shelah Dickinson, in room of Richard Wait. The remainder of this company of 60 were mainly from Shutesbury and Leverett.

The following eight months' men were in Capt. Noadiah Leonard's company, same regiment: Ensign Samuel Gould, Sergt. Moses Cook, Corp. Samuel Field, Privates Moses Hastings, Simeon Pomeroy, John Billings, Abner Nash, Elias Smith, Isaac Goodale, Gideon Henderson, Ebenezer Field, Amos Nash, and Samuel Church.

A company of 60 men was enlisted by Capt. James Hendrick, of Amherst, concerning which the only account found in the State archives is headed as follows: "Roll for Rations to and from the camp. Charlestown Camp, No. 3, Jan'y 13, 1776," and names the Amherst men, viz.: Capt. James Hendricks, Sergt. Joel Moody, Reuben Dickinson, Jr., Joseph Petty, Stephen Smith, Joseph Nash, Amariah Dana, Samuel Ingram, Aaron Dickinson, Martin Smith, Elisha Dickinson, Ebenezer Petty, Levi Clark, Ethan Billings, Henry Dyer, John Lee, Jonathan Edwards, Timothy Smith, Timothy Smith (2d), and Elijah Elmer. Others in this company were from Hadley, South Hadley, and Granby. The march from Amherst is reckoned ninety-five miles: allowed for rations, 15s. 10d.

The following were attached to the train of artillery under Capt. Thomas Waite Foster, and were in Col. Woodbridge's regiment at Cambridge, April 25, 1775: Lieut. James Hendrick, Moses Dickinson, and Simon Fobes.

The return of Col. Woodbridge's regiment at Cambridge, June 14, 1775, gives the following statistics: Capt. R. Dickinson, 60 men, stationed at the college. Capt. D. Cowden, 31 men, stationed at the college. Capt. I. Dexter, 44 men, stationed at Lechmere Point. Capt. N. Leonard, 54 men, stationed at Cambridge. Capt. S. Pearl, 36 men, stationed at Cambridge. Capt. W. Meacham, 45 men, stationed at the college. Capt. S. Murray, 50 men, station not given. The return is signed by Richard Montague, adjutant, and appended to it is the following record:

"IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, June 16, 1775.—Col. Woodbridge informs this Committee, and it appears by the return he has made, that three hundred and sixty men stand ready to go under him. We would observe that Col. Woodbridge has been in the camp with his Minute-Men, doing duty, ever since the Battle, but did not apply to this Committee for indisting orders until orders sufficient to complete the Army were issued; and therefore the Committee did not give him orders, but promised they would recommend him if there should be a vacancy."

Most of the companies composing this regiment, including Capt. Dickinson's, were in the battle on Bunker Hill,‡ June 17th, although the officers were not commissioned until the 21st.

A return dated Sept. 30, 1775, discloses that this regiment was then stationed on the west side of Prospect Hill, on the road leading from Charlestown to Menotomy. In December following the company of Capt. Dickinson was stationed at Lechmere's Point, where one of his men, Abel Woods, of Shutesbury, was wounded "by a swivel-ball from a ship of war belonging to the enemy." Woods was allowed £22 11s. 2d. for physician's and other charges.

In the company of Capt. Oliver Lyman, Col. Nicholas

* Squire John Dickinson, of East Amherst, who died in 1850, the last survivor of the company.

† Caesar Prutt was a negro, the fourth child of Arthur Prutt, who was said to have been the slave of Rev. Isaac Chauncy. Caesar was born in June, 1727, and lived for a time with Josiah Chauncy, Esq. Judd says, "In 1807, Aaron Kellogg, a deranged man, and Caesar Prutt, a negro aged eighty years, were set up at vendue to the lowest bidder, and the former was bid off for a year at \$50, and the latter at \$65." *File p. 422.*

‡ Squire John Dickinson told Mr. Judd, in 1847, that a part of his company—Capt. Dickinson's—"was in the battle of Bunker Hill, but not in the hot fight."

Dike's regiment, stationed at Dorchester, were the following, who served from Aug. 12, 1776, to March 31, 1777: Sergt. Henry Lee, Azariah Dickinson, Levi Dickinson, Jonathan Warner, John Fox, Isaac Gould, Nathaniel Edwards, Simeon Dickinson.

The Canadian Campaign.—In Capt. Aaron Hayne's company, Col. Asa Whitcomb's regiment, were Selah Dickinson, April 1st to December, 1776, and Ebenezer Kellogg, enlisted May 1st, died Nov. 22, 1776.

Under the call of June 25, 1776, Capt. Reuben Dickinson enlisted a company of 86 men, from Amherst and towns adjacent, which was attached to Col. R. Woodbridge's regiment, and served from July 16, 1776, to March 1, 1777. Those from Amherst were Capt. Reuben Dickinson, Corp. Timothy Henderson, Drummer David Adams, Privates Firman Woods, John Billings, Jr., Adam Rice, John Hastings, Daniel Lane, David Hawley, Hezekiah Cowles, John Hodden, Elihu Dickinson, Amasa Allen, Gideon Lee, Noah Hawley, Eneas Ralef, Noah Gould, John Workman, James Barnes, Abner Nash, Simeon Pomeroy, Simeon Peck, Jr., Samuel Gould, Jr., Benj. Ralef.

The following, "to re-inforce the Northern Army," enlisted for two months, under Capt. John Thompson, Col. Leonard's regiment, May 7th to July 8, 1777: Lieut. Noah Dickinson, Sergt. Luke Coffin, Corp. Ebenezer Eastman, Corp. David Stockbridge, Fifer Levi Smith, David Blodgett, Benjamin Buckman, five Dickinsons,—Simeon, Levi, Zimri, Elijah, and Timothy,—Elihu Hubbard, John Ingram, Thomas Morton, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr. Travel, 180 miles.

The following copy of the pay-roll of the company of Capt. Eli Parker, of Amherst, in Col. Leonard's regiment, raised to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga, contains many Amherst names:‡ Capt. Eli Parker, Lieut. Eliezer (?) Warner, Lieut. Samuel Cook, Ens. Ezra Day, Sergt. Silas Matthews, Sergt. David Town, Sergt. Matthew Moody, Sergt. Timothy Stockwell, Drummer Elisha Nash, Fifer Reuben Smith, Corporals Amasa Smith, Samuel Hastings, John Cows, and Nathaniel Butterfield, Privates Moses Alvord, Nathan Abbott, Joshua Burt, John Burchet, John Bush, Jonas Burnet, Enos Cook, Judah Clark, Israel Cole, Sylvanus Chapin, Benjamin Clough, Adonijah Cole, Samuel Dean, Jonas Elwell, Daniel Gould, Enos Goodman, Eliphalet Gaylord, Joseph Goodale, Oliver Hastings, Timothy Hilyard, Elijah Hannum, John Kibbe, Ebenezer Kentfield, Silas Lee, Amos Lamb, Elisha Moody, William Montague, Lewis Morgan, Simeon Peck, Jeremiah Pike, James Persifield, Daniel Plumly, Daniel Reed, Daniel Smith, Aaron Smith, Caleb Smith, Paul Smith, Elisha —, Stephen Shumway, Amasa Shumway, Enoch Thayer, Samuel Taylor, William Town, William Town (2d), Jonathan Warner, David Worthington, Enos Woodbridge, Sewall Warner, Joshua Whitney, William Waite. This company enlisted for two months, and were in service from May 8th to July 16, 1777.

In Col. David Wells' regiment, under Capt. Jeremiah Ballard, with the "Northern Army," from May 10th to July 20, 1777, were Lieut. Jonathan Dickinson, David Lard, and Aaron Smith.

Capt. Reuben Dickinson, in July the same year, marched with a company to Moses' Creek to "reinforce the army," and was attached to Col. Elisha Porter's regiment. The company served 38 days, and included the following Amherst men: Capt. Reuben Dickinson, Sergt. Joel Moody, Daniel Benjamin, Azariah Dickinson, Medad Dickinson, Medad Moody, Thomas Williams, Giles Church, John Dickinson, Enos Cowles, Amos Ayres, Nathaniel Dickinson, Timothy Green, Samuel Ingram, Henry Chandler, Joseph Pettis, Reuben Smith.

The following, under Capt. Oliver Smith, in the same regiment, marched for the defense of Bennington, Aug. 17, 1777,

‡ The places of residence are not given in the document from which this is taken.

"found themselves, carried their own baggage," and were out seven days: Jonathan Ingram, John Kibbe, Moses Kellogg, Elihu Dickinson, Oliver Hastings, and Jonathan Cook.

The following went, under the call of August 9th, "for one-sixth part of the militia:" in Col. Woodbridge's regiment, Capt. Moses Hawey's company, Aug. 14th to Nov. 29, 1777; Lieut. Jonathan Dickinson, Lieut. Elisha Baker, and Sergt. Lemuel Clark; in same regiment, under Capt. Samuel Cook, of Amherst, Lieut. Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr.,* Lieut. Enoch White, Sergts. Luke Coffin (promoted to quartermaster, October 9th), Adam Rice, Ethan Pomeroy, and Nathaniel White; Corps. Isaiah Carrier and Daniel Lane; Fifer Levi Smith; Privates Elias Smith, Asa Ayres, David Blodget, Samuel Bacon, Enos Clark, Caleb Dodge, Samuel Dean, Ebenezer Darwin, three Dickinsons,—Zimri, Timothy, and Simeon,—John Elwell, Noah Hawley, Nathaniel Harrington, Thomas Judd, Amos Kellogg, Daniel Kimball, Zenas Leech, John Montague, William Montague, Isaac Marshall, Abner Nash, Jonathan Selden, Oliver Smith (died November 28th), Enos Woodbridge, Benjamin Whitney, Jacob Warner, Thomas Gaylord, Philip Ingram, Samuel Packard, Ebenezer Taylor, Francis Trainor, John White. Capt. Cook's company was out from August 17th to December 7th, and a part was in the battle at "Bemis' Heights," October 7th.

The companies of Capt. Dickinson, Capt. Harvey, and Capt. Cook "were in the army under Gen. Gates; all took a more or less active part in the battles of September 19th and October 7th, and all were present at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17th."

Campaigns 1777-81.—Under the call for three years' men, issued in January, 1777, the following were enlisted from Amherst: Willis Coy, \$50 bounty; Reuben Dickinson, \$50; John Fox, Jr., fifer, \$20; Samuel Gould, killed; David Pettis, Joseph Young, re-enlisted in 1780 for three years; Noadiah Lewis, "during the war;" and James Trumble, Samuel Brown, John Johnson, and Jonathan Battis, each three years.

The following marched Aug. 18, 1777, "*on an alarm to New Providence*," and were out four days, under Lieut. Noah Dickinson, Col. Porter's regiment: Lieut. Noah Dickinson; Sergts. Isaac Hubbard, Joseph Dickinson, Henry Franklin, and Josiah Warner; Privates Ebenezer Mattoon, Aaron Alvord, John Ingram, Abner Adams, Amariah Dana, William May, Martin Kellogg, Justus Williams, Ebenezer Dickinson, Daniel Church, Jeremiah Cady, Zachariah Hawley, John Eastman, Elijah Dickinson, Levi Dickinson.

The following on September 23d marched "*on an alarm to Stillwater*," and were out until October 24th, under Capt. Reuben Dickinson, Porter's regiment: Capt. Reuben Dickinson; Lieut. Noah Dickinson; Sergts. Henry Franklin and Josiah Warner; Corps. Thomas Marshall and Benjamin Buckman; Privates Stephen Smith, John Ingram, Elihu Dickinson, David Blodget, David Cows, Nathan Dickinson, Elihu Hubbard, William May, Simeon Cows, Hezekiah Belding, Ebenezer Dickinson, Lemuel Moody, Timothy Green, Ebenezer Eastman, Henry Chandler, Seth Dickinson, Elijah Dickinson.

The following enlisted for twelve months "in R. I. service," from Jan. 1, 1778, under Capt. Joshua Parker, in Nathaniel Wade's regiment: Lieuts. Ebenezer Mattoon, Elijah Dickinson, and Philip Ingram. May 15th, Ebenezer Boltwood enlisted in Capt. Parker's company for eight months.

* Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr.,—known as Gen. Mattoon,—died at an advanced age in 1843. He was an ardent Whig, "was graduated at Dartmouth in 1776, and was many years Representative and Senator in the Legislature; afterward member of Congress, sheriff of Hampshire County, and adjutant-general of the State. He was, on the whole, the most distinguished public man—native of the town—who has resided in Amherst. He also was only twenty-four years of age when he became a Representative, in 1781, and his great influence contributed in marked degree toward keeping Amherst on the right side in the Revolutionary struggle."—*Centennial address by M. F. Dickinson, Jr.*

"List of men drafted from Amherst for nine months' service from date of arrival at Fishkill, July 8, 1778:" David Lard, age 38; Simeon Peck, 22; Daniel Gould, 18; Timothy Dickinson, 17; Zimri Dickinson, 20; Benjamin Buckman, 21. These were under Col. Porter.

"Men in Capt. Abner Pomeroy's company, Col. Ezra Wood's regiment, eight months' service, 1778:" Solomon Dickinson, Edmund Gould, Levi Smith, fifer, Samuel Buckman.

"Men enlisted from Amherst to serve nine months in the Continental Army, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court passed June 9, 1779:" Jonathan Allen, Joseph Young, Eleazar Baker, John Canada, Nahum Darby, Joseph Kimball, William Ewing, Hugh Canada, Daniel Darby.

Men in service at New London, Conn., in Capt. Elijah Dwight's company, July 20th to August 25, 1779: Lieut. Luke Coffin; Enos Nash, Silas Lee, John Boltwood, Joseph Church, Nathan Smith, Reuben Ingram, Nathan Perkins, Enos Kellogg, Ashmael Prutt, Zimri Dickinson, James Cowden, Elihu Warner, Silas Wright, Josiah Pierce, Carmi Wright, Thomas Adams, Joseph Cook, Eldad Moody.

"In Capt. Joshua Woodbridge's company of New Levies, R. I. service, for the month of December, 1779," were Owen Briggs, Bezaleel Bowen, Simeon Dickinson, and Elihu Dickinson.

In Capt. Moses Montague's company, Oct. 1st to Nov. 21, 1779, were John Church, Solomon Dickinson, Edmund Gould, Elliott Gray.

"Six months' men enlisted from Amherst in the Continental service July 1, 1780, stationed near West Point. Travel, 144 miles to camp:" Simeon Dickinson, age 17; Samuel Root, 16; Edmund Gould, 17; Noah Hawley, 20; Gideon Moon, 20; Nathan Perkins (2d), Solomon Dickinson, 19; Lemuel Conant, 23; Zenas Dickinson, Aaron Bartlett, Joseph Kimball, 18; Zimri Dickinson, 21; Hezekiah Moon, 27; William Moore, 18; Joseph Robbins, 18; David Lard, 40; Simeon Morton.

Levi Dickinson, 21, enlisted Aug. 10th, for three months, under act of June 22, 1780.

"Men drafted to march to Horse Neck under Col. Samuel How, 1780:" in Capt. Thompson's company, Robert Emmons and Benjamin Leech; in Capt. Brackenridge's company, Levi Nash, John Boltwood, Solomon Boltwood, and Zachariah Field.

The following served from Aug. 12th to Nov. 15, 1781, under Capt. Oliver Coney, in Col. Sears' regiment: Corp. Solomon Dickinson; Drummer, John Fox; Simeon Morton, Levi Dickinson, Joseph Kimball, Noah Hawley, Eli Parker, Jr., Edmund Gould, John Belding, Elisha Ingram.

Dec. 18, 1780, the inhabitants of the town voted to "give to each soldier that shall enlist for this town for three years, or during the war, the sum of three pounds, hard money, per month, the town to receive their wages; or in lieu thereof, the town will give to each soldier that shall enlist as aforesaid forty shillings per month in hard money, in addition to their Continental Pay; also that the town will give each soldier that shall enlist as aforesaid two shirts, two Pairs of Stockings, and two pairs of shoes yearly, in case he fails of the same from the Continent, or State; and the Town Direct the Militia officers to make the above proposals to their respective companies in the name of the Town."

Toryism.—Amherst was not without prominent representation of Toryism. Their lack of zeal in the patriot cause, in the view of some historians, is palliated by the fact that they in general had most to lose in case of failure. Those of assured position and influence under the British crown had least to gain by revolution. Among the most prominent of this class were the minister, Rev. David Parsons, Josiah Chauncey and his son Isaac, Simeon Strong, Esq., Lieut. John Field, Ensign John Nash, Solomon, William, and Ebenezer Bolt-

wood, Deacon Simeon Clark, Isaac Goodale, Moses Cook, Charles Chauncey, and Lieut. Robert Boltwood. The minister was a man of positive views and gave offense to the majority, who voted, in 1777, "that the conduct of the Rev. David Parsons* is not friendly with regard to the common cause, and that a committee notify him of this vote." The result of the committee's interview with the minister is not recorded.

Capt. Isaac Chauncey, Lieut. John Field, and Ensign John Nash, who had respectively received their commissions from the colonial Governor, Hutchinson, were required to formally renounce all authority thus conferred. This was done at Northampton in November, 1774, and subsequently at Amherst. The Whigs were still suspicious of Chauncey and Nash, and the district afterward voted that Chauncey should "burn all the commissions he had ever received from the king," and commit his firearms into the hands of the selectmen. The latter request was complied with, but the arms were afterward restored.† Nash also was required to destroy his commissions.

April 8, 1776, Chauncey was convicted of "insulting behavior" toward the committee of safety, and of being "an enemy to his country," and, as he afterward complained, was "refused bail and a fair Tryal by another committee, and ordered not to go from his father's Farm, except on Sundays and to Funerals, and was likewise ordered to pay 39 shillings lawful money to six men whom the committee had appointed to keep him the night before." He further complained that he was "confined in Northampton Jail with a mittimus to the Jailor setting forth that y^e petitioner was an enemy to America, and requiring the Jailor to keep y^e petitioner in close confinement until he should be dismissed by lawful authority." These facts appear in his petition to the General Court, dated at Northampton jail, April 13, 1776. On the 18th it was determined "that the petitioner have leave to withdraw." He was subsequently "confined to certain limits," but, on August 26th, was advertised by the committee as having "clandestinely departed ('tis supposed) to some part of Connecticut on no good design; this is therefore to desire the good people of that State or of other States, or of other States where he may be found, to secure him in such manner that he may not have it in his power to injure America." Lieut. Robert Boltwood was similarly advertised.

Church affairs suffered by disputes which the diversity of views engendered, and occasionally the services were intermitted because of them. A friend of Mr. Parsons, with whom he sometimes exchanged,—Rev. Abraham Hill, of Shutesbury,—greatly offended the people by his free expression of opinions which were deemed unpatriotic. He was prohibited from further preaching, by a vote of the town, in January, 1780.

In 1778 the town voted that "persons not owning Independence on the crown of Great Britain, agreeably to the Declaration of Congress, shall not vote."

NOTEWORTHY INCIDENTS.

Mr. Oliver M. Clapp was born in Amherst, in 1802, and is one of the few belonging to the ancient families of the town who antedate the last war with the mother-country. His grandfather Oliver, born in Northampton in 1744, was descended by five removes from Roger Clapp (an immigrant who

settled at Dorchester), and in after-years removed to what is now Amherst. The house into which he moved, and in which Oliver M. was born, stood on East Street, and has since been demolished.

Mr. Clapp relates many stirring anecdotes, some of which are traditional, and others of happenings within his experience,—how some of the officers of Gen. Burgoyne, previous to the battles of Saratoga, ventured to attend a "country dance" somewhere beyond their lines, believing themselves sufficiently disguised to escape detection, and how they were captured by the vigilant "Yankees" and confessed that the latter were too sharp for them; how, during Shays' rebellion, when the insurgents were being driven to the mountain fastnesses in Pelham by the government forces, eleven loads of supplies were sent to their relief by sympathizers in Berkshire, each load guarded by two mounted soldiers. These twenty-two forming the escort sought entertainment at the house of Mr. Clapp's grandfather, but were advised to make all haste to Pelham, as the militia would soon be upon them. The advice was timely, for the pursuing horsemen were already to be seen coming over the hill from the west, right furious for the fray. One bold, well-mounted rebel spurred his steed in the direction of the pursuers, swinging his hat in taunting defiance until they came very near, when he suddenly wheeled and led the chase up the hills to the eastward. Selecting a favorable position, the guard displayed their arms to advantage across the path, and thus checked the valiant horsemen, who, believing they were decoyed into an ambuscade, sped down the hill again and reported that they had barely "escaped the jaws of hell."

Mr. Clapp has a fine collection of Indian and other relics, many of which were obtained near by, and are permanent reminders of the days of savage occupancy, and of the trials of those who opened this goodly land to the light of civilization.

Many of the cabinets of the country have been enriched by specimens procured by Mr. Clapp. Among them are many of the fossil foot-prints for which this portion of the Connecticut Valley is celebrated.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

That portion of the town of Hadley which had been variously designated as "New Swamp," "Hadley Farms," "East Farms," and "East Hadley" was set off as "Hadley, Third Precinct," Dec. 31, 1734. In the language of the record, "the precinct being of the contents of two miles and three-quarters in breadth and seven miles in length, bounded westerly on a tract of land reserved by the town of Hadley to lie as common land forever, southerly on Boston Road, easterly on equivalent lands, and northerly on the town of Sunderland."

The term "precinct" signified a parish; hence the separation from Hadley was not entire, having reference chiefly to affairs ecclesiastical. Certain officers were chosen by the precinct, including a clerk, a treasurer, and assessors. The first proceedings are thus recorded:

"Warrant for Meeting in Hadley, Third precinct, Anno Dom., 1755."

"HAMPSHIRE, ss. In pursuance to the request of several freholders of the third or east precinct of Hadley for the calling of a precinct-meeting. To Ebenezer Kellogg, of sd. precinct, these are In his Majestic's name to will and require you forthwith to notify the free Holders and other Inhabitant of sd. Precinct on the eight day of October next, at eight of y^e clock in the fore noone, in order to make Choyce of all necessary Precinct officers, a Committee for the Calling of Precinct meetings for the future, and to do act and agree on what may be thought proper Respecting hiring a newester Building, a meeting-house, and agreeing on a place to set it in, and in finding out what Lands may be taxed for the Defraying charges About the same. Given under my hand and seale this 22nd day of September, 1755.

"ELEZER PORTER, *Justs. Peace.*"

At the meeting thus called, Samuel Hawley acting as a moderator, and John Nash as clerk, John Ingram, Sr., Samuel Boltwood, and Samuel Hawley were chosen a committee for calling precinct-meetings, and Ebenezer Dickinson, Aaron Smith, and John Nash were chosen assessors.

* The story is related of Mr. Parsons that, when required to read before his people a proclamation issued by the new government, he added to the usual conclusion—"God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"—the following expression of his own views: "But I say, God save the King!" Whereupon, a patriot among his hearers arose and exclaimed, with emphasis, "I say you are a damned rascal!" This vehement response is attributed by Mr. M. F. Dickinson, Jr., to Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., one of the foremost friends of the cause of liberty, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1771. Mr. Oliver M. Clapp, however, says that he was told more than sixty years ago by his grandfather, Oliver Clapp, and again about twenty years since by David Parsons, grandson of the offending minister, that Stephen Smith uttered the historic words.

† "According to tradition, the Whigs of Amherst burnt Capt. Chauncey's commission under a tree, with some display."—Judd's Hist., p. 419, note.

The territory embraced by the precinct boundaries was nearly that inclosed in the present town of Amherst, north of the Boston road. This territory became the "Second Precinct" in 1753.* In 1759,—just one hundred years after the "new plantation," Hadley, had been laid out at "Norwotuck,"—this precinct became a district. The bill creating the district was signed by the colonial governor, Pownall, February 13th in that year. The name of his friend, Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, was adopted by the governor as the name of the district.

Amherst assumed the functions of a town in 1774, and the distinct title in 1776, although no authority for so doing existed prior to 1786.†

As a district Amherst elected its first officers at a meeting held at the meeting-house March 19, 1759, as follows: Deacon Ebenezer Dickinson, Moderator; Josiah Chauncey, Clerk; Joseph Eastman, Treasurer; Deacon Ebenezer Dickinson, Jonathan Dickinson, Dr. Nathaniel Smith, Ensign John Dickinson, Moses Dickinson, Selectmen; Deacon Ebenezer Dickinson, Jonathan Dickinson, Moses Dickinson, Assessors; Pelatiah Smith, Isaac Goodale, Constables; Joseph Eastman, Jonathan Edwards, Tithingmen; Simeon Clark, Nathaniel Coleman, Fence-viewers; Joseph Church, John Petty, Reuben Ingram, Hog-Reeves; Gideon Dickinson, Daniel Dickinson, Ebenezer Mattoon, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jacob Warner, Surveyors; Alexander Smith, Clerk of the Market.

The town was somewhat enlarged in 1789 by the addition of the farms of "Silas Wright and three Dickinsons," situated in Hadley, on the road from Amherst to Sunderland; and, in 1812, by the absorption of a large portion of the fifth or "Mountain division," south of the Brookfield or "Boston" road. This division was laid out by Hadley, in 1743, and the part annexed to Amherst contained about 1700 acres, whose southern limit was the "top of the mountain,"—Holyoke. In 1814 the land which forms the offset in the west line of Amherst at the north end was taken from the northeast corner of Hadley, and contains 700 or 800 acres. A strip, 16 by 115 rods, from the farm of Elias Smith, where the Northampton road crosses the west line of the town, was taken in subsequently. The present town contains not far from twenty-eight and three-quarters square miles, or 18,400 acres.‡

By a survey and map made in 1833 by Alonzo Gray and Charles B. Adams, then of Amherst College, the boundaries of that town were fixed as follows, the magnetic variation being 6° 45' west: commencing at the west end of the southern boundary-line; thence N. 20° W. to the Boston road; thence S. 83° W. 48 rods; thence N. 12° 20' E. 800 rods; thence S. 89° W. 16 rods; thence N. 30° E. 115 rods; thence N. 89° E. 16 rods; thence N. 11° 31' E. 800 rods; thence due west 24½ rods; thence N. 11° 6' E. 592 rods to the Sunderland line; thence N. 86° 47' E. 210 rods; thence N. 88° 45'

* South Hadley, the original "second precinct," became a "district" in April, 1753, making the precincts in Hadley one less. A "district" was in effect a town, except in the matter of choosing representatives. The Colonial Government was enjoined by Great Britain to withhold this power from towns newly formed. This limitation was enforced from about the year 1753.

† A survey made in 1739 by Oliver Partridge, of Hatfield, fixed the east line of Hadley—now the east line of Amherst—at six miles due east from the old meeting-house. The same survey showed that the town of Sunderland possessed a strip of land belonging to Hadley 50 rods wide at the west end, and 55 rods at the east end, and containing 457 acres. Hadley was paid by Sunderland for this land, one-half of which was in the "third precinct,"—now Amherst. The north line of Amherst is therefore about 50 rods less than "five miles northward from the meeting-house." All these lines were run by the magnetic meridian, which was then 8° west of the true meridian.

‡ "By a general law of 1786, all districts incorporated prior to Jan. 1, 1777, were declared towns." *M. F. Dickinson, Jr.'s, Centennial Address.*

§ The territory was augmented by the following provision: "And be it further enacted that Isaac Ward, Reuben Ingram, Philip Ingram, Isaac Hubbard, and Edward Elmor, and their respective estates lying within the bounds of the tracts of seventeen hundred and seventy-seven acres petitioned for, and adjoining to said second precinct line, be, and hereby are annexed to the said district, there to enjoy privilege and do duty."

E. 684 rods to the northeast corner of the town; thence S. 1° 22' E. to the line between Amherst and Granby; thence westerly along said line and the Holyoke range to the place of beginning.‡

CIVIL LIST.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.||

Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1801-3; Osmyn Baker, 1830-45; Edward Dickinson, 1853-55; Julius H. Seelye, 1874-75.

STATE COUNCILORS.

Edward Dickinson, 1846-47; Timothy J. Gridley, 1849-50.

STATE SENATORS.

Simeon Strong, 1792-93; Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1795-96; John Leland, 1833-34; Edward Dickinson, 1842-43; James W. Boyden, 1858; Lucius M. Boltwood, 1860.

DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., delegate to First Provincial Congress, at Salem, Oct. 7, 1774; to Second, at Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1775; to Third, at Watertown, May 31, 1775; Moses Dickinson, July, 1775; John Billings, May, 1776; Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., delegate to State Convention at Concord, May, 1776; John Billings and Moses Dickinson, May, 1777; Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., and Joseph Eastman, 1778; Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., delegate to convention at Concord which formed State Constitution, 1779; Nathaniel Dickinson, 1780; Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1781; Nathaniel Dickinson, 1783; Eli Parker, 1784-85; Daniel Couley, 1787-88; Simeon Strong, 1790-91; Moses Cook, 1792-93; Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1794; Zebina Montague, 1796-1804; Samuel F. Dickinson, 1805-7; Samuel F. Dickinson, Zebina Montague, 1808; Samuel F. Dickinson, Simeon Strong, 1809; Medad Dickinson, Elisha Smith, 1810-11; Ebenezer Mattoon, Simeon Strong, 1812; Samuel F. Dickinson, Simeon Strong, 1813; Simeon Strong, Noah Webster, 1814; Noah Webster, 1815; Samuel F. Dickinson, 1816-18; Noah Webster, 1819; Timothy Jones Gridley, 1820; Nathan Franklin, 1821; Aaron Merrick, 1822; Isaac Robbins, 1823-24; Timothy Jones Gridley, 1826; Chester Dickinson, Samuel F. Dickinson, 1827; Enos Dickinson, Samuel F. Dickinson, 1828; Elijah Boltwood, Daniel Dickinson, Samuel F. Dickinson, 1829; Isaac G. Cutler, Zebina Dickinson, 1830; Zebina Dickinson, John Leland, 1831; Oliver Dickinson (2d), John Leland, 1832; Osmyn Baker, Daniel Dickinson, George Nutting, 1833; Osmyn Baker, Elijah Boltwood, Zebina Dickinson, 1834; Elijah Boltwood, Reuben Roberts, Ebenezer Williams, 1835; Martin Baker, Osmyn Baker, George Nutting, 1836; Osmyn Baker, Enos Dickinson (2d), Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1837; Edward Dickinson, Eleazer Kellogg, 1838; Edward Dickinson, Oliver Dickinson, 1839; Charles Adams, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., 1840; Samuel C. Carter, 1841-42; Ezra Ingram, 1843; Timothy Jones Gridley, 1844; Thomas Jones, 1845; Timothy Jones Gridley, 1846; John Leland, 1847; Alfred Baker, 1848; Luke Sweetser, 1849; Waitstill Dickinson, 1850; William Chauncey Fowler, 1851; Oliver Watson, 1852; Moses Billings Greene, 1853; Ithamar F. Conkey, 1854; Benjamin F. Smith, 1855; Baxter Eastman, 1856; Enos Dickinson Williams, 1857; George Warner, 1858; Lorenzo S. Nash, Granby, 1859; Josiah Ayres, 1860; Marcus C. Grout, Pelham, 1861; John R. Cushman, 1862; Samuel Smith, Jr., Granby, 1863; William S. Clark, 1864-65; John Jones, Pelham, 1866; William S. Clark, 1867; Horace Ward, 1868; E. Montague, Hadley, 1869; Levi Stockbridge, 1870; Avery R. Cushman, 1871; Ira Wight, South Hadley, 1872; Henry Burt, 1873; Edward Dickinson, 1874; James W. Gaylord, South Hadley, 1875; Newton Smith, South Hadley, 1876; Chauncey W. Lessey, 1877; Martin W. Burnett, South Hadley, 1878; Edward P. Crowell, 1879.

For the years 1782, 1786, 1789, 1795, and 1825, there were no representatives chosen.

Ebenezer Mattoon and Israel Scott were delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1820, and Ithamar Conkey to the convention of 1853.

SELECTMEN.

- 1759.—Ebenezer Dickinson, Jonathan Dickinson, Nathaniel Smith, John Dickinson, Moses Dickinson.
- 1760.—Jonathan Edwards, Nathaniel Coleman, Jonathan Moody, Josiah Chauncey, Daniel Kellogg.
- 1761.—Jonathan Dickinson, John Dickinson, Peter Smith, Joseph Eastman, John Field.
- 1762.—Josiah Chauncey, Simeon Strong, Alexander Smith, Daniel Kellogg, Moses Dickinson.
- 1763.—Elisha Ingram, John Billings, Joseph Eastman, Moses Dickinson, Simeon Clark.
- 1764.—Peter Smith, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jonathan Edwards, Jonathan Dickinson, John Dickinson.
- 1765.—John Billings, Moses Dickinson, Simeon Clark, Joseph Eastman, Azariah Dickinson.
- 1766.—John Dickinson, Jonathan Edwards, John Field, Samuel Ingram, Alexander Smith.
- 1767.—Jonathan Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Joseph Eastman, Moses Dickinson, Simeon Clark.
- 1768.—John Dickinson, Alexander Smith, Jonathan Edwards, John Field, Moses Dickinson.

‡ Three of the distances of the above survey are not given.

|| Amherst is now in the Tenth Congressional District, which is represented by Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburg.

- 1769.—Simeon Strong, Joseph Eastman, Moses Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Jonathan Dickinson.
- 1770.—John Dickinson, Solomon Boltwood, Jonathan Edwards, Josiah Chauncey, Gideon Dickinson.
- 1771.—Simeon Strong, John Field, Moses Dickinson, Alexander Smith, Peter Smith.
- 1772.—John Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Moses Dickinson, Reuben Dickinson, John Billings.
- 1773.—John Dickinson, Moses Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Ebenezer Mattoon, Reuben Dickinson.
- 1774.—Reuben Dickinson, John Dickinson, Moses Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Ebenezer Mattoon.
- 1775.—Moses Dickinson, John Dickinson, Reuben Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Ebenezer Mattoon.
- 1776.—Joseph Eastman, Joseph Williams, Moses Dickinson, Simeon Smith, Simeon Dickinson.
- 1777.—Moses Dickinson, John Billings, Reuben Dickinson, Elijah Baker, Joseph Williams.
- 1778.—Moses Dickinson, Joseph Williams, Reuben Dickinson, Elijah Baker, John Billings.
- 1779.—James Merrick, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., Joseph Dickinson, Josiah Warner, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr.
- 1780.—Eli Parker, Thomas Hastings, Alexander Smith, Jonathan Dickinson, Martin Kellogg.
- 1781.—John Billings, Elijah Baker, Isaac Hubbard, Gideon Henderson, Moses Dickinson.
- 1782.—Elijah Baker, Gideon Dickinson, Elisha Smith, Jonathan Smith, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr.
- 1783.—Eli Parker, Eleazer Smith, Martin Kellogg, Joel Billings, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
- 1784.—Joel Moody, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Enos Dickinson, Stephen Smith, Ebenezer Boltwood.
- 1785.—Joseph Church, Noah Smith, Elisha Smith, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., John Nash.
- 1786.—Elisha Smith, Moses Cook, Joseph Church, Joseph Eastman, Jr., Ebenezer Boltwood.
- 1787.—John Field, Elisha Smith, Ebenezer Boltwood, Joseph Church, Jonathan Dickinson, Jr.
- 1788.—Josiah Warner, Joseph Dickinson, John Billings, Thomas Hastings, Timothy Greenfield.
- 1789.—Joseph Eastman, Jr., Ebenezer Boltwood, Elisha Smith, Ebenezer Mattoon, Joseph Church.
- 1790.—Ebenezer Mattoon, Ebenezer Boltwood, Joseph Church, Elisha Smith, Joseph Eastman, Jr.
- 1791.—Ebenezer Mattoon, Ebenezer Boltwood, Joseph Church, Elisha Smith, Joseph Eastman, Jr.
- 1792.—Moses Cook, Ebenezer Boltwood, Noah Smith, Daniel Kellogg, Elijah Dickinson.
- 1793.—Ebenezer Boltwood, Moses Cook, Daniel Kellogg, Jr., Jonathan Dickinson, Timothy Henderson.
- 1794.—Zebina Montague, Elisha Smith, Joseph Dickinson, Medad Dickinson, Elijah Dickinson.
- 1795.—Zebina Montague, Noah Smith, Elisha Smith, Ebenezer Boltwood, Jonathan Dickinson.
- 1796.—Zebina Montague, Medad Dickinson, Noah Smith, Elisha Smith, Jonathan Dickinson.
- 1797.—Zebina Montague, Medad Dickinson, Elijah Dickinson, Ebenezer Boltwood, Moses Hastings.
- 1798.—Zebina Montague, Medad Dickinson, Ebenezer Boltwood, Moses Hastings, Elijah Dickinson.
- 1799.—John Dickinson, Gideon Stetson, Medad Dickinson, Samuel Hastings, Jonathan Dickinson.
- 1800.—Medad Dickinson, Noah Smith, Samuel Hastings, Gideon Stetson, John Dickinson.
- 1801.—Medad Dickinson, Noah Smith, Gideon Stetson, Samuel Hastings, Moses Hastings.
- 1802.—Timothy Henderson, John Kellogg, Nathan Franklin, Gideon Stetson, Elijah Dickinson.
- 1803.—Elijah Dickinson, Gideon Stetson, Nathan Franklin, Timothy Henderson, John Kellogg.
- 1804.—Elijah Dickinson, Timothy Henderson, Gideon Stetson, Nathan Franklin, John Kellogg.
- 1805.—Elijah Dickinson, Medad Dickinson, Timothy Henderson, Nathan Franklin, John Kellogg.
- 1806.—Medad Dickinson, Elijah Dickinson, Timothy Henderson, Nathan Franklin, John Kellogg.
- 1807.—Medad Dickinson, Elijah Dickinson, Timothy Henderson, Nathan Franklin, John Kellogg.
- 1808.—Elijah Dickinson, Moses Hastings, Calvin Merrill, Ebenezer Ingram, Aaron Merrick.
- 1809.—Moses Hastings, Calvin Merrill, Aaron Merrick, Elijah Smith, Chester Williams.
- 1810.—Elijah Dickinson, Moses Hastings, Aaron Merrick, Chester Williams, Elijah Smith.
- 1811.—Elijah Dickinson, Moses Hastings, Chester Williams, Aaron Merrick, Elijah Smith.
- 1812.—Martin Baker, Chester Williams, Chester Smith, David Smith, Aaron Merrick.
- 1813.—Moses Hastings, Calvin Merrill, Justus Williams, Jr., Martin Baker, Aaron Merrick.
- 1814.—Elijah Dickinson, John Eastman, Justus Williams, Jr., Martin Baker, Enos Dickinson (2d).
- 1815.—Elijah Dickinson, John Eastman, Justus Williams, Jr., Martin Baker, Enos Dickinson (2d).
- 1816.—Elijah Dickinson, John Eastman, Justus Williams, Jr., Martin Baker, Enos Dickinson (2d).
- 1817.—Calvin Merrill, Nathan Franklin, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Enos Dickinson (2d), Chester Dickinson.
- 1818.—Calvin Merrill, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., Enos Dickinson (2d).
- 1819.—Enos Baker, Elijah Boltwood, Chester Dickinson, Aaron Merrick, Timothy S. Goodman.
- 1820.—Chester Dickinson, Elijah Boltwood, Benoni Rust, George Nutting, Justus Williams.
- 1821.—Chester Dickinson, Josiah Warner, Jr., Seth Nelson, Nathaniel C. Dickinson, Hosea Goodale.
- 1822.—Chester Dickinson, Asahel Thayer, Jonathan Bridgman, Andrew Hyde, Rufus Cows.
- 1823.—Chester Dickinson, Andrew Hyde, Martin Baker, Ebenezer Williams, Zebina Hawley.
- 1824.—Chester Dickinson, Martin Baker, Levi Jones, Oliver Dickinson, Rufus Kellogg.
- 1825.—Asahel Thayer, Elijah Boltwood, Jonathan Cows, Oliver Dickinson (2d), Levi Jones.
- 1826.—Elijah Boltwood, Jonathan Cows, Oliver Dickinson (2d), George Nutting, Zebina Dickinson.
- 1827.—Elijah Boltwood, George Nutting, Oliver Dickinson, Jonathan Cows, Zebina Dickinson.
- 1828.—Elijah Boltwood, Jonathan Cows, Zebina Dickinson, Nathaniel C. Dickinson, Ebenezer Williams.
- 1829.—Elijah Boltwood, Zebina Dickinson, Jonathan Cows, Nathaniel C. Dickinson, Ebenezer Williams.
- 1830.—Elijah Boltwood, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., William Kellogg, Enos Dickinson, David Dexter.
- 1831.—Elijah Boltwood, David Dexter, Enos Dickinson, Ebenezer Mattoon, Jr., William Kellogg.
- 1832.—Elijah Boltwood, Zebina Dickinson, Solomon R. Eastman, Ebenezer Williams, Jonathan Bridgman.
- 1833.—Solomon R. Eastman, Nathaniel C. Dickinson, Jonathan Cows, Luke Sweetser, Asahel Thayer.
- 1834.—Thomas Hastings, Chester Dickinson, Lucius Dickinson, Jonathan Rice, Aaron M. Chandler.
- 1835.—Zebina Hawley, W. S. Howland, Lucius Dickinson, Daniel Dickinson, Eleazer Gaylord.
- 1836.—Alfred Baker, Enos Dickinson (2d), Salvador Andrews, Leonard M. Hills, Ezra Ingram.
- 1837.—Enos Dickinson (2d), Leonard M. Hills, Alfred Baker, Salvador Andrews, Ezra Ingram.
- 1838.—Alfred Baker, Ezra Ingram, Oliver Dickinson (2d), Nelson Rust, Frederick A. Palmer.
- 1839.—Enos Dickinson, Simeon Clark, Charles Adams, Charles Roberts, Thomas Hastings.
- 1840.—Luther Nash, Eleazer Kellogg, Cotten Smith, Seth Nims, Willard M. Kellogg.
- 1841.—Simeon Clark, Oliver Watson, Seth Nims, Eleazer Kellogg, William Merrick.
- 1842.—Simeon Clark, Alfred Baker, Enos Dickinson.
- 1843.—Ebenezer Williams, Eleazer Kellogg, Frederick A. Palmer.
- 1844.—Frederick A. Palmer, Salem Hammond, Ezra Ingram.
- 1845.—Russell T. Wheelock, Lyman Gunn, Waitstill Dickinson.
- 1846.—Russell T. Wheelock, Lyman Gunn, Waitstill Dickinson.
- 1847.—John Dickinson, Jr., Ansel C. Marshall, Waitstill Dickinson.
- 1848.—Russell T. Wheelock, Ansel C. Marshall, Waitstill Dickinson.
- 1849.—Ansel C. Marshall, Waitstill Dickinson, Willard M. Kellogg.
- 1850.—Alfred Baker, Leonard M. Hills, Simeon Clark, Truman Nutting, Ansel C. Marshall.
- 1851.—Alfred Baker, Leonard M. Hills, Simeon Clark, Ansel C. Marshall, Truman Nutting.
- 1852.—Albin P. Howe, Ezra Ingram, Enos D. Williams.
- 1853.—Josiah Ayres, Ezra Ingram, Enos D. Williams.
- 1854.—Edward A. Stanley, Austin Eastman, Enos D. Williams.
- 1855.—Josiah Ayres, Austin Eastman, William Dickinson, James Hastings, Robert Cutler.
- 1856.—John R. Cushman, M. Adams Allen, Bela U. Dickinson, Daniel Converse, Ezra Ingram.
- 1857.—Baxter Eastman, Russell T. Wheelock, David Pomeroy.
- 1858.—Russell T. Wheelock, Alfred Baker, Austin Eastman.
- 1859.—Ezra Ingram, Willard M. Kellogg, Daniel Converse.
- 1860.—Ezra Ingram, Daniel Converse, Bela U. Dickinson.
- 1861.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Harlem L. Pomeroy.
- 1862.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Daniel Converse.
- 1863.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Daniel Converse.
- 1864.—Ezra Ingram, Daniel Converse, Avery R. Cushman.
- 1865.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Porter Dickinson.
- 1866.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Porter Dickinson.
- 1867.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Porter Dickinson.
- 1868.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Porter Dickinson.

1869.—Ezra Ingram, Eleazer Kellogg, Porter Dickinson.
 1870.—Levi Stockbridge, Harrison Ingram, Flavel Gaylord.
 1871.—Flavel Gaylord, Harrison Ingram, Charles S. Smith.
 1872.—Flavel Gaylord, Harrison Ingram, George H. Prince.
 1873.—Chauncey W. Lessey, Edmund Hobart, Waitstill Dickinson.
 1874.—Chauncey W. Lessey, Edmund Hobart, Waitstill Dickinson.
 1875.—Chauncey W. Lessey, Allen P. Merrick, Harrison Ingram.
 1876.—Chauncey W. Lessey, Allen P. Merrick, Harrison Ingram.
 1877.—Chauncey W. Lessey, A. J. Robinson, Jonathan Cowles.
 1878.—Dwight W. Palmer, Harrison Ingram, James E. Merrick.

RECORDERS OR TOWN CLERKS.

After 1774, with the exception of a few years when separate treasurers were elected, the offices of clerk and treasurer were combined. The exceptions are appended hereto. From 1759 to 1776, when Amherst was incorporated as a town, these officers were chosen by and represented the "district of Amherst."

Josiah Chauncey, 1759-62; Simeon Strong, 1763-66; Josiah Chauncey, 1767; Seth Coleman, 1768-74; Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., 1775-87; Seth Coleman, 1788-1803; Samuel F. Dickinson, 1804-18; Elijah Dwight,* 1819; Elijah Smith, 1820-22; Ebenezer Mattson, Jr., 1823-27; Ithamar Conkey, 1828-29; Lucius Boltwood, 1830-34; John S. Adams, 1835; Russell T. Wheelock, 1836; Samuel C. Carter, 1837-45; Newton Fitch, 1846-47; James W. Boyden, 1848-52, and 1854; Alvin P. Howe, 1853, '55, '56; Samuel C. Carter, 1857,—the present clerk, whose two periods of service exceed thirty-one years.

PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, Dwight W. Palmer, Harrison Ingram, James E. Merrick; Clerk and Treasurer, Samuel Cutts Carter; Assessors, Oliver D. Hunt, Ebenezer P. Spear, James E. Merrick; School Committee, Warren H. Beaman, Henry C. Nash, William B. Graves; Auditor, Henry Holland; Fence-Viewers, Marquis F. Dickinson, Harvey White, William W. Smith; Field-Drivers, Charles W. Newell, David S. Warner, H. Shaw, Watson W. Cowles, Waitstill Dickinson; Measurers of Wood and Bark, B. F. Kellogg, Forrester P. Ainsworth, Henry Holland, Oliver D. Hunt, J. Hastings, Albert Clark, W. Dickinson, George W. Smith, L. Roberts, Charles L. Dadman; Surveyors of Lumber, F. Gaylord, B. F. Kellogg, L. E. Dickinson, Albert Clark, J. Hastings, Wm. E. Lyman, S. Harrington; Sealers of Leather, R. W. Stratton, D. H. Kellogg; Sealer of Weights and Measures, James Hasting; Pound-Keeper, J. P. Gray; Weighers of Coal, T. W. Sloan, E. T. Wilson, E. S. White, Leander Merrick, Waitstill Dickinson; Collector of Taxes, Samuel C. Carter; Sextons, C. W. Dana, H. White, E. D. Marsh, W. V. Cutter; Constables, G. B. Gallond, T. W. Sloan, W. W. Smith, W. E. Stebbins, E. B. Sears, W. W. Cowles, C. L. Dadman, T. M. Armstrong; Elector under Oliver Smith Will, W. S. Clark; Deputy-Sheriff, G. B. Gallond; Medical Examiner, Dr. D. B. N. Fish; Trial-Justice, E. A. Thomas; Policeman, R. D. C. Ingram.

VILLAGES.

AMHERST, OR AMHERST CENTRE,

is a post-village, and the largest and most important village in the town. It occupies the uplands near the town's geographical centre, and is the seat of Amherst College, founded in 1821, and of the State Agricultural College, opened in 1867.

In the midst of the village is a common containing many beautiful elms, which is a part of the former wide highway between the divided lands, called the first and second divisions. Many of the buildings of Amherst College occupy an elevation at the south end of the common, while those constituting the principal business portion of the village are grouped around the north end.

Main Street leads east from the business centre to a suburb called "East Amherst," a mile distant, passing, midway, the depot and "crossing" of the New London Northern Railway.

The village contains the town clerk's office, eight churches, two printing-offices, three hotels, one national and one savings bank, and a post-office, with a branch at East Amherst. The place has a small fire department and a gas-works, two hat-manufactories, and two establishments which produce gold pens. There are thirty resident ministers.

Latitude at the college observatory, 42° 22' 17"; longitude, 72° 34' 3". Elevation above sea-level, 267 feet.

NORTH AMHERST

is a considerable hamlet in the northern portion of the town, whose interests are mainly agricultural. It has a post-office and one church edifice. Easterly, about one mile distant, is a settlement called "North Amherst City," where is situated

* Mr. Dwight died during the year, and Mr. Smith was elected to the vacancy in December, 1819.

the depot, on the line of the New London Northern Railway. The city contains also a branch of the North Amherst post-office and one church.

On Mill River, about three miles from North Amherst, are two mills where artificial leather, or "leather board," is made, and one mill which turns out coarse wrapping-paper. It is said that a man named Williams had a mill on this stream in 1782.

SOUTH AMHERST,

another small place in the southeastern part of the town and south of Fort River, is chiefly sustained by its agricultural interests. It has one establishment for the manufacture of children's carriages, a post-office, and one church. This village, like the preceding, is situated on the line of the New London Northern Railway. The post-office was established here in 1838. The postmasters have been Hiram H. Allen, 1838 to 1844; Waitstill Dickinson, 1844 to 1850; Charles F. Hayward, 1850 to 1857; Daniel Paine, 1857 to 1859; Sylvanus M. Wright, 1859 to 1863; Thomas Reed, 1863 to 1866; Waitstill Dickinson, 1866, the present incumbent.

PICTURE OF AMHERST IN 1800.

The two principal streets, lying with the cardinal points, and intersecting at the centre of the village, were originally laid forty rods wide, forming a spacious common before the dwellings fronting upon them. They were afterward narrowed, and the lawn in front of the dwellings thus extended. The Strong house, on Amity, and the Dr. Rufus Cowles house, on Pleasant Street, illustrate the change which has taken place. Says Prof. Tyler:†

"At the commencement of the present century, Judge Strong owned all the land at and near the northwest and northeast corners of the two main streets, as far north as the Dr. Cowles house and the Dr. Coleman house, which then stood near the cemetery, and as far east as the Dr. Cutler house, which then stood on the brow of Sunset Hill, now Mrs. Jones'. Gen. Zebina Montague owned the southeast corner, and Dr. (David) Parsons the whole southwest angle, except the corner, which was occupied then, as it has been ever since, by the hotel. In 1815, when the college began to be talked of, there were still not more than twenty-five houses in the entire village. Three of these were gambrel-roofed houses,—the then aristocratic style,—viz., those of Judge Strong and Dr. Parsons, and the hotel, the last, however, only one story, and then kept by Elijah Boltwood. Of these the Judge Strong house is the only remaining specimen. Between the hotel and the Parsons house there was no building, except a school-house, near the site of the present tin-shop, which was used sometimes for a district school, and sometimes for a select school. There was no sidewalk, and the road (for a street it could hardly be called, although it was the main road leading to the 'meeting-house') was often so muddy as to be impassable. Prof. Snell remembers being obliged more than once, by reason of the mud, to betake himself to the *Virginia fence* that run its zigzags alongside this road. The common was partly swamp and partly pasture ground, grown up to white birch, on which each family was allowed, by annual vote of the town, to pasture a cow so many weeks every season. On the east side there was a goose-pond, skirted with alders, and alive and vocal with large flocks of geese.

"The corner diagonal to the hotel, now the site of Phoenix Row, was then occupied by the house and store of H. Wright Strong. Till about this time this was the only store in town, and there was no such thing as a drug-store or carpenter's or blacksmith's shop in existence. At the east end of what is now Phoenix Row was the house which was owned and occupied by Noah Webster for ten years, from 1812 till 1822. This house was destroyed by fire in 1838. The orchard

† Hist. of Amherst College, 1873.

which Mr. Webster planted and cherished (now Foster Cook's) is still, perhaps, the best orchard in town. Samuel Fowler Dickinson had recently erected the house now owned by his son, the first brick house in the village. The road between Mr. Webster's and Mr. Dickinson's then took a zigzag course toward the present residence of Mr. Sweetser, to avoid a marsh in which, in old times, cattle were not unfrequently mired. The causeway of Main Street now crosses the centre of that swamp, and the village church is built on its margin. When Esquire Dickinson built his brick house, he removed the wood house which he had previously occupied on the same site to Pleasant Street, where it still stands, a small, old-fashioned, two-story house, a little north of the blacksmith-shop. The old Whiting house, between Pleasant Street and North Street, now owned by Mr. Ayers, is also one of the antiquities of Amherst. And the grand old elm, which overshadows it like a protecting forest, if it were only gifted with speech like some trees of the mythical ages, could tell tales older and more impressive than all the history that has been gathered from the oldest inhabitants. There is no finer specimen of 'the American tree,'—'the tree of Liberty'—in the valley of the Connecticut, and of course none anywhere else in the country or the world.

"There are two houses on the east side of the common which existed at the time of which we are speaking, and still remain quite unchanged,—the Warner house and the Merrill house. And we must not forget to mention an *institution*, quite characteristic of the good old times, which once stood on the back side of the Merrill lot, but which has passed from the knowledge of the present generation, though some traces of it have been brought to light in recent excavations. We refer to a distillery—the first, but by no means the last, in this region—which used up some 3000 barrels of cider every year, turning it into cider-brandy, and used up as effectually some of the old settlers. Their children, who are still on the stage, recount some first lessons learned there, which, with the help of later lessons of a counter-tendency, have made them ever since the sturdy friends of temperance.

"In the construction of Prof. Seelye's fish-pond lately, the aqueduct of logs which brought water into the distillery was discovered, and found to be still, after three-quarters of a century, in a state of perfect preservation. College Street now runs along near the brow of this distillery ravine, which used to be covered with barrels of cider and cider-brandy. Fact significant not only of change but of improvement! The world does move; and it moves to the right direction,—toward temperance, intelligence, virtue, and piety."

INDUSTRIES.

Gold Pens.—It is now—1879—nearly thirty years since Ira C. Haskins commenced the manufacture of gold pens, and twenty-five years, or more, since he transferred the business to the vicinity of Amherst. For a considerable time his brother, Joseph A., as the senior partner, was associated with him, "Haskins Brothers" being the title of the firm. Joseph, because of ill health, about 1869 retired from the business to a farm in Shutesbury,—the town in which their earlier business was conducted.

Two years before his retirement, however, an act was secured incorporating the two brothers and Henry A. Marsh, of Amherst, as the "Haskins Gold Pen Manufacturing Company," and authorizing a property in real estate to the amount of \$20,000, the capital being \$100,000. There has been, as yet, no regular organization under the act.

The products of the present establishment—now conducted by Ira C. Haskins—are gold pens, in nearly 50 different patterns, varying in size, style, and number, some of which, as specialties, bear the peculiar names, reservoir, double reservoir, crow-quill, and stub nib.

Previous to the location at Shutesbury, Mr. Haskins had an

office in New York City, and, having purchased the stock of Wm. Ball & Co., English manufacturers of *steel pens*, at Newark, N. J., engaged for a time in the sale of pens of both steel and gold.

POST-OFFICES.

Amherst.—The first postmaster in the town of Amherst was Daniel Kellogg, who was appointed about the period of the Revolution, and kept the post-office in East Street. His successors have been J. White, J. White, Jr., H. Wright Strong, Samuel C. Carter,* Seth Nims, L. M. Boltwood, J. L. Skinner, John Jamieson.

North Amherst.—A post-office was established at North Amherst nearly or quite forty years ago, upon the application of Samuel Davis and others. Mr. Davis was the first appointee, and served about years, when William H. Robinson succeeded him. Mr. Cutler was restored to the office by President Buchanan, and held it until 1869, when he resigned. C. H. Hobart then served three months and, in turn, resigned. F. P. Ainsworth, the present incumbent, then entered upon his duties in that office.

THE PRESS.

The first paper of any kind issued in Amherst was *The Chemist and Meteorological Journal*, by Carter & Adams; edited by John B. Cotting. The first number appeared on the 1st of July, 1826. On December 1st, of the same year, Messrs. Carter & Adams commenced the *New England Enquirer*. It was edited successively by Hon. Osmyn Baker and Rev. Samuel Worcester. In 1839 the *Amherst Gazette* appeared. It was edited and published by James B. Yerrington. The year 1844 witnessed the advent of a journal of more permanent character, the *Hampshire and Franklin Express*, edited by Samuel C. Nash. In 1848 it passed into the possession of Homer A. Cook. J. R. Trumbull, now of the *Hampshire Gazette*, became its publisher and editor in 1849. Messrs. Adams Bros. received it again in 1853, having Leander Wetherell as editor. Subsequently Mr. William Faxon became its editor and publisher. He turned it over to J. H. Brewster, who took as partner the Rev. Pliny H. White. After some time Mr. Brewster repurchased Mr. White's interest, and took into partnership Rev. J. H. M. Leland. Afterward Mr. Brewster left, and for a short time Mr. Leland had sole charge. Mr. H. A. Marsh purchased it in 1858, changing the name in the year 1865 from *Hampshire and Franklin Express*, which it had borne since 1844, to *Hampshire Express*. In the fall of 1866 he disposed of it to Capt. J. L. Skinner, who published and edited it till February, 1868, when he associated with himself as partner Mr. H. M. McCloud. In May, 1868, the name of the paper was changed to *Amherst Record*, and Mr. McCloud had Mr. Charles L. Storrs as an associate for a couple of years. In 1871, Mr. McCloud enlarged the paper to eight pages, and published till June, 1877, when he took as partner Mr. J. E. Williams. The paper is still published by McCloud & Williams.

The *Amherst Transcript* was established Sept. 18, 1877, by the brothers Robert A. and Charles H. Marsh, the former being the publisher, the latter editor. Robert A., in 1875, opened a job-office in a drug-store in the First National Bank building, and removed early in the next year to the American House block, where he continued until August, 1877, when he moved the office to its present quarters in "Palmer Block," and took a contract to publish the *Amherst Student*, a fortnightly college paper of sixteen pages, which is still regularly issued. The *Transcript* is independent in politics, treats of local affairs, and has a circulation of about 800 copies, chiefly within the counties of Hampshire and Hampden. The paper was enlarged Jan. 7, 1879.

* Served at two periods, in all nine years,—first under Jno. Tyler, last under Z. Taylor.

BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AMHERST

was organized in January, 1864, with a capital of \$51,000. The first board of directors was constituted as follows: Leonard M. Hills, Jared T. Westcott, Enos D. Williams, James G. Vose, Ansel C. Marshall, Seth J. Bennett, Calvin Bridgman. The first president was Leonard M. Hills; the first cashier, William P. Smith.

During the presidency of Mr. Hills the capital was twice increased,—in November, 1864, to \$100,000, and in May, 1865, to \$150,000, where it remains.

In March, 1872, Calvin Bridgman was chosen president, Mr. Hills having resigned, and held the position until January, 1874, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Leonard D. Hills. In October, 1865, Reuben J. D. Westcott was chosen cashier in place of Mr. Smith, resigned.

Present Directors.—Leonard D. Hills, Jared T. Westcott, Ansel C. Marshall, Calvin Bridgman, Enos F. Cook, William A. Dickinson, William S. Tyler.

Officers.—Leonard D. Hills, President; Reuben J. D. Westcott, Cashier; William N. Scott, Teller; Edgar T. Scott, Book-keeper.

Capital, \$150,000. Surplus, \$50,000.

THE AMHERST SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated April 5, 1864, and went into operation in January, 1865. The first board of trustees was composed of C. W. Lessey, Charles Adams, E. F. Cook, H. Holland, Calvin Bridgman, James Hastings, D. W. Palmer, W. A. Dickinson, George Cutler, A. R. Cushman, David Rice, Horace Ward, N. Austin Smith.

The same persons constitute the present board, with the exception of B. F. Kendrick, whose name appears in place of C. W. Lessey. The deposits Jan. 1, 1879, were \$498,060; surplus, \$17,625.98; guarantee fund, \$2683. Loans, \$501,623.10; cash, \$16,746.71.

Present Officers.—E. F. Cook, President; D. W. Palmer, Vice-President; George Cutler, Secretary; Samuel C. Carter, Treasurer.

Board of Investment.—James Hastings, H. Ward, Amherst; N. A. Smith, Sunderland; C. Bridgman, Belchertown. The annual meeting is the first Wednesday in January.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of Amherst, as a lawfully-constituted organization, is of recent origin, dating from March 3, 1874. Previous to this time the town had for several years appointed fire-wardens, and made a small annual appropriation for fire purposes. In the year named apparatus was provided, and a board of twelve engineers was appointed by the selectmen. The village has no system of water-works, and its situation is unfavorable for obtaining a supply of water from any of the streams of the town that would not involve large expenditure of money. Twelve cisterns have therefore been provided by the town,—all of which are near the centre of the village, five being on the "common,"—whose united capacity is 68,000 gallons. One holds 13,000, the others each 5000. These are supplied from roofs and springs. Edward A. Thomas was chosen as the first chief-engineer, and served until March, 1878, when the present chief, Henry Holland, succeeded to the position.

The force of the department consists of two companies,—Cataract Engine Company, with a hand-engine, and Lafayette Hook-and-Ladder Company, 100 buckets, one Babcock extinguisher, and 850 feet of good hose.

Losses by Fire in Amherst.—1874, \$19; 1875, \$15; 1876, \$41,472; 1877, \$3785; 1878, \$18,582.90; January, 1879, \$3000.

Present Department Officers.—Henry Holland, Chief-Engineer; Lewis J. Spear, First Assistant; Rufus T. Dickinson, Second Assistant; M. E. Cushman, Clerk; John A. Pierce,

Watson W. Cowles, L. H. Pomeroy, William E. Stebbins, E. Hitchcock, Henry E. Johnson, Horace D. Dana, Assistants.

Company Officers.—"Cataract Engine Company," Timothy W. Sloan, Foreman; Henry E. Wheeler, First Assistant; George J. Gallond, Second Assistant; Henry E. Paige, Clerk and Treasurer; Timothy W. Sloan, James W. T. Davis, George B. Gallond, Trustees; Frank Martin, Steward. "Lafayette Hook-and-Ladder Company," M. N. Spear, Foreman; C. M. Osgood, Assistant; J. A. Hall, Clerk and Treasurer; David S. Warner, Commissary.

HOTELS.

The first keepers of inns in the east precinct, now Amherst, were Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Martin Kellogg; the first, from 1734 to 1737 and 1752 to 1757; the second, 1744 to 1756; and the last named, from 1771 to 1773. "Ephraim had mills on Mill River. Moses Smith kept a tavern on the Boston road from 1758 to 1766, Alexander Smith on West Street, south of the meeting-house, from 1758 to 1763, and Moses Warner, north of the meeting-house, from 1757 to 1771. Josiah Chauncey was a retailer of spirits many years from 1759, and Elisha Ingram from 1766, and others one or two years. Chauncey and Ingram sold other goods. The second Solomon Boltwood and his son Ebenezer, and Jacob McDaniel, traded. From 1780 to 1793, 3, 4, or 5 tavern-keepers were yearly licensed in Amherst, and 4, 5, or 6 retailers of liquors. In 1783 there were 5 taverners and 8 rum-sellers."*

Amherst House.—In 1800 there was a hotel on the ground now occupied by the "Amherst House," described as a low one-story building, with a gambrel roof. This was then kept by Elijah Boltwood. The succeeding proprietors have been—Rockwood, A. P. Howe, Frank Kingman, and George Parker. N. S. Beebe, who took the property in August, 1875, still presides worthily over the spot which in the preceding century was dedicated to good cheer and hospitality. The house was rebuilt in 1821.

Union House.—This house was erected as a dwelling in 1853, for the use of a conductor of the Amherst and Belchertown Railroad,—Nathan Patten. It was enlarged and made a public-house by S. W. Whitney, who was succeeded by T. T. Sisson, the present proprietor, about the year 1867-68.

ALMSHOUSE.

What now constitutes the "poor-farm" of the town of Amherst was purchased in 1837, and contains about 150 acres. The cost of the farm and the buildings since erected thereon amounts to nearly \$7000, of which sum all but \$1000 was paid by the "United States Surplus Revenue Fund." Expended for the relief of the poor for year ending March 1, 1878, \$2254.47.

There was distributed in the town during the year ending March 1, 1878, under the provisions of the will of the late Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, as follows:

To 140 widows, \$50 each	\$7,000
To 80 indigent young women, \$50 each.....	4,000
	\$11,000

Under other provisions of that will there are now 127 indigent boys and 53 girls serving terms of indenture.

The will of the late Whiting Street, of Northampton, gives the town of Amherst \$6000, as a permanent fund whose income shall be used "for the relief and comfort of the worthy poor . . . who shall not be in the almshouse nor be town nor city paupers."

RAILROAD.

The New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad was opened in 1850, and an extension, under the name of the "Amherst and Belchertown Railroad," in 1853. This road, since farther extended, traverses the town, near its geograph-

ical centre, in a northerly and southerly direction, touching each of the three villages, and is at present known as the New London Northern Railway. It is operated under lease by the Vermont Central Railroad Company.

SOCIETIES.

PACIFIC LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

was chartered June 8, 1801, with the following members: Phineas Hubbard, Roswell Field, Edward Ruggles, Samuel Church, Joseph Willard, Caleb Hubbard, Friend Smith, Rufus Field, David Stockbridge, Cornelius Wells, John Prentiss, William Mather, and Elijah Allis. The charter was executed by John Boyle, S. G. W., and Isaac Hurd, J. G. W., and attested by John Proctor, Grand Sec., and authorized meetings "within the town of Sunderland." Dec. 13, 1802, permission was granted for the removal of the lodge to the town of Amherst, and again, June 8, 1807, to the town of Leverett. A final change was authorized Sept. 8th, of the latter year, when the lodge was transferred to Amherst again.

While in Sunderland meetings were held at the hotel of Maj. Caleb Hubbard, at Plum-Trees. Here, it seems, the first officers were chosen, as follows: Phineas Hubbard, W. M.; Roswell Field, S. W.; Samuel Church, Jr., J. W.; Caleb Hubbard, Treas.; David D. Grey, Sec.; Rufus Field, S. D.; Beal Crocker, J. D.; Joseph Watson, S. S.; Friend Smith, J. S.; Ezra Winslow, Tyler. When first removed to Amherst, the lodge met at the house of Capt. Calvin Merrill, where a memorandum made upon a return to the Grand Lodge shows that "the lodge was constituted and officers installed in public Sept. 5, 1804, by Solomon Vose, D. D. G. M.; sermon by R. W. Bro. Pond." Another return in the following year discloses that the lodge then embraced three physicians, two gentlemen of public education, two merchants, four innkeepers, three majors, four captains, four lieutenants, two selectmen, seven joiners, two hatters, two saddlers, one goldsmith, two shoemakers, one clothier, one cooper, one paper-maker, twenty farmers, one coroner. During the few months' stay in Leverett, the meetings were convened at the hotel of Lucius Field, and after the last removal to Amherst, "at the hotels of John Baggs, in East Street, Rufus Kellogg, at the 'City,' and last at Boltwood's Hotel, now the Amherst House."

Because of the Morgan excitement, the lodge suspended and returned its charter, and was not revived until 1860, when a dispensation was issued under which the lodge worked one year. After the long interval of thirty-three years, only a few of the old members remained, Riley Johnson and Dr. Seth Fish, alone of these, joining in the appeal for a dispensation. Nearly all the furniture of the old lodge had disappeared.

"On the 24th of September, 1861, Pacific Lodge was again constituted, its hall was dedicated, and its officers installed." The installation ceremonies were performed in the Baptist church.

The regular communications of this lodge are held at Masonic Hall, on each Monday evening next preceding the full moon in each month. Annual elections in November.

Inclusive of the year 1875, the lodge has received over 350 members within its fold.

Present officers: O. F. Morse, W. M.; C. W. Adams, S. W.; Edward A. Thomas, J. W.; Henry Holland, Treas.; E. J. Wheaton, Sec.; R. D. C. Ingram, S. D.; F. F. Adams, J. D.; J. L. Lovell, Chaplain; T. W. Sloan, Marshal; J. H. Warner, S. S.; E. W. Carpenter, J. S.; Loren L. Ball, J. S.; H. E. Wheeler, Organist; Daniel Currier, Tyler; Lecturer, D. H. Bartlett; Auditing Com., O. G. Couch, Levi Stockbridge, E. D. Bangs; Visiting Com., George B. Gallond, Henry Holland, George Field, D. A. Horton, Noah Dickinson.

WELLS LODGE, No. 140, was organized about the year 1850, and existed about ten years, when it was discontinued.

E. M. STANTON POST, 36, G. A. R.,

Department of Massachusetts, was formed in the parlors of the Amherst House, Dec. 9, 1864, the charter bearing date Dec. 11, two days later. The following were the charter members: A. W. Barrows, W. M. Bassett, Edmund Boltwood, D. B. N. Fish, B. R. Franklin, T. W. Sloan, T. W. Lavake, J. L. Skinner, L. J. Winslow, A. H. Daniels.

Until April 1, 1869, the meetings of the post were held in the third story of the Amherst House, when a transfer was made to rooms in "Phoenix Row," which had been remodeled for the purpose, at a cost of about \$200. These rooms were leased for five years. Here the post remained until April 1, 1875, having meantime suffered slightly from fire. Again, having hired rooms with Amherst Grange, in "Union Block," they suffered loss by the fire which destroyed the building, March 13, 1876. The next lodge was with "Amherst Grange," in rooms prepared for their use in the second story of the carpenter-shop of Harvey White, where, pursued again by the fire-fiend, the post lost all their furniture and even their charter, Jan. 3, 1879. Their last resort is the police court-room, where they hope to arrest the approach of the destroyer.

The following have served as Commanders: T. W. Sloan, Dec. 9, 1861, to Jan. 6, 1868, and for the year 1877; L. J. Winslow, six months; C. L. Storrs, six months; E. Boltwood and J. A. Baker, each one year; J. L. Skinner, 1871, and 1873 to 1876; H. C. Comins, 1872 and 1878; Adjutants, J. L. Skinner, three years; J. J. Young, five years. Since the organization, D. B. N. Fish has served as Post Surgeon, except for the year 1868-69, when A. W. Barrows held the office; B. R. Franklin has been Quartermaster for eight years, from Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1879.

Whole number on the muster-roll, 95; present members, 30; eight have died within eleven years.

Roster of Officers for 1879.—B. R. Franklin, P. C.; L. W. West, S. V. C.; H. C. Russell, J. V. C.; Edgar G. Thayer, Adj.; J. J. Young, Q.-M.; George Newell, O. D.; D. B. N. Fish, Surgeon; J. D. Miller, O. G.; L. D. Smith, S. M.; P. D. Hubbard, Q.-M.-S.; W. B. Kimball, Delegate to Department Convention; L. W. West, Alternate.

Regular meetings are held the last Tuesday of each month.

THE VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

was originally formed as the "Ornamental Tree Association," of which R. B. Hubbard was the first President, Oliver D. Hunt, Secretary, and A. R. Henderson, Treasurer. In 1877 the name of the society was changed to that it now bears. The objects aimed at are local village improvements, such as do not come within the purview of the customary town regulations. The officers are E. F. Cook, President; D. W. Palmer, B. F. Kendrick, O. G. Couch, Vice-Presidents; H. M. McCloud, Secretary; O. D. Hunt, Treasurer; W. A. Dickinson, O. F. Bigelow, E. P. Crowell, W. L. Montague, M. N. Spear, Charles Deuel, L. J. Spear, Mrs. — Cooper, Mrs. Edward Tuckerman, Mrs. J. L. Lovell, Miss Laura Emerson, Executive Committee.

THE AMHERST GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

has been in existence as an organization for several years. The grange store, established by a number of stockholders of the grange, was opened March 1, 1877. The following are officers of the grange: Charles S. Smith, Master; William W. Smith, Overseer; Levi Stockbridge, Lecturer; H. W. Cook, Steward; H. E. Stockbridge, Assistant Steward; H. L. Cowles, Chaplain; P. D. Spaulding, Treas.; E. T. Sabin, Sec.; H. D. Dana, Gatekeeper; Mrs. W. W. Smith, Ceres; Mrs. E. T. Sabin, Pomona; Mrs. C. S. Smith, Flora; Mrs. H. W. Cook, Lady Assistant Steward.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

There are two temperance organizations in Amherst, as follows: the "Temperance Reform Club," George W. Newell,

President, and D. H. Bartlett, Sec.; and the "Ladies' Christian Temperance Union," Mrs. P. H. White, President, and Miss Kate Merrick and Mrs. E. E. Wheeler, Secs.

THE EAST HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was incorporated by act approved May 1, 1850, constituting "Alfred Baker, Edward Dickinson, and their associates and successors," a society by that name, "for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and authorizing them to "hold and manage real estate not exceeding the value of \$15,000," and personal property of like amount. The meeting for a formal acceptance of the act and for organization was held Aug. 20, 1850, at which Joseph Smith, of Hadley, presided, and Joseph Colten, of Amherst, officiated as secretary. By-laws were then adopted and officers chosen, as follows: Alfred Baker, Amherst, President; Luke Sweetser, Amherst, Joseph Smith, Hadley, Paoli Lathrop, South Hadley, Josiah B. Woods, Enfield, Horace Henderson, Sunderland, Vice-Presidents; James W. Boyden, Amherst, Secretary and Treasurer; Edward Dickinson, Horace Kellogg, and Willard M. Kellogg, Amherst, Levi Stockbridge, Hadley, William Thayer, Belchertown, Benjamin Witt, Granby, Asa L. Field, Leverett, Executive Committee.

At a regular meeting held the same day it was voted "to accept the pair of North Devon cattle received from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society," and further voted, on motion of Moses B. Green, "that ladies be admitted to seats on cattle-show day."

The first "show" was held in Amherst, Oct. 30, 1850, and was an inspiring success in all its features. The records reveal that "the number of working-cattle on the ground at noon was six hundred and thirty, and was the largest display ever made in this part of the State," and that "the artillery company escorted a long and respectable procession to the church, where Rev. George Cook made a prayer introductory to the excellent address of Professor Fowler." The dinner was capital, speeches good, and "the presence of many ladies gave new interest to the occasion." The show was held upon the "common" and the satisfying dinner served at the Amherst House.

This society, though somewhat local in its organization, welcomes all localities to a generous competition at its annual exhibitions. The present officers are W. L. Warner, Sunderland, President; Charles S. Smith, Amherst, Vice-President; Moody Harrington, Amherst, Secretary; E. E. Webster, Amherst, Treasurer; E. F. Cook, Amherst, A. W. Stacy, Belchertown, H. C. Comins, Hadley, E. H. Judd, South Hadley, Asabel Gates, Pelham, Executive Committee; D. W. Palmer, Amherst, Auditor.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. Judd in his history of Hadley says, "The first vote of East Hadley relating to schools was March 13, 1749. A committee was to hire three school-dames for three or four months, in the summer season, to teach children to read. Undoubtedly there were private schools before 1749, and some boys were sent to the Hopkins school. Samuel Mighill, an old school-master, resided in East Hadley in 1739. In 1753 there were to be three schools in the precinct,—in the north, middle, and south parts. The schools were long kept in private rooms. The first vote to build school-houses was in 1761, and they could not agree where to set them. In 1764 the precinct voted to build four school-houses, named north, south, west-middle, and east-middle. One was built near the Hartling Stake.*

* Mr. Judd, on page 413, makes this note: "The Hartling Stake was noted in East Hadley, and is several times mentioned. The records state in 1795 that it stood one rod east of the northeast corner of Lieut. Gideon Parson's house. That house was where Howe's public-house now stands," near the northwest corner of the common. There was formerly a school-house not far from the Hartling Stake, and a pound." The public-house mentioned is now the "Amherst House."

* Written about 1860.

In 1780 there were to be six schools, and each was to be kept three months. There were six districts in 1809."

In regard to school-dames, he adds, "Females taught private schools, but were not often employed and paid by towns previous to the Revolution. They were commonly married women or elderly maids, and rarely young women, and they taught in their own rooms. Amherst hired school-dames to teach children to read, and perhaps girls to sew, in 1749 and 1752."

The late John Dickinson, born in 1757, said that "females seldom taught a public school in Amherst when he was a young man." And again, "Oct. 27, 1766, Josiah Pierce, the Hadley schoolmaster, began to teach school in Amherst, and he taught six months or more in a year for three years, half the time in each of the middle school-houses, which were then new. His pay was 32s., or \$5.33, a month and his board. In winter evenings he kept ciphering schools a few weeks at 1s. an evening. In cold months from 30 to 42 scholars attended his day school in Amherst, and in warm months from 15 to 30. His family resided in Hadley. He sometimes preached in vacant pulpits gratis, or at 18 or 20s. a Sabbath. March 29, 1769, he dismissed the school for want of wood. Such things happened in other towns. In 1769 he lent three volumes of Dryden to Ebenezer Williams, a farmer in Amherst. He probably taught Latin if any desired, and in 1772, Wm. G. Ballantine taught Latin and English, and read theology with Mr. Parsons."†

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Previous to 1860 the schools of Amherst were not graded. Three, called North, South, and Centre High-Schools, performed each in part the functions of the more modern schools of that name. In the year named, the town, after some years of opposition and delay, voted to "grade the schools, with one high school at the centre," and the subordinate schools in various localities substantially as now, 1879.

The high-school building, now standing on School Street, was erected and made ready for occupancy in September, 1861, when 26 scholars were admitted.‡ Mr. Samuel J. Storrs was the first principal, and remained until the fall of 1862. He was succeeded by C. D. Adams, one term; J. G. Merrill, until the fall of 1863; E. S. Frisbie, until January, 1867; C. H. Parkhurst, from spring term, 1867, until the end of the school year, in 1869; W. J. Holland and A. H. Buck, each one term; Harvey Porter, until the fall of 1870; E. C. Winslow, until the close of winter term, 1871; J. K. Richardson, until spring, 1872; Vincent Moses, three weeks; H. B. Richardson, one year; Arnold N. Heap, spring, 1873, one year; C. H. K. Sanderson, two years; George L. Smith, two years. Edward B. Marsh succeeded, and is now principal.

Buildings and Departments.—The public schools consist of eighteen departments, embraced within eleven structures, some of which are large and substantial. The buildings and departments are distributed in the town as follows: High School, School Street, a large and elegant brick building, contains the high and first and second grammar grades; Amity Street School, of brick, contains first and second primary, and first and second intermediate grades; East Amherst School, on East Street, is of wood, and has one primary and one intermediate grade; North Grammar School, Leverett Street, North Amherst, of wood, has a grammar and an intermediate grade; North Primary, West Pleasant Street, North Amherst, of brick, has one primary grade, and accommodations for one other; City Primary, Northeast Street, North Amherst, of brick, has one department; Mill Valley School, South Pleasant Street, of brick, has one primary and one intermediate grade; South Green School, on South Green

† See Judd's Hist., pp. 421 and 426.

‡ An interesting historical sketch of the Amherst high school was read before its alumni association in June, 1878, by Miss M. E. Harris. *See Amherst Transcript* of July 2, 1878.

Street, of brick, has same as the preceding; South Grammar School, Green Street, South Amherst, of wood, has one grammar department; Southeast School, on East Street, South Amherst, of wood, has one primary and one intermediate department; Southwest School, on West Street, South Amherst, of wood, has grades like the preceding. Whole number of pupils, 654. Expenditures for school purposes for the years 1877-78, \$9381.37, of which the sum of \$6588.34 was for teachers' wages. School committee, Rev. Warren H. Beaman (Superintendent), Henry C. Nash, William B. Graves.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Professor H. C. Nash has a select private school for young men at his residence on Mount Pleasant, north of Amherst "centre." This residence is the "central edifice" of the once-renowned "Mount Pleasant Classical Institute," so famous in the school-days of Henry Ward Beecher, who, with hundreds of others, was there prepared for college. The long, low wings, formerly attached to the sides of the central building, have disappeared.

The Misses Howland have a select school of about thirty scholars; and Mrs. E. A. Stearns, widow of William F. Stearns, whose splendid gift of \$30,000 secured to Amherst College her finest edifice,—the College Church,—conducts a small select boarding-school for young ladies, at her residence, the "President's House."

LIBRARIES.

The North Amherst Library Association was formed by citizens of North Amherst, March 17, 1869, at a meeting presided over by George Eastman. The following persons were then chosen an executive committee: George E. Atkins, George Eastman, James B. Roberts. Subscriptions were at once solicited, and the foundation laid for the present library of 641 volumes. For the first two or three years the number of books did not exceed 200.

Though not at first a free library, it was made such in 1876, when it was reorganized in conformity with the statute which requires that all libraries receiving aid from the town shall be free to "all the inhabitants thereof." The following officers were chosen by the new organization, and still continue to serve in their several capacities, having been each year re-elected: President, Harrison Ingram; Vice-President, Almon E. Cowles; Directors, Harrison Ingram, George E. Atkins, Henry W. Haskins; Treasurer, Clerk, and Librarian, Forrester P. Ainsworth. The library receives annually \$100 from the town.

The Amherst Free Library originated in a book club, formed in 1872, whose members contributed their individual private collections, or parts thereof, as a nucleus for a library. In the spring of 1873, at a meeting convened at the house of Dr. H. J. Cate, one of the originators of the club, a three days' fair was determined upon, whose proceeds should, with whatever subscriptions could be obtained, form a book fund. The fair, which was held in the following October, netted \$640. A meeting was then called and the present association formed, in which the annual membership fee was fixed at \$5, and life-memberships at \$25. A small association at East Amherst, possessing about 200 volunteers, was absorbed by the new organization, and its members admitted without payment of the regular fee. The library then contained, including recent purchases, about 750 books. The association was further strengthened by a stipulation on the part of twenty individuals to give yearly \$5 each for five years. In addition, the town has appropriated annually \$200 for this library. The number of books has now reached nearly 1800. The annual expenses are about \$425.

The officers are E. A. Thomas, President; Levi Stockbridge, Vice-President; H. J. Cate, D. B. N. Fish, P. E. Irish, L. H. Allen, J. A. Rawson, E. P. Crowell, O. G. Couch, H. H.

Goodell, O. F. Bigelow, Managers; S. C. Carter, J. L. Lovell, Auditors; O. G. Couch, Secretary; J. A. Rawson, Treasurer.

The college library is mentioned in connection with the history of the college.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

This celebrated educational institution is an outgrowth from Amherst Academy, whose origin and opening were synchronous with the events of the last war with England; but it was indirectly the result of the high moral and intellectual aspirations of the early inhabitants of this portion of the colony.

Fourteen years prior to the Revolution—Jan. 20, 1762—a portion of the people of Hampshire County memorialized the General Court, saying "that there are a great number of people of this county of Hampshire, and places adjacent, disposed to promote learning, and by reason of their great distance from the colleges and the great expense of their education there, many of good natural genius are prevented a liberal education, and a large country filling up at the northwest of them, which will send a great number of men of letters." "They therefore pray for an act of the government constituting a corporation with power to receive monies and improve them for setting up a seminary for learning, and that a charter may be granted to the corporation for the said seminary, endowing it with power to manage all the affairs relative to the same, and confer the honors of learning upon the students of the same qualified therefor."

This effort, though meeting with some encouragement and the favor of Gov. Bernard,* was bitterly opposed by the authorities of Harvard College, who took immediate, earnest steps to prevent the founding of "a college or collegiate school in Hampshire County, by charter from home (England) or elsewhere." This and kindred opposition, together with the pre-Revolutionary agitations which soon followed, defeated the movement.

While the people of Western Massachusetts deemed the founding of a collegiate institution somewhere within their borders a necessity, they were not agreed upon the question of location. Among the competitors of Amherst in this matter, Northampton seems to have been the most formidable. The claim of the former was subsequently strengthened by the action of the Franklin County Association of ministers, who, having convened at the house of Rev. Theophilus Packard, at Shelburne, May 10, 1815, resolved that "knowledge and virtue might be greatly subserved by a literary institution situated in that important section of the commonwealth,"—Hampshire County; and further, that Amherst was the "most eligible place for locating it."† Such influential endorsement, from a foreign source, did much to disarm the opposition to a location at Amherst; but the projectors of the college were destined to see another and less ambitious institution in some measure anticipate their action, and eventually prove the stepping-stone to full success. This was the Amherst Academy. It was opened in 1814 and dedicated in 1815. Because of "opposition in Amherst and in the neighboring towns," arising in part from local differences and religious prejudice, the charter was delayed until 1816. Samuel Fowler Dickinson and Hezekiah Wright Strong were active agents in establishing the academy, as afterward the college. Other

* At the instance of Gov. Bernard a charter was prepared, Feb. 27, 1762, incorporating Israel Williams and eleven others "a body politic by the name of the President and Fellows of Queen's College." This college was to be in Northampton, Hadley, or Hatfield, and in the latter place a building was in fact erected, which was called "Queen's College," and was described by those who remembered it as an "old gambrel-roofed school-house."

† Besides Mr. Packard, the following ministers were present: Samuel Taggart, Josiah Spaulding, Jonathan Grout, Joseph Field, Thomas A. Wood, Moses Miller, Alvan Sanderson, and Josiah W. Cannon. Among other early efficient friends of Amherst who resided in Franklin County were Rev. James Taylor, of Sunderland; Col. Rufus Graves, Nathaniel Smith, and Dea. Elish Billings, of Conway.

citizens of Amherst appear upon the honor-roll of helpers in the times of adversity and of prosperity through which the academy and the college passed. Dr. David Parsons—the second pastor of the original church, formed in 1739—gave the land for the academy building, and became the first president of its board of trustees. The following were the original trustees: David Parsons, Nathan Perkins, Samuel F. Dickinson, Hezekiah W. Strong, Noah Webster, John Woodbridge, James Taylor, Nathaniel W. Smith, Josiah Dwight, Rufus Graves, Winthrop Bailey, Experience Porter, and Elijah Gridley.

A grant was made by the State to the academy of half a township of land in the district of Maine, upon condition that the town of Amherst should raise \$3000.

Female students were admitted to this institution for the first ten or twelve years. The instructors were, in the main, able, and placed the academy on a par with, if not in advance of, the other academies of New England.

Dr. Parsons, Noah Webster, and Dr. Packard, with other prominent citizens, were often present at the regular public exercises. It is written that "once a year, at the close of the fall term in October, the old meeting-house was fitted up with a stage, and, strange to tell, in the staid town of Amherst, where dancing was tabooed and cards never dare show themselves, reverend divines went with lawyers and doctors and all classes of their people to the house of God to witness a theatrical exhibition."

Other influences combined to place this institution in the front rank of academies,—chief among which were the comparative cheapness of living, and the intimate, kindly relations existing between citizens and students. The same pleasant relations continued after the founding of the college, and in considerable measure still exist.

The number of students at its most flourishing period was about 180, of whom nearly one-half were females. Here, in 1821, Mary Lyon, who became the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, pursued her studies. After the abolition of the female department, at or about the year 1825, when the charter was granted to Amherst College and the trustees of the academy ceased to be trustees of that institution, the academy entered on what is termed a "second period," and became chiefly a preparatory school.

The establishment of new schools in other places and the quickening of many already founded subsequently caused the decline of Amherst, in common with other unendowed academies, by robbing it of non-resident patronage, and it was finally superseded by the present high school.

The able historian of Amherst College, after indulging in a pleasant retrospect concerning the old academy building, says: "This venerable and sacred edifice was taken down in the summer of 1868 to make way for the grammar-school, west of the hotel* which now occupies the site. Amherst Academy did a great and good work in and of itself, for which many who were educated there, and not a few who were spiritually 'born there,' will bless God forever. But the best work which it did, and which it is believed will perpetuate its memory and its influence, was the founding of Amherst College."†

The principal male teachers during the first period, in their order, were: Francis Bascom, Joseph Estabrook, John L. Parkhurst, Gerard Hallock, Zenas Clapp, David Green, and Ebenezer S. Snell. Lady teachers: Lucy Douglas, afterward Mrs. James Fowler, of Westfield; Orra White, afterward Mrs. Dr. Hitchcock; Mary Ann Field, afterward Mrs. Henry Merrill; Sarah S. Strong, daughter of H. W. Strong, who became Mrs. McConihe, of Troy; and Hannah Shepard, sister of Prof. Shepard, afterward Mrs. Judge Terry, of Hartford. During

the second period, Elijah Paine, Solomon Maxwell, Story Hebard, Robert E. Pattison, William P. Paine, William Thompson, Simeon Colton, William S. Tyler, Evangelinus Sophocles, Ebenezer Burgess, George C. Partridge, Nathan Gale, and Lyman Coleman were among the principal or assistant teachers.

CHARITY FUND AND COLLEGE.

The Franklin County Association, previously mentioned, having directed the public attention toward the founding of a college at Amherst, did not appear again as such in the steps subsequently taken. The "Charity Fund," which ultimately proved the immediate basis of the college, and was aptly termed its "sheet-anchor," originated in a movement by the trustees of the academy to add to the usefulness of that institution by securing a fund for the gratuitous instruction of "indigent young men of promising talents and hopeful piety, who shall manifest a desire to obtain a liberal education with a sole view to the Christian ministry."

Notwithstanding the ability and zeal of the committee appointed to raise the fund, they reported that "the establishment of a single professorship," as contemplated, "is too limited an object to induce men to subscribe." They recommended the founding of a *separate institution, of a higher grade*, but with the same object,—the education of young men for the ministry,—and framed a constitution and by-laws for the raising and management of a charity fund. This was approved by the trustees, but more than this was needed, and that nothing less than the favor and support of Christian brethren generally. To secure these, the scheme was submitted to a convocation, duly appointed, embracing the Congregational and Presbyterian clergy and lay delegates from the nearer counties, held in the church of the west parish of Amherst, Sept. 29, 1818. While for a time the location of the proposed institution at Amherst was warmly opposed, the delegates seem to have been finally convinced of the superior advantages of that place by the eloquent appeals of Samuel F. Dickinson and George Grinnell, Jr., the secretary of the convention. This body thereupon not only approved of the "Charitable Institution," but recommended the establishment also of a college, to be connected therewith, "possessing all the advantages of other colleges in the commonwealth, and that such preparations and arrangements be made as will accommodate students at the institution *as soon as possible*."

Thus supported, the trustees made quick work in raising the fund, and by the following July had secured subscriptions amounting in money and other property to \$51,404.

At this period, the question concerning the removal of Williams College to some more favorable situation—a subject seriously debated at intervals since 1815—was again actively pressed by the friends of that institution. This fact caused the trustees of the Amherst Institution to delay further action until the question of removal should be settled. They appointed a committee, Oct. 26, 1818, consisting of Rev. John Fiske, Noah Webster, and Nathaniel Smith, to confer with the authorities of Williams College. This resulted in the appointment by Williams College of a committee, who were instructed "to visit the towns of Hampshire County, and determine the place to which the college shall be removed, the trustees pledging themselves to abide by their decision, provided the requisite sum be raised." The claims of Amherst were presented before this committee by Noah Webster, John Fiske, Rev. Edwards Whipple, Rev. Joshua Crosby, and Nathaniel Smith, a body duly constituted for the purpose. Their efforts did not avail. The committee were "unanimous in naming Northampton as the most suitable place for the institution;" but upon an appeal being made to the Legislature for permission to remove the college to that place, it was determined that the step was "neither lawful nor expedient," and so the project failed.

Thus much of this episode in the history of Amherst College

* The Amherst House.

† Prof. W. S. Tyler's "History of Amherst College," which has been freely consulted for the present sketch. Those wishing a more minute history of the academy and college are referred to its genial, ample pages.



Photo. by Lovell, Amherst.

Samuel C. Carter

SAMUEL CUTTS CARTER, the subject of our sketch, was born in Newburyport, Mass., March 9, 1803, and was the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Cutts Carter. His mother was a granddaughter of Edward Holyoke, D.D., a former president of Harvard College. His father was a prominent merchant and importer of Newburyport previous to the great fire of 1811, by which, and by losses at sea, and by the French spoliation about the same time, he was reduced from wealth to a small competence. This was an important crisis to young Carter, and forced him to forego his hopes of a higher and easier walk in life and adopt one of toil. To the end that he might do so profitably as well as honorably he chose to learn a trade, and for this purpose entered the establishment of Jonathan Leavitt, of Andover, Mass., where he undertook a regular course of instruction in book-binding. Serving five years as an apprentice, he arrived at manhood independent of the chances of trade or fortune so far as the means to secure an honest livelihood were concerned. Before going to Andover he was engaged in the book-store of Charles Whipple, in his native town, and in the extensive publishing house of Wells & Lilley, Boston. Book-making seems to have been his natural calling, for he was engaged in some department of that pursuit from the time he commenced until his retirement from active business. In September, 1825, Mr. Carter settled in Amherst, and at once entered into partnership with Mr. John S. Adams, under the firm-name of Carter & Adams, and established a book-store, printing-office, and bindery. The first volume published was an octavo of some three hundred and fifty pages of sermons, by Rev. Daniel A. Clark, a former pastor of the First Congregational Church. This work was followed by several volumes of Scott's novels (*Waverley*) for a Boston firm. In June, 1826, they commenced the publication of an octavo serial called *The Chemist*, with Prof. John R. Cotting as editor. In December, 1826, they started the first newspaper in Amherst, the *New England Inquirer*, with Hon. Osmyn Baker as editor. In 1827, Mr. Carter dissolved his partnership with Mr. Adams. During this year he organized an engine company in Amherst, being mainly instrumental in raising the money for the purchase of the engine. He was connected with the company for more than twenty years, and was foreman for a long time. In 1828 he was chosen librarian and treasurer of the Amherst Lyceum, also secretary and treasurer of the West Amherst Temperance Union, which offices he held twelve years. It was while in his position in the temperance society that he was instructed to collect statistics touching upon intemperance in the vicinity of the society. The care bestowed upon the work, as exhibited in the extract we give from the records, is but a sample of the thoroughness with which he did everything intrusted to him. The record says that during the year 1827 eighty hogsheads of ardent spirits were sold, besides what was retailed in six taverns, making a fair estimate of one hundred hogsheads sold during the year, besides about two hundred barrels of cider. It was reported that there were forty-eight drunkards in town, and twenty-three widows who were made so by rum. Deaths forty-five, one-ninth of which were directly traceable to intemperance. Three-fourths of the pauperism were also traced to the same cause. Five crimes were committed, and five licenses to sell liquors were issued. On the first night of meeting only ten names were obtained, but in eight years no less than nine hundred and seventy-three names were added, a large majority of whom remained faithful.

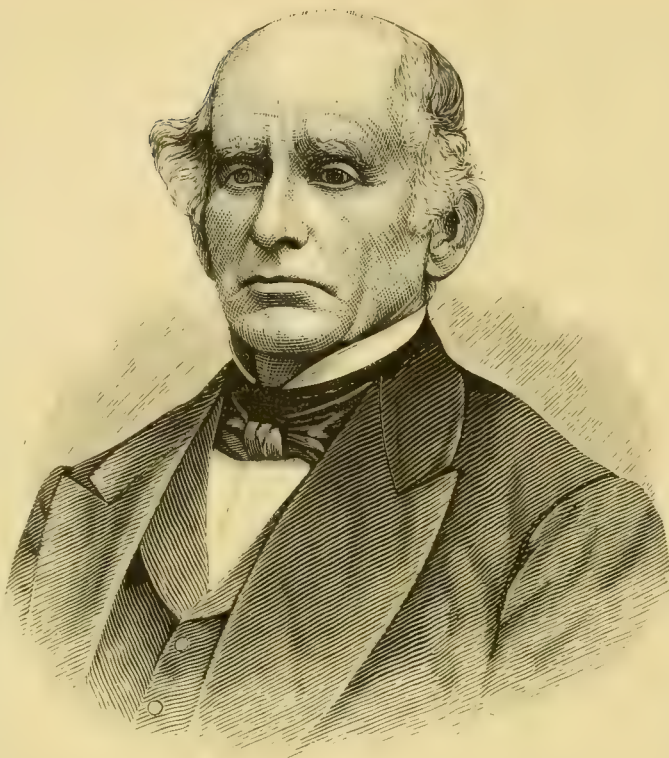
In 1829 he was appointed librarian of the West Parish Sunday-

school, and for nearly fifty years has been directly connected with that school, either as scholar, librarian, teacher, or superintendent, a fact which speaks more for him than could columns from our pen. His connection with the church and the parish is quite as remarkable, he having held the positions of clerk and treasurer, and served as one of the parish committee. He is now one of the trustees and also treasurer of the parish sinking fund. By referring to the town records we find how honorable has been his connection with the affairs of the village. In 1837-39 he was one of the prudential school committee. In 1837 he was appointed town agent to receive and loan all the money received from surplus revenue of the United States. In 1841 and 1842 he was representative to the General Court, and here again he made his mark, being one of the committee to draft what is now known as the registration law. This selection was a fitting recognition of his ability, and made in consideration of the fact that for three years before he had made the registration of births, marriages, and deaths a matter of investigation. Finally, in connection with Judge G. F. Bigelow, he secured the passage of the law above referred to. Of its inestimable value to our town and city records there can be no possible doubt, and its authorship is an honor he may proudly wear. In 1841 he was appointed postmaster, and held the office nine years. There are many who remember distinctly the outburst of feeling caused by his removal, coming as it did from men of all parties, his gentlemanly bearing and courteous manner having won to his defense many who differed from him in politics. Mr. Carter's contributions to the press have been frequent and valuable, his statistics on educational and farm matters being standard authority. But his greatest work has been in the position of town clerk and treasurer, which office he has filled for thirty-two years, during which time he has received and disbursed \$1,300,000. He has kept statistics of the schools that are interesting, and as zealously guarded their welfare and success as it was possible for man to do. Another work to which he has devoted over a year's time was the preparation of the descriptive list of the soldiers of Amherst in the late war. It is sufficient to say that it is perfect, every man's name, age, occupation, date of enlistment, battles in which he or his regiment or company was engaged, promotion, and final "muster out" or other discharge, being accurately arranged, the whole in alphabetical order. It is a work for easy reference in all time to come, and he deserves the highest praise for his labors and untiring research. Nor did his work for the soldiers end there. His pleasant face and kindly word, as he ministered to the widows and orphans of those who "sleep the sleep of the brave," made the small amount he was commissioned to deal out to each seem the more that it was delivered by a cheerful giver. In 1865 the Amherst Savings-Bank was organized, and Mr. Carter became its treasurer, which office he still holds, discharging this as well as all other trusts with the same unvarying fidelity. Mr. Carter was married in 1826 to Miss Matilda Ayers, of Haverhill, and after her decease to Miss Elizabeth D. Jackson, of Boston, in 1835. Mr. Carter's five children all died in their infancy or early youth. Although in the seventy-seventh year of his age, his step is as firm and quick as most men at fifty, and his appearance indicates that he may be spared many years. It is perhaps needless to say that he owes his long life and perfect health to his strictly temperate habits. He never used tobacco or spirits in any form. It is safe to say that no man in Amherst is more honored or respected, or would be missed more, than Samuel C. Carter. He has built his own monument, and built it well.



OREN WILLIAMS.

OREN WILLIAMS was born in Amherst, Hampshire Co., Sept. 16, 1812, son of Justus and Sarah (Warner) Williams. His grandfather, Justus Williams, was one of the early settlers of Amherst. He had six sons and two daughters. Three of the sons and the two daughters, the latter wives of Dr. William Sellen and Isaac Robbins, settled in Amherst. Justus Williams, his father, was born in Amherst, April 7, 1766; married, Jan. 1, 1800, Sarah Warner, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Coleman) Warner, by whom he had children as follows: Zebadiah, born Dec. 27, 1800, who died in the State of Maine, date not known. Jonathan, born Sept. 3, 1802; married, removed to California, and died there. Mary Ann, born July 5, 1805; died in Amherst, of consumption. Oren and Onam, twins, born Sept. 16, 1812. Onam died in infancy. Onam (second), born Aug. 3, 1824; died in Lamoille, Ill., June 1, 1878. The father died in 1824; the mother, Dec. 29, 1838. Both are buried in the cemetery at South Amherst.



Oren Williams

Mr. Williams from an early age was thrown upon his own resources. His opportunities for education were quite limited, being confined to the district school, and one term at Amherst Academy. He was married, May 29, 1836, to Eliza J. Howe, daughter of Sylvanus and Sukey Howe. Mrs. Williams was born in Enfield, Mass., Nov. 17, 1812. They have no children. Upon the death of his mother he came into possession of the homestead and three acres of land, which constituted his start in life. By indefatigable industry and strict economy he was enabled to add to the original three acres nearly fifty more. In 1841 he exchanged the place now known as the Wellington farm for the home and farm of Deacon Nathaniel C. Dickinson, bordering "Fiddler's Green," South Amherst. To the original one hundred acres constituting the farm he has added about one hundred and fifty acres.

In politics he is a Republican. Both himself and Mrs. Williams have for many years been members of the South Amherst Congregational Church.



RESIDENCE OF OREN WILLIAMS,
SOUTH AMHERST, MASS.

is given in order the more clearly to show the difficulties and anxieties attendant upon her days of incubation, and because the questions involved aroused the people of the "Connecticut Valley" and of Western Massachusetts in scarcely less degree than those graver ones which, nearly a half-century before, had precipitated the Revolution. The later combat, however, was one of words, not swords.

At the time of this agitation Dr. Zephaniah Swift Moore was president of Williams College, and in all honorable ways favored its removal to some more promising situation. The same is true of Rev. Theophilus Packard, then one of the trustees of that college.

First College Building.—The field was thus made clear for action, and on the 15th of March, 1820, the trustees of Amherst Academy took appropriate steps to secure and augment the Charity Fund, and "erect the necessary buildings."

Although dependent almost entirely upon voluntary contributions of material and labor,* the work progressed like magic, and the corner-stone of the first college edifice in Amherst was laid by Dr. David Parsons, the president of the board, on the 9th of August, 1820. On that occasion Noah Webster delivered an address, and Rev. Daniel A. Clark a sermon.

The trustees of the academy and of the fund at this time were Rev. David Parsons, President; Noah Webster, Vice-President; Revs. James Taylor, Joshua Crosby, Daniel Clark, Nathaniel Smith, Samuel F. Dickinson, and Rufus Graves. Dr. Parsons resigned at the close of the exercises of the day, and was succeeded by Noah Webster.

The act relating to the Charity Fund provided for the election of a board of "overseers of the fund." The first board was chosen by the subscribers on the day the corner-stone was laid, viz.: Henry Gray, of Boston; Gen. Salem Towne, Jr., of Charlton; Rev. Theophilus Packard, of Shelburne; Rev. Thomas Snell, of North Brookfield; Rev. Luther Sheldon, of Easton; Rev. Heman Humphrey, of Pittsfield; and H. Wright Strong, of Amherst.

Ninety days after these events the roof-timbers were put in place, and before the end of September, 1821, the building was finished and a large part of the rooms had received their furniture. This structure was of brick, was four stories high, and in size 30 by 100 feet. It was erected on land set apart for the purpose by Col. Elijah Dickinson, and which contained "nine acres, more or less," as conveyed, Nov. 22, 1820, by his widow, Jerusha, and his son, Moses, to the trustees of the college. This land contains all the earliest buildings, and is the centre of the college grounds. The college well was dug during the progress of the building.

First President.—By unanimous vote of the trustees, May 8, 1821, Zephaniah Swift Moore was called to the presidency of the "Charity Institution," which office included that of professor of theology and moral philosophy. Dr. Moore, at the time president of Williams College, in his letter of acceptance, June 12, 1821, signified his previous intention to resign that office, and says,—

"In my opinion no subject has higher claims on the charity and benevolent efforts of the Christian community than the education of pious young men for the gospel ministry. Their classical education should be thorough, and I should be wholly averse to becoming united with any institution which proposes to give a classical education inferior to that given in any of the colleges of New England. On this subject I am assured your opinion is the same as my own, and that you are determined that the course of study in the institution to which you have invited me shall not be inferior to that in the colleges of New

England. I am also assured that you will make provision for the admission of those who are not indigent and who wish to obtain a classical education in the institution."

The board† were in accord with the sentiments of this letter, and gave public notice that "young men who expect to defray the expenses of their education will be admitted into the collegiate institution on terms essentially the same as those prescribed for admission into other colleges in New England."

Inauguration and Dedication.—President Moore was inaugurated and the college edifice dedicated Sept. 8, 1821, the ceremony taking place in the parish church, Noah Webster presiding. On this occasion the prayer of dedication was made by Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Enfield, a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Leland, of Charleston, S. C., and Professors Olds and Estabrook formally inducted into their positions,—the former as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, the latter as professor of the Greek and Latin languages. The concluding prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Snell, of North Brookfield. The day's exercises were finished with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the president's house.‡

On the day following, the 19th, "the college was opened and organized by the examination and admission of forty-seven students, some into each of the four regular classes."

The senior class had two members,—Pindar Field§ and Ebenezer S. Snell (subsequently professor),—who roomed together "in the southwest corner of the fourth story" of the college, and there received daily instruction from President Moore.

During Dr. Moore's administration the president's house was completed, the present North College erected, the first lectures in chemistry given, by Colonel Rufus Graves, and others afterward in the North College by Prof. Amos Eaton; the first catalogue published March, 1822, the Alexandrian and Athenian Literary Society formed and their library established, and the first revival of religion enjoyed. He presided at the first commencement exercises, when Senior Snell delivered a salutatory in Latin and Senior Field an oration in English.|| The juniors, six in number, generally supplied the remainder of the exercises. Gerard Hallock, then principal of the academy, delivered a poem.

The following at this period constituted the faculty: Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, D.D., President and Professor of Divinity; Rev. Gamaliel S. Olds, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Joseph Estabrook, A.M., Professor of Languages and Librarian; Rev. Jonas King, A.M., Professor of Oriental Literature; and Lucius Field, A.B., Tutor. Prof. King was never installed.

Until the college was duly chartered, graduates received testimonials in Latin that they had completed the usual college course. All such afterward received the degree of A.B.

The death of Dr. Moore, which occurred June 29, 1823, after a short illness, spread such a gloom over the brightening prospects of the college that the senior class, then nearing graduation, were with difficulty persuaded to remain. Dr. Moore was born Nov. 20, 1770.

Rev. Heman Humphrey succeeded to the presidency, and was installed Oct. 15, 1823. In spite of much bitter opposition, similar to that encountered by "Queen's College," the institution made marked advance during his incumbency. Largely through his efforts, after repeated applications to the Legislature, the act incorporating the college was secured, and became operative Feb. 21, 1825.

During his incumbency, another dormitory was erected, 1828, which was dubbed North College,¶ a new house for the

* Prof. Tyler records that one afternoon the lime gave out, and the workmen, who were about to pack their kits and leave, were persuaded to delay till morning. That night "a strange team was seen coming through the village from the north. It proved to be a wagon loaded with lime, sent some twenty-five miles by a man not a subscriber, but a friend of the cause," and who knew nothing of the emergency. It was easy to believe the aid providential.

† The trustees of the academy were also trustees of the college until the latter was incorporated, Feb. 21, 1825.

‡ The house now occupied (1879) by M. A. Allen.

§ Founder and first superintendent of the first Sabbath-school in Amherst.

|| The third Senior, Ezra Fairchild, who had joined the class, left before the close of the year,—afterward received his Bachelor's degree, in 1852.

¶ Burned in 1857. The site is now occupied by "Williston Hall."

president, in 1834-35, a "College Church" organized 1826, of which he was installed pastor, Feb. 28, 1827, and a gymnasium and bathing establishment provided by the students. In August, 1830, the "Antivenian Society" was formed.*

This period of prosperity was followed in 1837, '38, by one of adversity. "Zeal for orthodoxy and evangelical piety was no longer at a white heat. The passion for missions and the education of ministers had somewhat cooled," and, *worse still* for the college, the question of slavery gave birth to opposing forces† within its halls, which contained many students from the South. The "home influence" of these wrought injury, which the embarrassed financial condition of the college made still more grievous. To crown all, many students became disaffected toward the president and others of the faculty, and a change was somewhat persistently sought. Dr. Humphrey resigned in January, 1844, and was succeeded by Prof. Edward Hitchcock, April 14, 1845. Between 1825 and 1836, the number of students increased from 126 to 259. Dr. Humphrey died at Pittsfield, April 3, 1861, aged eighty-two.

A new policy‡ was inaugurated with the incoming president, which proved advantageous. The self-sacrificing action of the professors met its full fruition in the generous gifts that thenceforth blessed the institution. In 1847 the "Woods Cabinet and Lawrence Observatory" was erected on "Meeting-House Hill," on the site of the first meeting-house, and a grant of \$25,000 obtained from the Legislature, after repeated failures, in 1837-38 and '39; the library building appeared in 1852-53, in which stone was first used as the chief material, brick having hitherto prevailed. A fund of \$15,000,§ raised by Professor Bela B. Edwards, William S. Tyler, and others, was expended for building and books,—one-third for the latter.

In 1853 a scientific department was opened, embracing studies somewhat collateral to those of the regular college course; but the "Parallel Course," established for a similar purpose in 1826, proved a failure, and after a trial of about four years was dropped.

Many and generous were the gifts and endowments that flowed in upon the college during Dr. Hitchcock's presidency, a full account of which, and of the multitude of benefactions at other periods, would consume too much space in this history. The admirable work of Prof. Tyler makes enduring record of these. Before the retirement of Dr. Hitchcock, four professorships had been permanently endowed, and important scientific collections secured. Not the least of these acquisitions was the doctor's own collection of "fossil footmarks," which he gave to the college a few months previous to his resignation.

Dr. Hitchcock resigned the presidency, to take effect when his successor should be appointed, but retained the professorship of natural theology and geology.

Prof. William A. Stearns was chosen president and professor of moral philosophy and Christian theology, and inaugurated Nov. 22, 1854. He was given a brilliant welcome; the college buildings were illuminated, and kind words of greeting spoken. Thus auspiciously, with all the affairs of the institution in a prosperous condition, began the last of the administrations of Amherst College which have become historic.

Six new buildings were added to the group of college structures during this period, and the donations for buildings and

other purposes amounted to nearly \$800,000. Among the buildings added were the Barrett Gymnasium, Williston Hall, Walker Hall, and the College Church, which are the finest and most costly of the structures on College Hill.

Dr. Stearns possessed rare executive ability, yet his government was characterized by a wise gentleness, as of one who believed in "moral suasion," which drew rather than forced obedience. His excellent qualities of head and heart, his Christian character, his forbearance and kindly sympathy, and not less his firmness and persistence in pursuit of truth and right, were characteristics which insured, as they surely brought, to Amherst College a condition in name and substance she had not before attained. During his presidency the teachers in the college increased from 11 to 21, the students from 201 to 338, while the alumni were more than doubled in number.

Dr. Stearns died June 8, 1876, after a sudden attack and brief illness, at the age of seventy-one.

Dr. Julius H. Seelye, the present head of the institution, was inaugurated May 24, 1877. While not inferior in administrative ability, his superior qualities as an instructor chiefly distinguish him from his predecessor. There is little of historic interest that can be said of this, the dawning of a still more hopeful era, and this sketch of Amherst College may be fitly closed with a record of the fact that never were the prospects brighter than to-day, when students from every clime have come to drink at her ample fount, whose sources were unlocked by the pious, worthy fathers amid the sturdy hills of Franklin and Hampshire more than a century ago.

The total number of students, by the catalogue of 1878-79 is 333, distributed as follows: seniors, 76; juniors, 75; sophomores, 90; freshmen, 92. There are two resident graduates.

Buildings.—"South College," a dormitory, erected in 1820-21, at an ultimate cost of about \$10,000, has already been sufficiently described.

"Middle College," the second dormitory, was erected in 1822, at a cost of \$10,000. It is four stories high, and in size the same as South College; it contains the reading-room.

"The Chapel," or "Johnson Hall," dates from 1827, and cost \$15,000. For a long time it was known by the name of its principal donor, Adam Johnson, of Pelham, who had bequeathed \$4000 for such a structure. It has always been used for morning and evening prayers, and public worship. The chapel proper is in the second story. Below are recitation-rooms and an herbarium. The tower|| contains the college clock. The chapel was renovated in 1863-64 at a cost of \$16,000.

"North College," a dormitory erected in 1828, cost \$10,000. It was burned in 1857, and its site is now occupied by Williston Hall.

"The President's House" was built in 1834, on land purchased from the estate of Dr. Parsons. The house built for Dr. Moore in 1821 was sold, and the proceeds, with additional funds, applied to the erection of the new residence, which is of brick, and cost \$9000.

"The Woods Cabinet and Laurence Observatory," erected in 1847, at a cost of \$9000, occupies a prominent situation in front of Chapel Row, and contains the geological collection, embracing specimens from the formations of Europe and the Missionary, United States, and other collections. The ob-

* The members were pledged to abstain totally from the use of "ardent spirits, wine, opium, and tobacco, as articles of luxury or diet." A proposition made by John Tappen, of Boston, involving similar conditions, though not fully accepted, led to the formation of this society.

† The "Colonization Society" and the "Anti-Slavery Society."

‡ Prior to the appointment of the new president, the professors had united upon a plan of retrenchment unique as rare. They agreed, if allowed to manage the institution and regulate its running expenses, that they would accept for their services whatever of the income might remain after paying such expenses; with the proviso that "the agency for the solicitation of funds should cease, and with the expectation that Professor Hitchcock would be appointed president." This plan was adopted.

§ Of this sum \$4000 were raised in Amherst and vicinity, \$3000 given by Mr. Williston, and \$1500 by George Merriam, of Springfield.

|| The tower is 94 feet in height. The view from its top is extensive and of unusual beauty and majesty. To the east are seen the mountains Lincoln, Hygeia, and Aquilo; north, Pleasant, Taurus, Mettawampe, and Sugar Loaf; north-west, Bald Mountain, Pocumtuck, the Hoosac Range, and in the blue distance the Green Mountains of Vermont. Westward rises Mount Warner, while through the magnificent valley courses the silvery, winding thread of the "Great River"—Connecticut. Beyond, appear the mountains of Western Massachusetts, and southward, the near, majestic peaks of the Trap range, Norwottuck, Holyoke, Nonotuck, and Tom. The river finds a narrow passage between Holyoke and Nonotuck. In clear weather the villages of Amherst, Hadley, Northampton, Easthampton, Whately, and Sunderland may be seen.

servatory contains a transit circle, a sidereal clock, and two portable telescopes.

A room adjoining, called the "Nineveh Gallery," costing \$567, was the gift of Enos Dickinson, and contains valuable archaeological treasures, including six sculptured slabs from the palace of Sardanapalus, seals, cylinders, and bricks from Nineveh and Babylon, and many coins of gold, silver, and copper.

"The Library Building," to which reference has been made, was erected in 1853, and cost \$10,000. The first floor is devoted to working-rooms. The second story contains the library proper, consisting now* of 40,488 volumes, including the "Society Library" of 5319 volumes. The nucleus from which this larger mass has grown consisted in the earlier years of a few books in a case at South College, and experienced several removals before its transfer to the present building.

"The Appleton Cabinet" was erected in 1855, cost \$10,000, and was named in honor of Samuel Appleton, of Boston, its chief donor. It contains Dr. Hitchcock's ichnological collection, the Gilbert museum of "Indian relics," and the Adams zoological cabinet. The geological lecture-room is in this building.

"Williston Hall" occupies the site of "Old North College," which was burned, cost \$15,000, and is the magnificent gift of Hon. Samuel Williston, of Easthampton. Here are found the chemical laboratory with its various departments. The rooms of the two literary societies—"Alexandria" and "Athenæ"—are in the second story.

The upper story is devoted to the "art gallery," opened in July, 1874, in "Alumni Hall." The contents of this splendid gallery are multifarious and valuable, among them copies of the Elgin marbles, Ghiberti bronze doors, Angelo's "Moses," and other casts of celebrated statues, bas-reliefs, and vases. For this fine collection the college is chiefly indebted to the labors of Prof. Richard H. Mather.

"East College," built the same year, is a dormitory similar to the others, and cost \$15,000. It will also, like the other dormitories, accommodate fifty students. This building, now obstructing the front of the College Church, will doubtless soon be removed to a better situation toward the southwest.

"Barrett Gymnasium" is the nursery of the athletes of Amherst, and furnishes pleasurable and profitable physical discipline to all the students, for all who are able are required to take therein daily a prescribed round of exercise. This building is of Pelham gneiss, of plain style of architecture, was furnished in 1860 at a cost, including fixtures, of \$15,000. The upper story, where the classes exercise, contains a gallery for visitors.

"Walker Hall," originating in the generous bounty of Dr. William J. Walker and other friends of the college, was formally opened Oct. 20, 1870. This edifice is palatial in style and proportions,—a gem among the many fine buildings of Amherst. It is built of stone, cost \$120,000, and contains the department of mathematics and astronomy, natural philosophy, and the Shepard cabinet of minerals. Here also are recitation- and lecture-rooms, and rooms for trustees, president, and treasurer.

"College Church," for which a donation of \$30,000 had been made in 1864 by William F. Stearns, the eldest son of the late president, after much delay in selecting a proper site, was commenced in 1870. The corner-stone was formally laid September 22d, in that year, Rev. Christopher Cushing, of Boston, delivering the address. A chime of bells hangs in the tower, the gift of George Howe, of Boston, and is intended in part to commemorate Amherst's fallen soldiery. The church was finished in 1872, and cost \$70,000.

"College Hall," formerly the village church, erected in 1828, was purchased in 1867, and remodeled, to fit it for its

present use, for commencement exercises, examinations, and public entertainments. Cost of building and improvements, \$16,000.

College Grounds.—The present college grounds, comprising about 30 acres, are the aggregate of several purchases and donations. In 1820, 9 acres were purchased from the estate of Col. Elisha Dickinson, and, in 1827, 2½ acres more, lying east of the first purchase. These purchases now contain the principal buildings. Five acres, on which stand the president's house, the library, and College Hall, were purchased of John Leland, in 1828. Meeting-House or Observatory Hill, a part of the old common, was given by the town. In 1861, 5 acres were purchased from Judge John Dickinson, as a site for the College Church; in 1866, 2½ acres from Lucius Boltwood, as a site for Walker Hall and other improvements. The original cost of the foregoing land was about \$15,000.

Hallock Park was a special gift to the college in 1868, upon condition that the trustees should "preserve, improve, and keep it forever as a public park." It contains 7 acres of grand old forest-trees, chiefly oaks and pines.

The College Church was organized in 1826. Articles of faith and covenant were adopted in consonance with the views of the participants, and were of the most rigid, orthodox Trinitarian type. To these, thirty-one students gave in their adhesion, and the church was formed as the "Church of Christ in Amherst College." All subsequent revivals in the college have been conducted under the auspices of this church society. In Prof. Tyler's history much prominence is given to these special seasons of ingathering. Changes in the pastorate have corresponded with the changes in the presidency of the college, each of the presidents having been inducted, in turn, into the pastorate of the church.

College Press.—The printed literature of Amherst College, the production of under-graduates, dates from the year 1831, when a magazine called *The Sprite* was issued at bi-monthly periods, and continued about one year. It was devoted to the fanciful and romantic. This was followed by monthlies called *The Shrine* and *The Guest*, each about one year. Then appeared *Horæ Collegianæ*, 1837-40; *The Indicator*, 1848-51; *The Experiment*, 1850-51; *The Amherst Collegiate Magazine*, 1853-57 and 1861-62; *The Ichnolite*, 1857-61. The present publications are the *Olio*, a students' catalogue, started in 1868, and published annually; and the *Amherst Student*, which originated the same year, and is issued on alternate Saturdays during the college term. Both are edited by members of the junior class.

Boating became an institution at Amherst in 1869, but was not continued more than six years. In 1872 the "Amherst boys" were victors in a regatta, and made what was then the best time on record.

July 24, 1872, in the second regatta of the rowing association of American colleges, at Springfield, Amherst beat Amherst Agricultural, Bowdoin, Williams, and Yale in a university six-oared race with shells, three miles straightaway. Time, 16m. 32 4-5s.

College Corporation.—Rev. Julius H. Seelye, President; Henry Edwards, of Boston; Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, LL.D., of Worcester; Hon. Henry Morris, LL.D., of Springfield; Rev. S. Dwight, D.D., of Hadley; Nathan Allen, M.D., LL.D., of Lowell; Hon. Edward B. Gillett, of Westfield; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., of New York; Rev. Edmund K. Alden, D.D., of Boston; Hon. John E. Sanford, of Taunton; Rufus B. Kellogg, of Green Bay, Wis.; Rev. William S. Karr, D.D., of Hartford, Conn.; Henry D. Hyde, of Boston.

Rev. Edward S. Dwight, D.D., Secretary; William A. Dickinson, Treasurer.

Officers of the "Charity Fund."—Rev. Charles Cushing, D.D., of Boston; Rev. Rowland Ayres, D.D., of Hadley;

* Jan. 18, 1879.

Hon. Charles Adams, of North Brookfield; Rev. John M. Greene, of Lowell; Eleazar Porter, of Hadley; M. Fayette Dickinson, of Boston; Prof. William B. Graves, of Amherst, Overseers; William A. Dickinson, Commissioner; George Montague, Auditor.

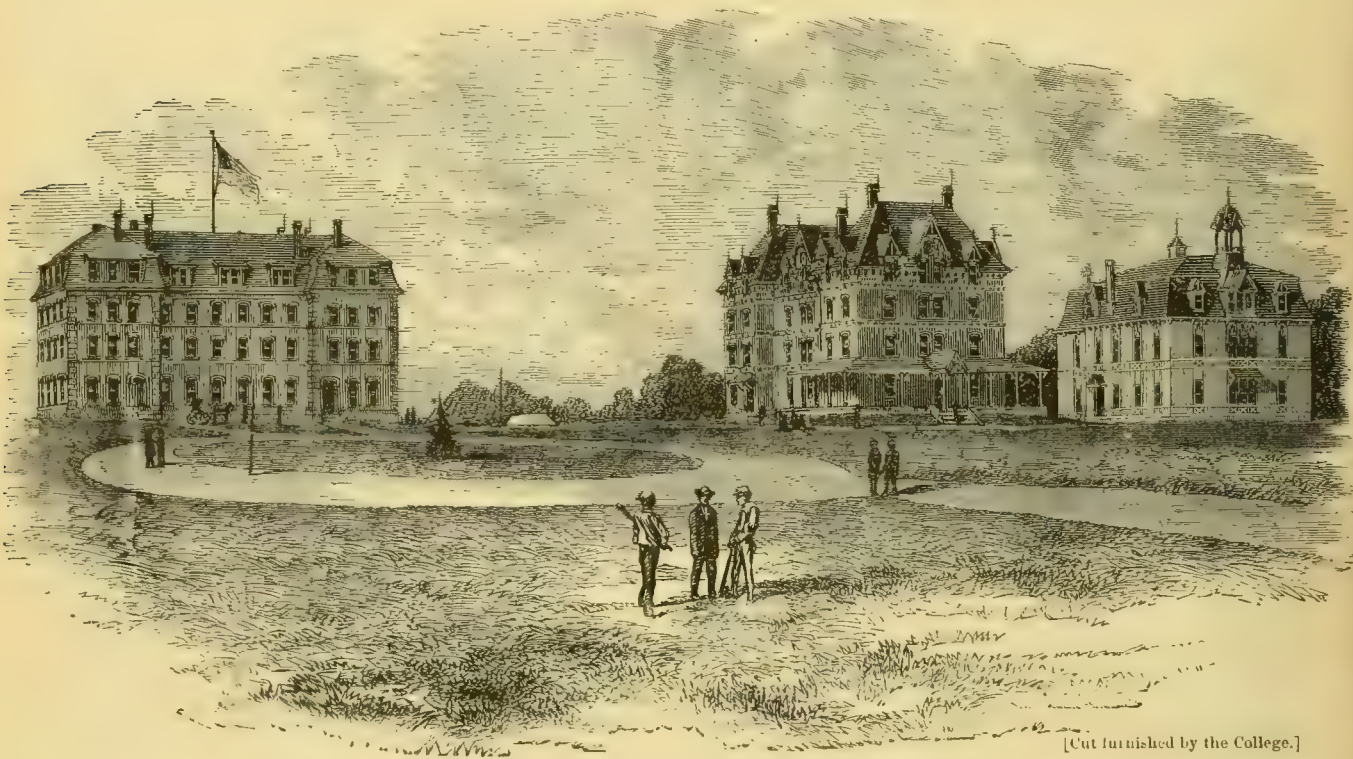
Faculty of Amherst College.—Rev. Julius H. Seelye, D.D., LL.D., '49, President, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Pastor of the College Church; Charles U. Shepard, M.D., LL.D., '24, Emeritus Professor of Natural History; Rev. William S. Tyler, D.D., LL.D., '30, Williston Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Edward Tuckerman, LL.D., Professor of Botany; Edward P. Crowell, A.M., '53, Moore Professor of Latin Language and Literature; Edward Hitchcock, A.M., M.D., '49, Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education; William L. Montague, A.M., '55, Professor of French, Italian, and Spanish; Richard H. Mather, A.M., '57, Professor of Greek and German; William C. Esty, A.M., '60, Walker Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Elijah P. Harris, Ph.D., '55, Professor of Chemistry; Benjamin K.

perienicing by the way some periods of exciting change. The former has 72 members; the latter, 42. "Hitchcock Society of Inquiry," formed in 1870, has 62 members; the "Antivenian Society," 1830, 114 acting and 1924 graduated members; the "Musical Association," 1869.

Secret Societies.—"Alpha Delta Phi," 1836, 18 members; "Psi Upsilon," 1841, 19 members; "Delta Kappa Epsilon," 1848, 19 members; "Chi Psi," 1864, 22 members; "Chi Phi," 1873, 28 members.

Non Secret.—"Delta Upsilon," 1847, 39 members.

Semi-Centennial.—The alumni and friends of the college celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its existence in a manner loyal, fraternal, and enthusiastic, during the commencement season, in July, 1871. On this occasion addresses were made by President Stearns, who also gave the baccalaureate sermon, Hon. A. H. Bullock, Prof. Snell, Dr. Edward P. Humphrey, Revs. H. N. Barnum and Henry Ward Beecher, Profs. Park and Hitchcock, and Waldo Hutchins. Nearly seven hundred of the alumni were present.



[Cut furnished by the College.]

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.

Emerson, Ph.D., '65, Hitchcock Professor of Geology and Zoology; Rev. H. Humphrey Neil, A.M., '66, Williston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, and of English Literature; Elihu Root, Ph.D., '67, Walker Professor of Mathematics and Natural History; Joseph H. Chickering, A.M., '69, Associate Professor of English; Anson D. Morse, A.M., '69, Professor of History and Political Economy; Rev. Thomas P. Field, D.D., '84, Samuel Green Professor of Biblical History and Interpretation, and Pastoral Care; Leverett Mears, Ph.D., '74, Instructor in Chemistry; Levi H. Elwell, A.M., '75, Instructor in Greek; Henry B. Richardson, A.M., '69, Instructor in Latin; Benjamin E. Smith, A.B., '77, Walker Instructor in Mathematics; John M. Clarke, A.B., '77, Assistant in Geology; Rev. Enoch F. Burr, D.D., '68, Lecturer on the Scientific Evidences of Religion; Frederick Zuchtmann, Instructor in Vocal Music; Walter S. Biscoe, A.M., '74, Acting Librarian; Melven J. Allen, '79, Assistant.

The "Alexandrian" and "Athenian," the principal literary societies, were formed early in the life of the college, in 1821, and have continued their existence to the present time, ex-

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Little had been done in the United States, prior to 1849, toward the practical application of science in agriculture, and no school existed for the scientific preparation of young men for farming and kindred pursuits. The founders of the Norfolk Agricultural Society had this in view at the time of its formation, and at their first exhibition, Sept. 26, 1849, were favored with an address by Marshall P. Wilder, embodying valuable suggestions upon the subject.

"The primary object in the address," said Mr. Wilder, afterward, "was to awaken a more general interest and immediate action, both by national and State legislation, in behalf of agricultural colleges and schools." There were present at its delivery many of the ablest men of the nation, among whom were George N. Briggs, then Governor of the State, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Horace Mann, Levi Lincoln, Josiah Quincy, Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, Governor Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, Lieut.-Governor John Reed, John Pierpont, Charles Francis Adams, Robert C.



RES. OF EDMUND HOBART, NORTH AMHERST, MASS.



RES. OF PRESIDENT W. S. CLARK, AMHERST, MASS.

Winthrop, and Josiah Quincy, Jr. Respecting the subject of the addresses, Mr. Everett said :

"I need not enlarge on its importance, for here sits by my side the very apostle* of this inspired gospel, who has told us, over and over again, the advantages of education ; but I will say, sir, that if the yeomanry of New England wish their principles to prevail, or their influence to be perpetuated over the country, the only way in which they can, for any length of time, effect this object, is to educate their children to understand these principles, and firmly and effectually to maintain them."

Said Mr. Mann :

"I rejoiced, sir, when I heard you to-day magnify and extol the subject of scientific education for the farmer. It cannot be too much exalted ; it cannot be too highly lauded. Those are the true views for all farmers, for all men who are to be engaged in this business, thus to become acquainted with mineralogy and botany, with the physiology, the pathology of plants, and thereby get possession of this machine, this wonderful apparatus, which has been produced for their use ; and then, sir, we should have a yeomanry in this country of which the nation might well be proud."

A prejudice existed in the minds of the people, from which the Legislature itself was not entirely free, against what they called "book-farming," and, notwithstanding the fact that the appeals for State assistance were supported by the reported results of Dr. Hitchcock's comprehensive investigations concerning the like institutions in Europe, the friends of the movement met little encouragement until 1856. In that year an act was granted incorporating Marshall P. Wilder, Benjamin V. French, George W. Lyman, Seth Sprague, Moses Newell, Richard S. Fay, and Samuel S. Hooper, under the title of the "Massachusetts School of Agriculture," with power to hold property, real and personal, not exceeding in amount \$500,000, "for the purpose of conducting an experimental farm and school thereon." Liberal proposals were received from Lexington and Springfield, but the subsequent action of the national government gave a new direction to the movement.

In July, 1862, Congress passed an act setting apart for each State a portion of the public lands, conditioned upon the establishment and maintenance of at least one college "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The State formally accepted the grant, amounting to 360,000 acres of land, by an act passed April 18, 1863, and in the same year incorporated the "Massachusetts Agricultural College."

Gov. Andrew and others had favored an alliance of the new institution with some one already founded ; but this met with the disapproval of the Board of Agriculture, of which Marshall P. Wilder was president, upon the ground that such connection was not within the intention of Congress. The bill as passed, however, gave one-third of the revenue of the endowment fund to the "Massachusetts Institute of Technology," located at Boston, thus placing the department of "mechanic arts" in charge of that corporation, and making the agricultural college "the only college in the United States designed exclusively for the education of farmers."†

Among the propositions put forth to secure the location of the institution, that of the town of Amherst was deemed most advantageous, and on the 25th of May, 1864, the trustees by a unanimous vote located the college in Amherst, the town having pledged itself to pay the sum of \$75,000 for the erection of buildings, and to furnish for a reasonable price a satis-

factory tract of land for the uses of the institution. In the October following the present estate of the college was purchased from six different parties. The cost of the land and buildings at that time amounted to about \$43,000, the total area being 383½ acres.‡

The buildings were duly provided, and made ready for the reception of students Oct. 2, 1867, at which time the first class, numbering 33, was admitted.

The first president, Hon. Henry F. French, remained only a sufficient time to arrange the several departments and provide a course of study, when he resigned. The mantle of office fell upon the shoulders of Hon. P. A. Chadbourne, then a professor in Williams College, who with characteristic energy and ability completed the arrangements preliminary to the admission of students, as above indicated. After a few months, because of poor health, he too resigned, and moved to the West.

At this critical period Col. W. S. Clark, then a professor in Amherst College, was chosen president, and to the time of this writing has continued to manage its affairs with signal ability. To him, chiefly, the institution owes its wide renown as an agricultural college, for not only Massachusetts, but the world, has profited, directly and indirectly, by the effective work done in its fields, laboratories, and halls of study.§

At this college thorough training and instruction are given in all that pertains to the cultivation of the soil, for the production of field and garden crops, fruits and flowers. Here the student is taught how to treat the various soils, what food to supply for any given crop, how to care for and improve livestock, and, in fact, such training is given as will enable him to increase, economically, the yield of any given acreage now unscientifically tilled. The following studies are embraced in the curriculum, and suggest a thorough, well-rounded, and practical education as the result of the four years' course: botany, horticulture, agriculture, chemistry, geology, veterinary science, zoology, mathematics, physics, engineering, English, French, German, mental and moral science, and military science. All who complete the regular course receive the degree of Bachelor of Science, and, in addition, by an arrangement of the trustees of Boston university, "all students who desire it may become members of the university, and receive its diploma in addition to that of the college."

Of the college structures the most important are the two large dormitories of brick, in which are arranged the geological, ornithological, and other collections ; a large wooden building near by, containing the audience- and lecture-rooms, laboratories, and apparatus ; the "Botanic Museum," containing the office of the president, the "Knowlton Herbarium," and valuable diagrams illustrative of structural and scientific botany. Near the museum is the "Durfee Plant-House," erected by the liberality of Dr. Nathan Durfee, of Fall River, and containing a rare and extensive collection of plants. To the east, upon the hill-side, are the college vineyard and fruit-orchard and the "Massachusetts Garden ;" beyond which, on the crest of the hill,—a northward continuation of Mount Pleasant,—is the president's house, overlooking the entire farm.

The college has now, January, 1879, 162 students.

July 21, 1871, in the first regatta of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, at Ingleside, Mass., Amherst Agricultural beat Harvard and Brown, in university six-oared race with shells, three miles straightaway.

Board of Trustees.||—Members Ex-Officio: President of College, Secretary of Board of Education, Secretary of Board of Agriculture. Members by Election: Marshall P. Wilder,

† President W. S. Clark's report, January, 1876.

‡ The Sapporo Agricultural College, in Japan, was organized by President Clark, in 1876-77, at the instance of that government, and the first professors selected therefor were graduates of the Amherst institution.

|| Officers as per report January, 1878.

* Hon. Horace Mann.

† Report of President Clark, 1876.

Boston; Charles G. Davis, Plymouth; Henry Colt, Pittsfield; Phineas Steadman, Chicopee; Allen W. Dodge, Hamilton; George Marston, New Bedford; William B. Washburn, Greenfield; Henry L. Whiting, Cambridge; Henry F. Hills, Amherst; Daniel Needham, Groton; William Knowlton, Upton; John Cummings, Woburn; Richard Goodman, Lenox. Executive Committee: William S. Clark, Wm. B. Washburn, William Knowlton, Henry Colt, Phineas Steadman; Secretary, Charles L. Flint, of Boston; Auditor, Henry Colt, of Pittsfield; Treasurer, George Montague, of Amherst. Board of Overseers, the State Board of Agriculture; Examining Committee of Overseers, O. B. Hadwen, of Worcester; John B. Moore, of Concord; Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williamstown; Charles S. Sargent, of Brookline; J. N. Bagg, of West Springfield. Members of Faculty: William S. Clark, Ph.D., LL.D., President, and Professor of Botany and Horticulture; Levi Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture; Henry H. Goodell, M.A., Professor of Modern Languages; Charles A. Goessman, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry; Henry W. Parker, M.A., Professor of Mental, Moral, and Social Science; William B. Graves, M.A., Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering; First Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, 4th Artillery, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics; A. S. Packard, Jr., M.D. (State Entomologist), Lecturer on Useful and Injurious Insects; M. Fayette Dickinson, Jr., Lecturer on Rural Law; Charles P. Lyman, V.S., Edin., Lecturer on Veterinary Science and Practice; George Montague, Instructor in Book-keeping. Samuel T. Maynard, B.S., Gardener and Assistant Professor of Horticulture. A. A. Southwick, B.S., Farm Superintendent.

CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AMHERST,*

was organized Nov. 7, 1739, after more than four years had elapsed since the first vote of the precinct concerning a meeting-house. Oct. 8, 1735, it was "Voted, to hire a Minister half a yeare; that Jno. Ingram, Jr., Jno. Coles, Nathl Smith be Com^{te} to hire a Minister. Voated, to Build a Meating-House. Voted, sd house forty-five foots in Length and thirty-five in Breadth. Voted, sd meating-house to be covered with quarter boards of spruce. Voted, also, to Cover y^e rooffe with spruce shingles without sap and twenty-one Inches in Lenth. Voated, to set sd house up the Hill, East of Jno. Nash's House, in y^e most Convenient place."

Samuel Boltwood, Ebenezer Dickinson, John Cole, Pelatiah Smith, and John Ingram were made a committee "to order y^e building y^e Meating-House." November 25th, the house was ordered "to be set in the most convenient place neare the Hartling Stake, so called." December 25th, it was voted to set it on "y^e East End of Noah Smith's Lot." March 10, 1735, voted to "Rais fifteen pounds of money to be paid towards y^e menister's Rate. Voted, y^t the Remainder of said Rate be paid out of y^e non-resdent money, and y^e Remainder of sd money to be Improved for y^e Building of y^e Meating-House." Sept. 13, 1736, it was voted to hire a minister six months. March 17, 1737, it was voted "to cover y^e Meeting-House." March 22d, "to frame, raise, and cover y^e Meeting-House this year ensuing," and Samuel Hawley, Ebenezer Kellogg, Ebenezer Dickinson, Jonathan Atharton, and Aaron Smith were made a committee to "se to y^e Building y^e Meeting-House."

April 13, 1737, the precinct voted to give Mr. David Parsons, Jr., a call "to settle in y^e Ministry," and offer him "two lots of land that was granted by the town of Hadley for the settlement of the Gospel in this Precinct," £80 in money, with yearly increase up to £100, and also "towards Building a Dwelling-House, to set him up a frame forty foots in length, in Breth twenty-one foots, and two stories high, and cover said House and Build y^e Chimney and Cellor."

* The principal facts for this sketch were furnished by Mr. Oliver D. Hunt, of Amherst.

November 22d, it was voted to hire a minister for five months, at 40s. a Sabbath. Nov. 14, 1738, the site for the meeting-house was again changed, and it was put in the place first chosen,—a little north and east of the present "Woods Cabinet." December 15th, it was "Voted to raise nineteen pounds for Thomas Temple for framing y^e Meeting-house," and to "Ebenezer Kellogg for rum and sugar, three pounds seventeen shillings," and to "raise one hundred pounds for Mr. David Parsons for preaching the year past." Mr. Parsons was master of the situation, but was finally induced to accept the lots, £175 toward a house, and a salary of £100, with gradual annual increase until it reached £160. In 1739 he accepted in the following laconic style: "Sept. 28. Comply'd with the request of the inhabitants of the third precinct in Hadley. Per me, David Parsons, Jun^r." March 18, 1740, it was voted, "that the committee to build y^e meeting-house go on with y^e work," and, March 16, 1741, "that sd committee build a pue for y^e minister's wife, and said pue where y^e Rev. Mr. David Parsons shall chuse." The building was occupied before 1742, and a person chosen to sweep the meeting-house and give a signal for meetings in 1743. Aug. 25, 1749, Jonathan Smith, Solomon Boltwood, John Nash, Ebenezer Dickinson, and Ebenezer Kellogg were appointed to "seat" the meeting-house, and instructed to place "the males together and the females together." Jan. 23, 1753, £10 were voted to finish the meeting-house.

The church was organized Nov. 7, 1739, with the following members: David Parsons, Pastor; Nathaniel Kellogg, John Ingram, Samuel Hawley, Eleazar Mattoon, John Nash, Pelatiah Smith, Ebenezer Dickinson, John Cows, Aaron Smith, Ebenezer Kellogg, Jonathan Smith, Nathaniel Smith, Joseph Clary, Jonathan Cows, Richard Chauncey. Jan. 1, 1840, David Smith (son of Luke) and 27 females were admitted. Until the admission of the females, among whom were the wives of nearly all of the above, the church cannot have been considered as fully organized. Mr. Parsons continued in the pastorate until his death, Jan. 1, 1781, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Rev. David Parsons,† D.D., son of the first pastor, was settled Oct. 2, 1782. A division in the church was occasioned by his settlement, which, in spite of the many meetings for the healing thereof, resulted in the organization of the Second Church. The new minister's salary was made equivalent to \$333.34 and firewood; the salary was increased in 1807 to \$425. Dr. Parsons was dismissed at his own request, Sept. 1, 1819, when, by vote of council, he was allowed \$1300. He was a graduate of Harvard; died at Wethersfield, Conn., May 18, 1823, aged seventy-four. During his pastorate, in December, 1787, it was voted to build a new meeting-house, near the old

† "To the Inhabitants of Amherst, in Town-meeting assembled on the 12th Inst., August, 1782:

"GENTLEMEN,—Inasmuch as you have passed sundry votes respecting my encouragement and support in case I should settle with you in the work of the Gospel Ministry; and as it is always expedient that the meaning of parties in Transactions of this nature should be well explained and clearly understood, to prevent any dispute or misunderstanding between them afterward, I beg leave to express to you my sense of the meaning of your proposals as I understand them, which is as follows (viz.): The several sums which you offer me in settlement and salary I understand to be in silver money, Spanish Milled Dollars at six shillings, or other Silver or Gold equivalent. And as to the Payment of my settlement, I understand that you will procure me Real Estate to the value, in case any such can be procured to my acceptance; otherwise, that you will pay me the money according to your first vote. And as to the article of wood, I understand that the most that I am ever to expect is forty cords of fire-wood of good quality in a year, unless the town shall voluntarily make addition on being satisfied that forty cords is not sufficient for my reasonable use. Give me leave further to add that I must understand it to be your intent that no advantage shall ever be taken of any paper Currency Depreciated, or of any act of Government that may be passed, to avoid the fair, honest, and equitable intent of the Contract. If this be your meaning, as I have expressed my sense of it, and if nothing more than I know of shall appear to prevent, you may expect an answer in the affirmative to the Church's Call.

"Your affectionate friend and servant,

"DAVID PARSONS."

one, and that it stand on hewn stone and face the south. The parish also voted that at the raising "the spectators be furnished with cake, cheese, and liquor at parish expense, and the raisers with a good and decent entertainment."

The first bell was purchased for £100 in 1792, and weighed 982 pounds. In 1794 a master was hired to teach a singing-school for four months at a salary of £12.

In November, after the retirement of Dr. Parsons, an effort was made to unite the two churches, but without avail.

Rev. Daniel Clark, the third pastor, was installed Jan. 26, 1820; dismissed Aug. 5, 1824. Rev. Royal Washburn was settled Jan. 5, 1826; died Jan. 1, 1833. During his pastorate, in 1828, the third meeting-house—now the property of the college, and known as "College Hall"—was erected.

The following pastors succeeded, and served for the terms indicated respectively: Matthew T. Adams, Dec. 26, 1833, Dec. 10, 1834; Josiah Bent, April 19, 1837; died Nov. 19, 1839; Aaron M. Colton, June 10, 1840, June 4, 1853; Edmund S. Dwight, August, 1853, Aug. 28, 1860; Henry L. Hubbel, April 24, 1861, April 4, 1865; Jonathan L. Jenkins, Feb. 17, 1867, installed Sept. 24, 1868, February, 1877; Howard Kingsbury, Dec. 6, 1877; died Sept. 28, 1878. The church has now, February, 1879, no settled pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. Dwight, an organ was first obtained, and the stringed instruments were supplanted. The fourth and last church edifice was commenced during the pastorate of Mr. Jenkins, and largely through his efforts. It is built of Munson gneiss, and cost complete, including land and parsonage, \$67,000. The pulpit was made from logs of cedar and olive,—from Mount Lebanon,—secured and shipped for the purpose by Rev. Daniel Bliss, D.D., of Beirut. The cedar log was 7 by 2½ feet, and bore marks of great age.

In the nearly one hundred and forty years of its existence, the church has grown from 16, or rather from 43, members to the present number, 433, and "has one offspring in East, one in South, and one in North Amherst, and still contains the names Kellogg, Hawley, Nash, Smith, Dickinson, and Cowles, or all but 5 of the names of the original 16 males."

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was formed in November, 1782, and composed of 22 members, who had withdrawn from the First Church because of the settlement of the second Dr. Parsons by that body. Capt. Ebenezer Mattoon was of this number.

Simultaneously with the ordination of Dr. Parsons, an advisory council representing "five churches west of the river" was held at Amherst, October 1st, 2d, and 3d, but did not succeed in reconciling the factions. Another council convened October 28th and 29th, and again November 11th and 12th, which finally determined that the offer of the mother-church was "unequal and unjust," and advised the seceders to "proceed to organize and to settle a minister," unless within four weeks the former should accede to a mutual council. A division and much ill feeling followed.* The succeeding year, 1783, the church was incorporated by the Legislature.

The first pastor was Rev. Ichabod Draper, who was installed in the fall of 1785,† and dismissed on account of ill health Oct. 12, 1809. Mr. Draper was from Dedham, and a graduate of Harvard in 1783. The succeeding pastors have been the following: Nathan Perkins, Jr., a native of Hartford, and graduate of Yale, 1795, ordained and installed Oct. 10, 1810, died March 28, 1842; Pomeroy Belden, born at Whately, 1811, graduated at Amherst, 1833, installed Sept. 14, 1842, died in the pastorate, March 2, 1849; Charles L. Woodworth, a graduate of Amherst, 1845, ordained and installed Nov. 7, 1849,

dismissed Sept. 2, 1863; J. Clizbee, ordained and installed April 5, 1865, dismissed March 25, 1867; F. P. Chapin, installed Jan. 21, 1868, dismissed Nov. 27, 1871; C. A. Conant, acting pastor, from July 1, 1872, until July, 1876. Rev. C. W. Hawley,‡ the present pastor, was installed Nov. 15, 1876.

The first meeting-house stood in the centre of old East Street, a short distance southeast of the present church, south of the "east and west highway," and was erected in or about the year 1790. The pews were so many pens, like unto most pews of that day, and the children could look only heavenward for light and freedom. Many, of middle age, can recall the raps and significant finger-pointings of the tything-men, in reproof of wayward and uneasy youth. The present church was erected in 1839, and is situated on the north side of Main Street.

The old conch, whose far-reaching bray, more eloquent than the later stage-horn, once summoned young and old to "meeting," has lost its occupation, though not its latent power, and is sacredly preserved in the family of Mr. Clapp.

THE NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF AMHERST

was organized by an ecclesiastical council, convened for that purpose, Nov. 15, 1826. The original members numbered 47, and three of them are still living. The original name of this body was "The Congregational Union Church in Amherst." The first officers, chosen Dec. 20, 1826, were: Deacons, Daniel Russell, Jr., and Ransom Dickinson; Clerk, Daniel Dickinson; Treasurer, Ransom Dickinson; Church Committee, the deacons and Jonathan Cowles.

Rev. William W. Hunt was called Feb. 7, 1827; ordained as first pastor March 7th following. Mr. Hunt was a native of Belchertown, a graduate of Williams College, and labored faithfully and successfully in the pastorate until his death, Oct. 5, 1837. During his ministry 159 persons united with the church. George Cook, a native of Keene, N. H., and graduate of Dartmouth College, was ordained pastor Jan. 15, 1839, dismissed May 20, 1852, and received 105 persons to membership.

George E. Fisher, of Harvard, graduate of Amherst College, was installed Sept. 16, 1852, dismissed Jan. 6, 1858, and welcomed 131 to membership. A great revival occurred during his pastorate. John W. Underhill, a native of Ipswich, Mass., and a graduate of Amherst College, was ordained and installed Oct. 5, 1859; died Oct. 17, 1862, having received 22 to membership. Daniel H. Rogan, a native of Kingsport, Tenn., and graduate of Amherst College, was installed Oct. 5, 1865; dismissed Nov. 21, 1866. William D. Herrick, a native of Methuen, Mass., and graduate of Amherst College, was installed Sept. 19, 1867; dismissed May 25, 1874. He received 119 to membership. The seventh pastor was George F. Humphreys, whose pastorate was terminated within a year after his ordination, owing to trouble in the church. Since this time the church has been without a settled pastor. The pulpit was, however, supplied for two years and a half by Rev. Dwight W. Marsh, D.D. The present—1879—acting pastor is Rev. George Henry Johnson, a native of Worcester, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College.

The present and only church edifice of this society was dedicated Nov. 15, 1826, and will seat about 400. It was repaired in 1860. The present number of members is 265. The officers for the year are as follows: Acting Pastor, Rev. George Henry Johnson; Deacons, Edmund Hobart, Samuel E. Harrington, Asa Adams, George L. Cooley; Prudential Committee, the pastor and deacons, Lowell W. Roberts, Ebenezer P. Spear; Assistant Clerk, S. P. Ainsworth; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Deacon George L. Cooley; number of Sunday-school scholars, 210; contributions for benevolent purposes, \$601.56.

One of the strange facts—as it seems in this day—connected

* "Warm contentions and unfriendly dispositions, which were lasting, grew out of this division. My grandfather presided in this council, and my father was a delegate, and I heard much about this strife when a boy."—Judd's Hist. of Hadley, page 416 and note.

† According to Judd, he was ordained Jan. 23, 1786.

‡ Some facts for this sketch were furnished by the pastor.

§ Contributed by the Rev. George Henry Johnson.

with the earlier history of the church, was that previous to 1840 every pew-deed had the proviso that if the purchaser "shall let the pew or any part thereof to any negro or mulatto, or in any way admit any negro or mulatto to the possession or occupancy of the same, then the said pew or pews, or such share thereof so let or occupied, shall in every such case be forfeited."

It is said that a goodly amount of liquor was provided for the workmen and visitors at the "raising" of the church in 1826; but the present belief of the church is embodied in the following article: "This church will not sanction the manufacture, sale, or use as a beverage, of intoxicating drinks by any of its members."

THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF AMHERST*

was first organized in 1824, but reorganized in 1858. Its house of worship was dedicated in 1825, remodeled in 1843. Its settled pastors have been as follows: Revs. H. B. Chapin, 1825-29; Aaron Gates, 1832-37; Gideon Dana, 1838-40; Dana Goodsell, 1841-46; James L. Merrick, 1849-64; Walter Barton, 1864-66; George Lyman, 1869-73. Rev. F. B. Pullan supplied the pulpit in 1875. The present acting pastor, Rev. Charles S. Walker, began his labors in April, 1876.

The original number of members was 48; present number, 157. The present officers are: Deacons, R. B. Bridgman and H. C. Dickinson; Standing Committee, C. F. Hayward, A. J. Robinson, and Thomas Read; Superintendent of Sunday-school, F. L. Pomeroy; Parish Committee, Thomas Read, Charles A. Puffer, and Joseph Dana.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH† (COLORED).

This society, although existing in a crude form as early as the fall of 1862, was not fully organized as a religious body until the settlement of their present minister in 1876.

The first meetings of the colored people of Amherst for religious instruction were held in the fall of 1862, and were attended numerously by their friends of the white race. These meetings had the character of a Sabbath-school, in which the colored members were scholars and some of the whites teachers. These assemblies were first held in the old academy building, and after that was demolished, in 1868, were held in a brick school-house then standing on Pleasant Street. Still later, having passed the winter in the school-house, the society removed to the Methodist chapel, then standing on Northampton Street. The present chapel on Parsons Street was erected in —. This society, now composed of about ten members, has been from the first largely assisted by those attached to the college, and especially by the wives and daughters of the professors. Students of theology from the college sometimes conduct the services. Rev. S. L. Hobbs, a retired missionary, is the pastor of the society.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN AMHERST‡

was organized as a branch of the New Salem and Prescott Church, Nov. 8, 1827, removed its connection from the church in New Salem and Prescott to the church in Northampton in October, 1830, and was recognized as an independent church—"The First Baptist Church of Christ in Amherst"—Aug. 3, 1832. The church began its separate life with 40 members, and adopted the Articles of Faith and the Covenant of what was then the Federal Street Baptist Church, in Boston. Its present house of worship was soon erected, and was set apart for the worship of God Nov. 10, 1855. Its original dimensions, 60 by 40 feet, have never been changed, though it has been twice repaired,—once during the pastorate of Rev. E. A. Cummings, and again in 1865. At the latter date the renovation was

thorough, and then began for the society a period of increased activity and usefulness, its membership having increased nearly threefold. The church has had to meet more than the ordinary difficulties in establishing itself, but is at the present time (1879) fairly prosperous, having a total membership of 181, of whom 145 are resident members, and the Sunday-school membership is 170, with 15 officers and teachers. Rev. Stephen S. Nelson, a resident clergyman, and Rev. Solomon Peck, professor in Amherst College, were among the earliest members. Of its constituent members only three now remain,—Austin Eastman, Mary Robbins, and Orinda Ball.

The following persons have served the church as pastors, during the periods given, respectively: Mason Ball, July, 1834, to October, 1836, and March, 1846, to —, 1848; N. G. Lovell, November, 1836, June, 1840; Joseph Hodges, August, 1840, August, 1841; George Waters, January, 1843, February, 1846; Elkanah A. Cummings, May, 1850, October, 1852, and January, 1854, January, 1855; Edward Anderson, November, 1852, September, 1853; J. Torrey Smith, November, 1856, April, 1865; A. J. Paddelford, February, 1866, April, 1868; F. E. Tower, December, 1868, December, 1871; Sylvester Burnham, July, 1873, April, 1874. D. W. Hoyt, ordained July, 1874, is the present pastor.

The following have served the church as deacons: Isaac Robbins, Sylvester Andrews, Seth Clapp, Increase Gilbert, Silas Shaw. The present deacons are Lewis Fish, J. L. Lovell, and Samuel Smith.

GRACE CHURCH.§

The first services of the Protestant Episcopal Church ever held in the town and the ultimate establishment of the present church organization were the fruits of a correspondence opened early in the summer of 1864, by Miss Almy Emerson, a prior resident of Amherst, with Dr. F. L. Huntington and Miss Mary H. Jones, a resident friend of the cause. This lady secured the use of the Baptist meeting-house, where, on July 17, 1864, and for five successive Sundays, evening services were held at five o'clock, Rev. G. M. Bradley, of Northampton, officiating the first Sunday, Rev. George T. Converse, of Roxbury, the second, and Dr. Huntington the last four. The first communion was administered by Dr. Huntington, Sunday morning, September 4th, in the same house.

The parish was organized under the above title at a meeting held September 12th the same year, in the presence of Dr. Huntington, at the house of Mrs. Jones. Others present were I. F. Conkey, Henry C. Nash, L. D. Shepard, George Burnham, Dr. Rufus Belden, O. G. Couch, George Graves, John E. White, C. T. Brown, Merrick M. Marsh, Henry O. Pease. George Burnham was chosen Senior Warden; John M. Emerson, of New York City, Junior Warden; O. G. Couch, Clerk and Treasurer; I. F. Conkey, Henry C. Nash, George Ward, Charles Deuel, L. D. Shepard, John C. White, Merrick M. Marsh, M. N. Spear, R. W. Stratton, Vestrymen.

Rev. S. P. Parker, D.D., of St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, served the parish from Nov. 27, 1864, but was not settled until January 11th following. Services were held in a hall of the academy until March 2, 1866, when the basement of the present church was first occupied. July 17th the church was consecrated, and on the 1st of September of the same year its tower was completed and supplied with a fine clock and bell. These and the tower were the offering of George C. Shepard, D.D. This handsome church edifice is of stone, and cost about \$35,000.

Rev. Henry Freeman Allen began his labors as pastor the first Sunday after Easter, 1872; resigned April, 1877. He was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Frederick Burgess, on the last Sunday of that year. Present membership, 80.

* Contributed by Rev. Charles S. Walker.

† From information given by Mrs. Olive Jackson, of Amherst.

‡ Supplied by the pastor, Rev. D. W. Hoyt.

§ Facts for this sketch were taken from the church records through the courtesy of the pastor, Rev. Frederick Burgess.

WESLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY, AMHERST.*

In 1868 a Methodist Episcopal Society was formed, and carried on a little more than a year, with Rev. E. Frank Pitcher as pastor. The project of building a church was at this time attempted and abandoned, and the society disbanded. In the winter of 1874, Rev. S. L. Rogers, who was supplying the Methodist Episcopal Church at North Amherst, formed a class at Amherst with twelve members, and appointed Mr. Cummings Fish leader. The church was again organized in the summer of 1875, with thirteen members. Rev. S. L. Rogers was the first pastor of the new society, and served one year. In the spring of 1876, Rev. D. S. Coles was appointed preacher in charge. He also supplied one year. In the spring of 1877, Rev. E. C. Ferguson succeeded, and remained a like period. The church during these three years enjoyed a healthful growth. In the spring of 1878, Rev. Edward P. King was appointed to the charge, and during the ensuing fall work was commenced on a church edifice, on the corner of Main and Whitney Streets. Here a brick church has been erected, known as the "Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church." The vestry was formally dedicated Jan. 26, 1879, and during the ensuing spring the audience-room was ready for worship.

Present membership, 34. The church has 5 trustees and 9 stewards.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY, NORTH AMHERST,†

was not regularly organized until March 9, 1849, although preaching was begun by ministers of that denomination more than six years earlier. In the month of August, 1842, Rev. E. S. Potter held services in the school-house in "Amherst City,"—so called,—under the appointment of the presiding elder of Springfield District, New England Conference. He remained, preaching at times also in Hadley, until 1844, having meantime united with the "Wesleyan Connection." James Billings, of the W. M. Conference, served the society from June until October of the same year, and was succeeded by John Pike, as supply, until the close of the conference year, in 1845. The chapel was dedicated January 1st, in that year, E. S. Potter preaching the sermon of dedication.

The succeeding ministers were William Bevins, one year, until April, 1846; J. W. Dadman, supply, November, 1846, to April, 1847; Jonas M. Clark, who found a few friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but no members, April 23, 1848, until 1849. March 9th, of the latter year, an official board was organized. The Quarterly Conference then consisted of Amos Binney, Presiding Elder; Jonas M. Clark, Preacher in Charge; Joab Ingram, Steward. B. Perkins Farnham was chosen as an additional steward.

Then succeeded as preachers, H. M. Nichols, April, 1849, two years, during which period the society suffered the loss of many members by removal, and for the next two years had no regular pulpit services; David Todd, 1853-54; William Hubbard, December, 1854, to April, 1855; John Peterson, local supply, April, 1858, to April, 1860; J. O. Peck, at the same time a student in Amherst College, one year; Robert H. Winslow, one year; Rufus Gerrish, one year; John Jones, of Pelham, who served as a supply nearly all the time from 1863 until 1867; John W. Lee, one year; John Jones, again supply, one year; Lorenzo Dibble, local supply, was then a student at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, April to August, 1869; William S. Jagger, January, 1870, to 1871; J. Jones, supply, until 1872; D. K. Bannister, who rendered an efficient two years' service; S. L. Rogers, two years, until the spring of 1876, when the present pastor, Rev. C. H. Walter, was appointed.

The church edifice was repaired at considerable expense during the pastorate of Mr. Lee, 1867-68; and during that of Mr. Rogers—1874-76—the building was raised and a vestry

made underneath, at a cost, with other repairs, of about \$600. Previously—1858—the church had received a legacy of \$100 by the will of Mr. Alden Woods, of Leverett.

The church now has about 30 members, and a Sunday-school averaging nearly 40 pupils.

The present stewards are D. W. Adams, William H. Lawton, B. H. Taylor, J. W. Chandler, and James A. Hill.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY, AMHERST,

for some time anterior to the building of their house of worship, held meetings at "Palmer's Hall," under the ministration of the pastors of the church at Northampton, who served them occasionally in a missionary capacity. Their lot on Pleasant Street was purchased in 1869, and the church building—of wood—erected during 1870-71. Its dedication took place June 25th in the latter year.

Rev. Francis Brennan became the first resident pastor, and served until the spring of 1878, a period of six years, when, on account of continued ill health, he returned to Ireland, his early home.

The church has now no settled pastor, but is again under the care of the church at Northampton, and served by Rev. Father Barry, of that parish.

CEMETERIES.

There are three cemeteries in Amherst, all of which are owned by the town. The old cemetery, laid out for the "east inhabitants" in 1730, as mentioned previously, is situated in what was formerly the west highway, west of the lot then owned by Nathaniel Church, and at first contained one acre and twenty rods of land. This cemetery, to which several acres have been added, is situated a short distance north of the present common at Amherst Centre, and east of Pleasant Street, which is about four rods in width, all that remains of the original forty rods known as the "West Highway," separating the first and second divisions.

The cemetery at North Amherst contains three acres.

The cemetery at South Amherst contains about the same.

The compiler of the foregoing history of Amherst gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to many of her citizens for valuable assistance and information, generously supplied. To Samuel C. Carter—so long the honored keeper of the town's valuable records, and still their watchful custodian—thanks are due for special courtesies extended, officially and otherwise; to Messrs. Henry M. McCloud and John E. Williams, of the *Amherst Record*, for ready counsel and many favors; to Prof. William S. Tyler and Prof. William S. Clark, for important documents and information; to Prof. H. H. Goodell, for the loan of invaluable papers pertaining to the French-and-Indian and Revolutionary wars; and to Messrs. Edward A. Thomas, E. F. Cook, M. N. Spear, Dr. H. J. Cate, and others, for aid in various ways.

Chief among the authorities consulted were Prof. Tyler's "History of Amherst College," Dr. Holland's "History of Western Massachusetts," and M. F. Dickinson's "Historical Address," pamphlet.

REBELLION RECORD.

The following soldiers, residents of Amherst, enlisted in the army of the United States at the period of the Rebellion. Their record shows that they participated quite as actively and efficiently as any soldiers engaged during that trying period, and suffered proportionately with the bravest and best:

Adams, Sylvester H., 21st Mass.
Allen, Benjamin Potwine, 14th Mass.
Ball, John D., 10th, 37th, and 20th Mass.
Ball, Nelson Roderick, 10th Mass.
Ball, Henry C., 15th Mass.
Barton, Austin, 21st Mass.
Bolio, Charles C., 27th Mass.
Bolio, Levi M., 27th Mass.

* Contributed by the pastor, Rev. Edward P. King.

† Facts for this sketch were furnished by Mr. B. H. Taylor.

Baker, Charles K., 27th Mass.
 Barton, Charles H., 27th Mass.
 Bardwell, Henry J., 27th Mass.
 Boltwood, Edmund, 2d corp., 27th Mass.
 Baker, Asel, 27th Mass.
 Baker, Peter, 27th Mass.
 Baker, Ezra, 27th Mass.
 Bolster, Frank E., 27th Mass.
 Barton, Morrison, 14th Mass.
 Bowman, James, 27th Mass.
 Bowman, Henry, 20th Mass.
 Boynton, Henry E., 14th Mass.
 Butterfield, Francis, 1st Mass.
 Beston, John, 37th Mass.
 Beston, Patrick, 37th Mass.
 Barrows, Ashley W., 27th Mass.
 Bell, Frederick R., 37th Mass.
 Bartlett, Lewis A., 52d Mass.
 Bartlett, Milo A., 52d Mass.
 Barton, George H., 52d Mass.
 Bell, George H., 52d Mass.
 Baker, James A., corp., 52d Mass.
 Bliss, William L., 52d Mass.
 Cook, Benjamin O., 10th Mass.
 Clark, William S., major, 21st Mass.
 Cates, Albert, 27th Mass.
 Cutter, Ptolemy P., 29th Mass.
 Cushman, John E., 27th Mass.
 Crossman, Barton, 27th Mass.
 Coy, Henry, 11th, 9th, and 32d Mass.
 Cook, Austin, 10th Mass.
 Cooke, George E., 37th Mass.
 Cook, Willard S., 37th Mass.
 Cows, Watson W., 52d Mass.
 Clapp, Charles, 52d Mass.
 Calahan, Edward, 52d Mass.
 Calahan, Jeremiah, 52d Mass.
 Dunakin, Charles, 10th Mass.; 1st U. S.
 Dickinson, Francis Howard, 15th Mass.
 Douglass, Henry F., 21st Mass.
 Dennison, Ami R., 1st lieutenant, 27th Mass.
 Dickinson, Baxter E., 3d sergeant, 27th Mass.
 Dickinson, Chester, Jr., 27th Mass.
 Dickinson, David L., 14th Mass.
 Dickinson, Levi P., 37th Mass.
 Dickinson, Willard R., 27th Mass.
 Dickinson, Francis E., 21st, 36th, and 56th Mass.
 Dickinson, George, 52d Mass.
 Draper, George A., 27th Mass.
 Dickinson, Amariah, 52d Mass.
 Dickinson, John W., 52d Mass.
 Edson, Levi, 27th Mass.
 Fisher, Homer L., 31st Mass.
 Fisher, George L., 31st Mass.
 Fish, Francis W., 37th Mass.
 Fahey, William, 37th Mass.
 Franklin, Benjamin R., 37th Mass.
 Fales, William B., 52d Mass.
 Fish, Nelson D. B. L., asst. surg., 27th Mass.
 Finemore, Charles A., colored, 54th Mass.
 Goodell, Charles L., 21st Mass.
 Grover, Joseph, 27th Mass.
 Graves, William O., 37th Mass.
 Gunn, Charles, 37th Mass.
 Gray, Edward P., 1st Mass. Cav.
 Gunn, Cephas W., 2d sergeant, 52d Mass.
 Glazier, John A., 37th Mass.
 Hastings, Willard D., 27th Mass.
 Hawley, Henry E., 27th Mass.
 Haskell, Lewis R., Hancock's Corps.
 Hopkins, William J., 27th Mass.
 Hobart, George Martin, 27th Mass.
 Hawes, James F., 27th Mass.
 Hastings, Henry B., 27th Mass.
 Hills, Nehemiah D., 27th Mass.
 Howland, John W., 1st Mass. Cav.
 Hastings, Joseph C., 52d Mass.
 Howe, George E., 3d sergeant, 52d Mass.
 Howes, Charles O., 52d Mass.
 Holden, Freeman L., 52d Mass.
 Haywood, Charles E., 52d Mass.
 Hardaker, James, 52d Mass.
 Haling, Homer, 52d Mass.
 Hubbard, Henry, 52d Mass.
 Henderson, Thomas, surgeon's mate, Laurens Hospital.
 Johnson, Eli H., 27th Mass.

Johnson, Ebenezer M., 10th Mass.
 Johnson, William F., 53d Mass.
 Johnson, Silas O., 52d Mass.
 Johnson, Dwight H., 52d Mass.
 Jennings, William H. H., 54th Mass.
 Kellogg, Charles F., 2d and 37th Mass.
 Kellogg, James B., 27th Mass.
 Kellogg, Justin P., 2d lieutenant, 52d Mass.
 Kellogg, B. Franklin, 52d Mass.
 Kellogg, Albert H., musician, 37th Mass.
 Lincoln, Rufus B., 2d lieutenant, 37th Mass.; pro. to col.
 Leggett, John A., 37th Mass.
 Lovett, Murray B., 10th Mass.
 Loomis, Richard B., 21st Mass.
 Lovett, Wheaton, 27th Mass.
 Latham, William W., 27th Mass.
 Miles, Marcus T. C., 20th Mass.
 Manley, Edward W., 27th Mass.
 Miles, Reuben, 12th Conn.
 Munsel, Charles E., 37th Mass.
 Maloney, Michael, 52d Mass.
 Mathews, Charles, 31st Mass.
 Mathews, Francis J., 34th Mass.
 Newell, George W., 21st Mass.
 Putnam, George, 10th Mass.
 Plumb, Henry, 21st Mass.
 Parsons, John D., 27th Mass.; pro. to corp.
 Prince, Henry B., 27th Mass.; pro. to corp.
 Preston, James A., 27th Mass.
 Potwine, Edwin H., 27th Mass.
 Preston, Simeon E., 27th Mass.; pro. to corp.
 Packard, Henry Clay, 27th Mass.
 Pierco, James A., 14th Mass.
 Percival, Erasmus Wm., 14th Mass.; pro. to corp.
 Parmenter, George H., 53d Mass.
 Rust, Jacob L., 27th Mass.
 Roberts, Albert, 52d Mass.
 Roberts, Norman, 52d Mass.
 Roberts, George H., 52d Mass.
 Rolph, Edward M., 52d Mass.
 Stanley, Edward H., 10th Mass.; pro. to corp.
 Scott, George W., 21st Mass.
 Stearns, A. Frazier, 1st lieutenant, 21st Mass.; acting adjt.
 Sloan, Timothy W., capt., 27th Mass.
 Skinner, Leander, 1st sergeant, 27th Mass.; pro. to 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, and capt.
 Skinner, Linneus C., musician, 27th Mass.
 Skinner, Lyman W., musician, 27th Mass.
 Stearns, John, 27th Mass.
 Sloan, George W., 4th corp., 27th Mass.
 Salois, Michael, 27th Mass.
 Spaulding, Charles B., 27th Mass.
 Sears, Henry, 27th Mass.
 Storrs, Charles L., 2d sergeant, 27th Mass.; pro. to 1st sergeant and capt.
 Shea, Patrick, 31st Mass.
 Smith, Charles V., corp., 28th Mass.; pro. to lieutenant and to capt.
 Shouls, John, 27th Mass.
 Spear, George P., 52d Mass.
 Spear, Asa Adams, 2d lieutenant, 52d Mass.
 Storrs, Samuel J., capt., 52d Mass.; pro. to lieutenant-col.
 Smith, Charles C., 52d Mass.
 Smith, William J., 37th Mass.
 Sanderson, James K., 37th Mass.
 Spelman, Timothy, 37th Mass.
 Sandling, John, 37th Mass.
 Thayer, Josiah, 10th Mass.
 Thayer, Lyman R., 27th Mass.
 Tufts, George H., 27th Mass.
 Tyler, Mason W., lieutenant, 37th Mass.; pro. to capt., major, lieutenant-col., and col.
 Taft, Ethan A., 37th Mass.
 Thayer, Samuel M., 37th Mass.
 Turner, Charles F., 37th Mass.
 Taylor, Joseph K., 37th Mass.
 Toole, Patrick O., 52d Mass.
 Thompson, James, 54th Mass.
 Vinton, Medad, 27th Mass.
 White, William Henry, 21st Mass.
 Williams, Solomon H., 27th Mass.
 Welch, Farrell, 21st Mass.
 Woodworth, Rev. Chas. L., chaplain, 27th Mass.
 Williams, B. Hartley, 1st Mass. Cav.
 Wilson, Robert, 52d Mass.

Wheelock, James H., 52d Mass.
 Wheelock, John P. West, 52d Mass.
 White, John, 52d Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horton, Wesley W., 1st Mass. Art.
 Smith, Francis B., 1st Mass. Art.
 Heald, Charles A., 32d Mass.
 Church, Spencer, Jr., 9th and 32d Mass.
 Hervey, Eugene P., 27th Mass.
 Spear, James W., 27th Mass.
 Russell, Dwight, 27th Mass.
 Sears, Arthur, 27th Mass.
 King, Warren F., 27th Mass.
 Mollett, Charles D., 27th Mass.
 Phelps, Lyman D., 21st Mass.
 Kelsey, Ezra, 27th Mass.
 Connor, Cornelius O., 27th Mass.
 Connor, John, 37th Mass.
 Bestin, Dennis, 37th Mass.
 Dickinson, Henry Clay, 29th H. A.
 Uford, Andrew J., 1st Mass. Cav.
 Hobart, William E., 1st Mass. Cav.
 Shattuck, George W., 1st Mass. Cav.
 Bolio, Cephas B.

COLORED.

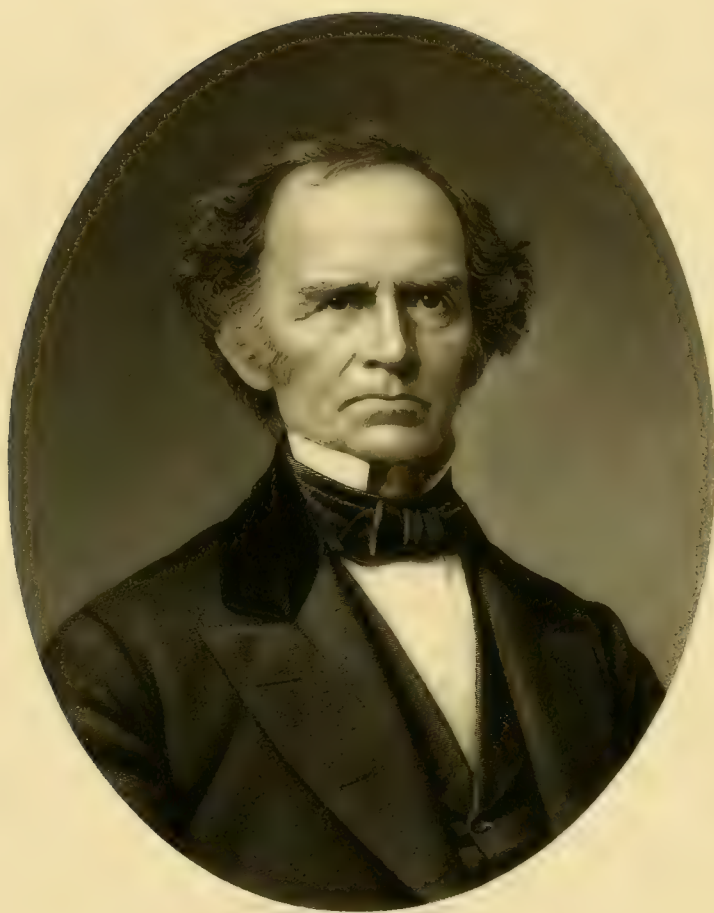
Freeman, Samuel, bugler, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Jennings, William, 54th Mass.
 Jennings, Francis N., 54th Mass.
 Jackson, Jarvis, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Jackson, Windsor, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Paxton, Howard E., 5th Mass. Cav.
 Solomon, Joseph I., 5th Mass. Cav.
 Singland, Lorenzo, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Thompson, John, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Thompson, Christopher, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Thompson, Henry, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Thompson, Charles, 5th Mass. Cav.

The following enlisted in the Navy. None appear to have been residents of Amherst except the first three:

Cutter, Wm. V., "Merrimack."
 Miles, Wm. B., "Bricknell."
 Newell, Henry L., "Osipee."
 Adams, Edward H., "Wachusett."
 Beman, Frank S.
 Boynton, Charles P.
 Chalmers, William.
 Colter, James A.
 Doyle, Michael, Jr., "Rhode Island."
 Fitzsimmons, John.
 Gleason, Thomas.
 Hudson, John.
 Hay, Samuel.
 Keefe, Thomas, "John Adams."
 Lawry, Uranus, "Constellation."
 Lear, John.
 McCallum, Patrick.
 McGinley, Charles.
 Nelson, John, "Sabine."
 Pierce, James.
 Scott, Stephen C., "Circassian."
 White, Cornelius.

The following is a list of non-residents enlisted at Amherst in the several regiments of infantry:

Adams, Charles B., 1st N. Y. Vols.
 Bowman, Alansford, 20th Mass.
 Bowman, Truman, 52d Mass.
 Brown, Perez R., 52d Mass.
 Burns, Joseph, 52d Mass.
 Cooley, George B., 44th Ill.
 Cooley, Henry M., sergeant, 14th Conn.
 Dyer, Peter, 27th Mass.
 Gilman, Ai, 2d Mass. Cav.
 Hanks, Edward C., 37th Mass.
 Hoyt, Francis A., 1st Mass. Art.
 Homes, J. F., 27th Mass.
 Hitchcock, Henry, 2d Mass. Cav.
 Howe, Joseph, 2d Mass. Cav.
 Johnson, Martin Silas, 53d Mass.
 Kane, James, 20th Mass.
 Latham, Alonzo W., 18th Mass.
 McCloud, Henry M., 12th Conn.
 Moody, Lyman E., 1st Mich. Sharpshooters.
 Montague, George L., capt., 37th Mass.; pro. to maj., and again to lieutenant-col.



Edward Dickinson

Prouty, Edward U., 10th Mass.
 Rose, T. C., 27th Mass.
 Russell, Chas. F., 3d Ill. Cav.
 White, Samuel, 5th Wis.
 Jackson, Sanford, 54th Mass.

The following were obtained by payment of extra bounties:

Kelly, James, 16th Mass. H. Art.
 Rush, John, Vet. Res. Corps.
 Richards, Joseph, 21st Mass.
 Allen, Asa P., 4th Mass. Cav.
 Casson, Henry, 4th Mass. Cav.
 Flanders, Moses L., 21st Mass.
 McSweeney, Dennis, 4th Mass. Cav.
 Gleason, Arthur, 4th Mass. Cav.
 Kelly, James, 4th Mass. Cav.
 Henry, James.
 Rand, Ebenezer, 35th Mass.
 Riley, Charles, 21st Mass.
 Murphy, Thomas F., 2d Mass. H. Art.
 Tierney, Charles, 2d Mass. Cav.
 Kendell, Henry C., 21st Mass.
 Welch, Rodman, 2d Mass. H. Art.
 Williamson, William, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Richards, Samuel W., 4th Mass. Cav.
 Hillis, John, 2d Mass. H. Art.
 Westcott, Stephen K., 11th Mass.
 Hack, Robert, 2d Mass. H. Art.
 Hefferan, William, 35th Mass.
 Wood, Frank, 13th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Moran, John, 10th Vet. Res. Corps.
 McGuirk, Bernard, 13th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Witherell, David, 13th Vet. Res. Corps.
 Manning, John, Vet. Res. Corps.
 Waters, Charles, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Turner, Charles, 5th Mass. Cav.
 Dow, Charles, 2d Mass. Cav.
 Cannon, Owen, 19th Mass.
 Burke, Samuel H., Cav. Bat.
 Wilson, Joseph, 4th Mass. Cav.
 Smith, Charles, 4th Mass. Cav.
 Kennedy, John, 13th Mass. Bat.
 Stankoff, Nicholas, 13th Mass. Bat.
 Bryant, James W., Vet. Res. Corps.
 Scott, Munroe.
 Spealock, Charles.
 Allen, George.

Drowns, Henry.
 Gough, Caleb.
 Powell, James.
 Taylor, John.
 Pierce, Edwin H., 1st Mass. Cav.
 Tauman, John, 19th Mass.
 Schatz, Frederick, 19th Mass.
 Russell, Thomas, sub.
 Lyons, Edward, sub.
 Haggerty, William, sub.
 Mead, Charles, sub.
 Cooper, James, sub.
 Quiner, Peter, sub.
 Tyler, John, 19th Mass., sub.
 Carr, John, sub.
 Perkins, William, sub.
 Martin, Frank, sub.
 Moore, James, sub.
 Sherburne, Samuel, sub.
 Moran, Thomas, 20th Mass., sub.
 Slocum, Robert, 19th Mass., sub.
 Lyons, Edward, sub.
 Jones, George, sub.
 Pierce, Charles, 19th Mass., sub.
 Johnson, Peter, sub.
 Burns, William, sub.
 Champlin, Jason, 54th Mass., sub.

Total of enlistments in the Army.....	352
Total of enlistments in the Navy.....	22
	374

Of these 11 were killed, 15 died of wounds, and 32 died of disease; 35 others were wounded.
 Total, 93.

NECROLOGY.

The following soldiers were mortally wounded or killed in the service: Henry C. Ball, Austin Barton, Levi M. Bolio, Charles K. Baker, Henry Bowman, Henry C. Boynton, Ptolemy P. Cutter, George E. Cooke, Francis H. Dickinson, David L. Dickinson, George A. Draper, Levi Edson, Martin S. Johnson, William W. Latham, George Putnam, Edward T. Prouty, George W. Scott, Frazier A. Stearns, Charles V. Smith, James K. Sanderson, Josiah Thayer, Joseph K. Taylor, James W. Spear, Charles D. Mollett, Jason Champlin, Samuel C. White.

The following died of disease contracted in service: Charles B. Adams, Sylvester H. Adams, Benjamin P. Allen, Morrison Barton, Milo A. Bartlett, George Dickinson, John W. Dickinson, Joseph Grover, Murray B. Lovett, Alonzo W. Latham, Reuben Miles, Edward W. Manley, Marcus T. C. Miles, Henry Plumb, Norman Roberts, Edward H. Stanley, Lyman W. Skinner, George W. Sloan, Charles C. Smith, Ethan A. Taft, Robert Wilson, John P. W. Wheelock, John Thompson, Jarvis Jackson, Spencer Church, Eugene P. Hovey, Arthur Sears, Lyman D. Phelps, Ezra Kelsey, Cephas B. Bolio, Sanford Jackson, Henry Thompson.

WOUNDED.

The following were wounded while in service: Charles H. Barton, Nelson R. Ball, Edmund Boltwood, James Bowman, John Boston, Patrick Beston, Frederick R. Bell, John E. Cushman (lost an arm), Henry Coy, George B. Cowley, Chester Dickinson, Jr., Baxter E. Dickinson, John A. Glazier, Henry E. Hawley, William J. Hopkins, Ebenezer M. Johnson, Charles F. Kellogg, Rufus P. Lincoln, James A. Preston, Simon E. Preston, James A. Pierce, Jacob L. Rust, Charles B. Spaulding, Henry Sears, John Sholes (lost a leg), William J. Smith, John Sandling, Timothy Spellman, Mason W. Tyler, Charles T. Turner, Medad Vinton, Solomon H. Williams, Dwight Russell, Lewis R. Haskell, Henry Wm. White.

MILITARY EXPENSES.

Expenses of the town in 1861	\$535.17
Expenses of individuals, 1861	366.50
Expenses of the town, 1862	8,256.00
Expenses of Wm. A. Stearns, Esq.	875.00
Expenses of the town in 1863	61.25
Expenses of drafted men for substitutes in 1863-64	14,275.00
Expenses of the town in 1864	11,738.85
Expenses of individuals, 1864	8,063.00
Expenses of the town in 1865	406.00
Interest on the "State Aid"	1,360.50
	\$46,237.27
Deduct amount received from State to equalize bounties	1,641.27
	\$44,596.00

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. EDWARD DICKINSON, LL.D.,

was born in Amherst, Hampshire Co., Mass., Jan. 1, 1803. His ancestors lived in Hadley (of which Amherst was formerly a part) as early as 1657, the year in which Hadley was settled. His father was Hon. Samuel Fowler Dickinson, one of the conspicuous founders of Amherst College, and a leading lawyer of his day and locality. Preparing for college at home, he entered Amherst at the age of sixteen, where he remained one year. The three last years of his college course were spent at Yale, when he graduated, among the first of his class, in 1823. For the two succeeding years he read law with his father, and then spent a year in the then famous Northampton law-school, under Profs. E. H. Mills, Judge Samuel Howe, and J. H. Ashmun. In 1826 he opened a law-office at Amherst, and continued in the practice of his profession from that time till his death, nearly half a century.

The first public position which he filled was treasurer of Amherst College, to which responsible office he was elected in 1835, and which he held from that time till 1874, when he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, W. A. Dickinson, its present incumbent. He entered upon the duties of this office at a time when the college was comparatively weak and its financial resources much embarrassed, and even its perpetuity a matter of uncertainty. The fact that, during his administration, the property of the college grew from something like one hundred thousand dollars to over a million, abundantly

attests the financial ability and skill with which it was handled.

The *Springfield Republican*, in an obituary notice, says of him, "No man ever watched or tended his own child or his own property with more anxious, personal, jealous care than he did the institution he has so long and so ably served."

In 1838 and 1839, and again in 1874, his town chose him a member of the House of Representatives. In 1842 and 1843 his county sent him to the Senate; in 1845-46, he was a member of the Governor's council, Gov. Briggs being the chief magistrate; and in the years 1853 and 1855 he was member of Congress from the district then made up chiefly of Hampshire and Hampden Counties, nominated and elected by the Whig party. Mr. Dickinson was keenly alive to everything which looked to the prosperity of his native town.

Of his part in securing for Amherst her first railroad, the *New London and Northern*, the *Amherst Record* says: "Everything that talent, vigor, and indomitable perseverance could do he did, and it is no reflection upon his co-laborers to say that to his influence, tact, and energy are we mainly indebted for the accomplishment of the work."

From the close of his term in Congress, Mr. Dickinson retired from public life, except in the instance of his last election to the House of Representatives in 1874, and it was owing to the deep interest he took in securing to his town all the advantages of the construction of the Massachusetts Central

Railroad that he consented to serve it again in the Legislature. On the morning of the 16th of June, 1874, he made a speech in the House on a bill appropriating three million dollars for perfecting the Troy and Greenfield line of road, the main purpose of which was to guard the interests of the Massachusetts Central. Soon after, feeling a premonition of illness, he retired to his rooms at the Tremont Hotel, where about one o'clock he was stricken with apoplexy, and died in a few hours. In the death of Mr. Dickinson the town of Amherst and her college lost emphatically one of their best and most devoted friends. Of his character, to quote again from the *Springfield Republican*: "In his State, and particularly in its western section, he has long ranked among the few 'first citizens,' honored for his years and public services, respected for his sterling good sense and independence of character, revered for his spotless integrity and patriotic self-sacrifice to public duty, beloved even by all who came near to him for the simple truthfulness and chivalric tenderness that lay deep and broad in the base of his nature. He has left an example of service as a public-spirited citizen and faithful official that both in quality and quantity should alone make him an historic character in Massachusetts. He was indeed a New England Chevalier Bayard, without fear and without reproach. He possessed and exhibited that rarest and yet most needed of all qualities in these days of cowardly conformity and base complaisance,—the courage of his convictions. This was the essence of his life. This is his noblest bequest to his community and his State."

In 1863, Amherst conferred upon him the honorary title of LL.D. For many years he was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Amherst.

The surviving members of his family are an aged wife, a sister of Mr. Albert Norcross, of Monson, and the late Lorin M. Norcross, of Boston; a son, W. A. Dickinson, a lawyer, and, as before mentioned, the successor of his father as treasurer of Amherst College; two daughters; a brother, William, who resides in Worcester, and is engaged in the banking business; and a sister, the wife of the Rev. Asa Bullard, Secretary of the Congregational Publication Society, and a resident of Cambridgeport.

WAITSTILL DICKINSON

was born in Amherst, Hampshire Co., March 19, 1814. His grandfather, Waitstill Dickinson, settled at an early day in South Amherst, on the place now occupied by George Shaw, and here both his father and Waitstill Dickinson were born. His father, Oliver Dickinson, was thrice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth, he had six children, viz., Mary, Waitstill, Moses, Josiah, William, and Elizabeth. By his second wife he had nine children, as follows: Clarissa, Martha, George, Lucretia, Mary, Emily, Webster, Clarissa (2d), and Charles. By his third wife he had no children. All but Josiah and Charles were married and raised families. Mary, Moses, Elizabeth, George, Charles, and Lucretia are deceased. Waitstill, Josiah, Emily, and Martha, widow of Charles Haywood, are residents of Amherst. From the time he was old enough to work Waitstill Dickinson was employed on his father's farm, receiving only a common-school education. When fourteen years old he drove a four-horse team to Boston, and followed the business of teaming for the most part till he was twenty-one years of age.

He was married, April 20, 1837, to Mercy J. Dickinson, daughter of Enos and Joanna Dickinson, of Amherst. Mrs.

Dickinson was born in Amherst, April 7, 1816. They have eleven children, as follows:

Lyman Enos, born Aug. 9, 1839. Died March 26, 1843. Joanna Thankful, born Feb. 17, 1841. An invalid for fourteen years, occasioned by being thrown from a wagon. Living at home. Henry Clay, born Feb. 14, 1843. A soldier in the late war. Married Nellie Andrews. Three children, viz., Stella F., Isadore L., and Katie I. Employed in the store with his father. Julia L., born May 3, 1844. Died Aug. 29, 1868. Dwight E., born Jan. 21, 1846. Married Henrietta Bolter.



Waitstill Dickinson

One child,—Walter. A farmer in Amherst. Lucy M., born Oct. 22, 1847. Living at home. Edward M., born Oct. 14, 1849. Married Bell Schofield. One child,—Grace E. Clerk in grocery-store in Hartford, Conn. Daniel Webster, born Dec. 6, 1851. Married Jennie Prince. Employed in a store at Rocky Hill, Conn. George Washington, born July 16, 1854. Married Ella Shumway. A farmer in Sunderland. Sidney Oliver, born Sept. 19, 1858. Clerk in post-office at Amherst. Robert Martin, born July 12, 1860. Living at home.

Mr. Dickinson followed teaming four years after marriage. In 1842 commenced merchandising on a small scale in South Amherst, and continued in that business for six years. He carried on a farm the next seven years. From that time to the present he has kept a grocery-store in South Amherst, occupying his present "red-brick" store since 1863.

Mr. Dickinson has served as selectman and overseer of the poor seven years, and assessor five years; also school director for a number of years. Postmaster at South Amherst six years from 1844, and from 1866 to the present time. Elected a Representative to the Legislature in 1849. In politics he is Republican. Though not a member of any church, a regular attendant upon, and contributor to, the support of the Congregational Church of South Amherst.



Ezra Ingram

EZRA INGRAM was born in Amherst, Hampshire Co., Mass., Sept. 1, 1799. The family descended in a direct line from 1st, John Ingram, who was born in England about 1642; emigrated to this country, and was one of the early settlers in the town of Hadley. He died June 22, 1722. 2d. John Ingram, who married Mehitable, daughter of John Dickinson, by whom he raised a family of eleven children. When advanced in years he removed to North Amherst, where he died. 3d. John Ingram, married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Boltwood, by whom he had six children. Died in Amherst, Nov. 11, 1737. 4th. John Ingram, married, Feb. 9, 1758, Thankful Rose, by whom he had seven children. Died Aug. 30, 1809. 5th. Ebenezer Ingram, born July 8, 1760, in Amherst; married, May 20, 1789, Esther Rood, by whom he had nine children, as follows, in the order of their birth: Dencey, Peter, Abigail, Esther, Ezra, Naomi, Lucy, Ellen A., and John P.,—three sons and six daughters.

Peter was for many years a cloth-manufacturer at North Amherst. After being burned out he moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he died. He left two sons and one daughter.

John P. also moved to Fond du Lac and died there, leaving one son and two daughters.

Four of the six daughters married and settled in Western New York. Naomi married M. C. Darling, who was the founder of Fond du Lac. Ellen A. married Col. Josiah Tryon, both of whom died in Fond du Lac. Ebenezer Ingram, the father, died in Amherst, Nov. 30, 1819. His wife died in Fond du Lac while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Tryon.

Ezra Ingram being the only son living at home at the time of the death of his father, which occurred when he was twenty years of age, the care and responsibility of the family devolved largely on him. Up to that time he had been employed on the farm and assisting in the grist-, carding-, and cloth-mills, which were owned and run by his father. His education was confined to the district school of the neighborhood. By the terms of his father's will he became the owner of the homestead farm, and a half interest with his brother Peter in the mills, they to pay a stipulated amount to the younger brother and sisters. He gave his personal attention to the farm, and

his brother ran the mills. Eventually he sold his interest in the mills to his brother.

He was married, Nov. 24, 1824, to Susan E. Roberts, daughter of Ephraim and Jerusha Roberts, of East Hartford, Conn. By her he had children as follows: Francis H., born Dec. 13, 1825, who went South as a teacher, which occupation he followed a number of years. He was book-keeper in a wholesale hardware store in Nashville, Tenn., at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 9, 1862.

Lucy M., born Dec. 8, 1828; married, Sept. 2, 1862, to Bela U. Dickinson, a retired farmer, living in Amherst. They have one son, John Francis.

Ebenezer M., born June 24, 1831; in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Wells Woodbridge, born Aug. 27, 1833; killed by the kick of a horse, Aug. 22, 1842.

Mr. Ingram remained on the homestead farm till the spring of 1843, at which time he sold it to Ephraim Cushman. In 1847 he purchased what is known as the Eastman farm, about one mile north of the village of Amherst, where he remained ten years. He then bought the Dr. Gridley place in Amherst, where he remained also ten years. He then purchased the Dr. Smith place, next to Gunn's Hotel, where he still resides. His wife died Jan. 24, 1835. He married, May 25, 1838, Mrs. Nancy Judd Edwards, widow of David Edwards, of Northampton, and daughter of Frederick and Nancy Judd, of Southampton, with whom he lived over forty years. He had no children by his second wife. Mrs. Ingram died March 21, 1879.

Mr. Ingram has filled various offices of public trust. Was selectman and overseer of the poor eighteen years, and town assessor four years; was elected a representative to the State Legislature in 1842. Is a Republican in politics, and has missed but one gubernatorial election in fifty-seven years. Though not a member of any church, he has been a regular attendant of the Congregational Church of Amherst. Honest and honorable in all his dealings, whether of a private or public character, temperate in his habits, of a genial, social disposition, an obliging neighbor, and a steadfast friend, Mr. Ingram well deserves the high esteem in which he has always been held in the community in which he has lived.



Photo. by J. L. Lovell, Amherst.

Simeon Clark

SIMEON CLARK was born in Amherst, Hampshire Co., Oct. 15, 1807. The ancestor of this branch of the Clark family, who came to this country from England, was William Clark. He sailed from Plymouth, England, in the ship "Mary and John," March 30, 1630, and was among the first settlers of Dorchester, near Boston. He moved his family to Northampton in 1659. His wife rode on horseback, with two baskets, called panniers, slung across the horse, carrying one boy in each basket and one in her lap, her husband on foot. In 1661, with others, he formed the first church in Northampton, and was chosen lieutenant of the train-band,—an important office at that time. He died July 18, 1690. He had four sons,—William, John, Samuel, and Nathaniel. His son John, Simeon's ancestor, married his second wife, Mary Strong, March 16, 1679, by whom he had eleven children,—six sons and five daughters. The names of the sons were John, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Increase, Noah, and Josiah. These brothers all lived near each other in Northampton, had large families, lived with their wives more than fifty years and survived them, and all of them were living when the youngest child was seventy years old; and all of the children lived over eighty years,—one ninety-nine and three over ninety years. When the youngest, Josiah, died, in 1789, aged ninety-two years, he was the last of the six sons and five daughters, and at the time of his death there were known to have been descendants of the six brothers only to the number of eleven hundred and fifty-eight children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, of whom more than nine hundred and twenty-five were living. Increase, the fourth son of John, above mentioned, died Aug. 27, 1775, the father of eight children.

The fifth child, Simeon, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born Oct. 20, 1720; married Rebecca Strong, Nov. 2, 1749. They were married by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He moved from Northampton to Amherst in 1750, where his twelve children were born, and located on a farm at the centre of Amherst, the homestead being still held by the Clark family. He was one of the first deacons in the First Congregational Church of Amherst.

Simeon, the second child of the twelve children, was born June 25, 1752; was twice married. By his first wife, Lucy Hubbard, he had three children,—viz.: Elijah, Eunice, and Philomela,—each of whom raised large families, their children numbering thirty-one. His second wife was Irene Lewis, to whom he was married April 23, 1795. Their children were Lucy, Lucy (2d), Asahel, and Simeon. Lucy and Asahel both died young. Lucy (2d) married, Dec. 3, 1817, Frederick A. Palmer, by whom she had one son, Albert R. Palmer, who was a graduate of Amherst College, and became an eminent lawyer in Racine, Wis., and died there. Simeon, the father, died May 8, 1831; the mother, May 11, 1855.

Simeon Clark married, May 21, 1829, Myra Cowles, daughter of Silas and Zilpha Cowles. She was born Oct. 31, 1806. By this union there were nine children: Juliette, born

July 30, 1830; married, Nov. 26, 1856, George H. Estabrook, of Worcester, Mass., by whom she had four children, all deceased. Asahel Lewis, born July 25, 1832; graduate of Amherst, class of 1857; married Phoebe P. Gooch, Sept. 19, 1860; four children, three living; studied theology at Union Seminary, New York City, and is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Florida, Orange Co., N. Y. Royal Washburn, born April 28, 1834; a graduate of Amherst, class of 1858; studied theology at Union Seminary; from loss of eyesight and health was prevented from entering his chosen profession or any active occupation; died March 28, 1879. Zilpha Gilbert, born Jan. 21, 1836; married Theodore J. Briggs; four children, three living; a graduate of Amherst, class of 1857; a teacher in San Antonio, Texas.

Edwin Warren, born Sept. 21, 1837; died May 5, 1838. Emily Maria, born May 28, 1839; died Sept. 15, 1839. Emily Adelia, born June 28, 1840; married, May 24, 1866, Francis H. Boynton, a graduate of Amherst, class of 1861; pastor of Congregational Church at Baynham, Mass.; three children, two living.

Edwin Warren, born Dec. 2, 1842; married, Dec. 1, 1868, Louise M. Kellogg, who died July 18, 1869. He was again married, Feb. 28, 1872, to Lizzie L. Henry, daughter of John P. and Laura Henry, of Chesterfield, N. H. They have had two children, viz.: Walter Edwin, born April 13, 1874; died July 18, 1875. Howard E., born Nov. 17, 1876. Edwin W. lives at the homestead and carries on the farm.

Albert Simeon, born May 14, 1848; died Sept. 18, 1848.

Mr. Clark received a common-school education, supplemented by attendance at Amherst Academy nearly two years. He has always lived in the house where he was born, which was built by his father in 1780, situated at Mill Valley, one mile south of Amherst village. His occupation has been principally farming, though he studied field-surveying, and followed it, more or less, for forty years. His services have been often demanded as administrator of estates. He has been justice of the peace thirty years, selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor for many years; was captain of a militia company of the State for a number of years. He has been a member of the First Congregational Church of Amherst since 1831, and a deacon in the church sixteen years. In politics he has been identified with the Whig and Republican parties.

His wife, with whom he had lived nearly half a century, died June 8, 1871. A resident of Amherst for a period beyond the allotted time of man, always taking a lively interest in the growth and upbuilding of her institutions, he has lived to see the church of which his grandfather was one of the founders become a rich and prosperous society and a powerful factor in shaping the religious sentiment of the community, and the college, for the first building of which he helped to draw the bricks and sand, grown to rank among the foremost institutions of the land.

EASTHAMPTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

EASTHAMPTON may be properly termed one of the river-towns, though its territory borders the Connecticut for only a short distance south of the "Oxbow." At that point Easthampton divides Northampton, so that the latter is not made up of contiguous territory; Northampton has a sort of outlying province, consisting of Mount Tom and a section of narrow river valley. This separates Easthampton from what would seem to be its natural eastern boundary, the Connecticut.

Easthampton is bounded north by Northampton, east by Northampton and the Connecticut River, south by Hampden County and Southampton, west by Southampton and Westhampton.

It is the smallest town in the county, having an area of 6613 acres, as reported in the census of 1875.

Easthampton is a portion of the original purchase from the Indians by the proprietors of Northampton, and the title to the soil is, therefore, traced back directly to the treaty by which the tract was obtained.

NATURAL FEATURES.

This town in its topography differs from all the other towns of this county west of the river. There are few elevations sufficient to be called hills in the entire town.

It is walled in on the southeast by the precipitous heights of the Mount Tom range, but has no jurisdiction over them.

At the northwest the town line just clears the southern spurs of the Mineral Hill group. At the southeast corner it cleaves a slice from one of the lower declivities of Mount Tom.

The two branches of the Manhan River, one flowing south from Westhampton, the other north from Southampton, unite upon the western border and flow eastward through the centre of Easthampton to the Connecticut, joining the latter at the south part of the Oxbow. The tributaries of the Manhan from the north are Pomeroy Brook, Saw-Mill Brook, and several smaller rivulets. It has one tributary from the south, of considerable importance, named Broad Brook. This furnishes the water-power for most of the great manufacturing enterprises, rather than the Manhan. Broad Brook itself has a small tributary in the south part, bearing the suspicious name *Rum Brook*.

The town has many landscapes of quiet beauty, and all around it, within easy drive, is some of nature's grandest scenery. It is a charming place for the summer tourist who may desire to retain his connection with modern civilization, newspapers, and all the pleasures of a cultured town, and yet enjoy nature in her loveliest forms. A recent author writes with enthusiasm of his native town:

"It is such a spot as a lover of nature might select for a residence. Its streams flowing down from the mountains which encircle it, bearing fertility on their bosoms; the mountains themselves standing like watch-towers guarding it; its variation of hill and dale and plain; its beautiful trees and streets; all combine to render it a delightful retreat from the cares and turmoils of city life."

EARLY SETTLEMENT—SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

John Webb was undoubtedly the first settler upon the present territory of Easthampton. In the town-records of Northampton, under date of Dec. 13, 1664, it is stated that the town granted John Webb a piece of land at Pascommuck to build

a house upon. In *February* of the same year the following language appears in a legal document: "I, John Webb, Sr., of *Pascommuck*, do engage," etc. This would indicate that he was already located out there at the time the town confirmed his title. It is known that he was a citizen of Northampton as early as 1657, as his name appears in a transaction with certain sachems for the purchase of land. As this was only three years after the settlement of Northampton, it might be inferred that he was one of the first proprietors, and that he might have settled at the Oxbow upon his arrival. In 1663 or 1664 it was recorded that John Webb brought in several wolves' heads, probably to secure the colonial bounty offered.

In Lyman's History and in his Centennial address there are given the facts above stated, but his conclusion does not locate Webb at Nashawannuck until the spring of 1665, though the legal document above quoted by Mr. Lyman expressly describes him as "of *Pascommuck*," February, 1664. The house of Mr. Webb was near the present residence of Henry Clapp (late of Augustus Clapp). Its precise location is said to have been on a little rise of ground near the bank of the river, at the westernmost bend of the "old bed," at that time the only channel. Here, then, was the pioneer opening in the forests of Easthampton, nearly two and a quarter centuries ago. It is said that Mr. Webb died in 1670, though some authorities regard the date as uncertain.

Robert Danks, of Northampton, married his widow, and, with two sons of Webb, resided at Nashawannuck many years, and the descendants of Mr. Webb were at the same place seventy-five years or more.

The next place of settlement was probably on Saw-mill Brook, north side of the Manhan and near the present Bassett place.

Permission to erect a saw-mill was given in 1674 to David Wilton, Medad Pomeroy, and Joseph Taylor. There seems to be no evidence showing whether the mill was built about that time, or, if it was, whether a dwelling-house for any of the parties was erected near it.

The same uncertainty appears to exist with reference to the grist-mill, the privilege of building which was granted twelve years later to Samuel Bartlett, at the falls of the Manhan. It is generally understood that both of these mills were built soon after their respective grants were made; but tradition locates Joseph Bartlett as the first settler there, some thirty-eight years later, and states that he opened a tavern. It must be supposed, then, that these mills were not built at the time the grants were voted, or that they were run by non-residents for forty or fifty years, with nobody living anywhere in that neighborhood, nor even in Southampton,—all of which seems decidedly improbable. Even the *Pascommuck* settlement was twenty to twenty-five years later, and, judging by reliable records, it is not easy to see that there were any settlers at the time these mills are said to have been built in Westhampton, Huntington, Southampton, and Easthampton, with the single exception of the Webbs or Danks at Nashawannuck.

Neither tradition nor documentary evidence locates the Pomeroyes at the mountain until fifty years later than the date of the mills, and Sergt. Ebenezer Corse was not "on the plain" until near 1730. Yet these mills, only distant from Northampton four or five miles, may have been carried on ex-

actly as it has been supposed; but the grinding and the sawing must have been wholly for Northampton, or nearly so, *for fifty years*. This unsettled problem we respectfully refer to the antiquarians of Easthampton.

If we accept the usual account, the next settlement in point of time was that of Pascommuck. In 1699 the town of Northampton granted lots to five families at Pascommuck. The five were Moses Hutchinson, John Searl, Benoni Jones, Samuel Janes, and Benjamin Janes. It is understood they removed there in 1700. The settlement was about opposite the mouth of the Manhan, on the present farms of L. W. Parsons, Joseph Parsons, and Gilbert A. Clark. After the fearful slaughter which broke up the settlement in 1704, some ten years elapsed before the place was again occupied.

"The new settlers were Nathaniel Alexander, who married the widow of John Searl (the latter one of the slain) and lived several years on the place. Samuel Janes took the place of his father. In 1720, John Lankton bought the place formerly owned by Benoni Jones. He lived, however, only nine years to enjoy it. His widow married a man by the name of Wharton, but for some cause he soon after left her, and she was known for many years as Widow Wharton. Her son, John Lankton, afterward removed to West Springfield. His father owned a slave while he lived in Pascommuck, who was valued at £60 in his inventory. It appears also that Joseph Bartlett was also a slaveholder, from the fact that he set free two slaves by his will. There is also a slave mentioned in the list of Major Clapp's estate, but whether it was one he purchased, or one of those set free by his Uncle Joseph Bartlett, is not certain.

"The place of John Searl was occupied by his son Elisha, after the latter returned from captivity. Ebenezer Ferry, from Springfield, at a later period, bought the Hutchinson place, and lived on it twenty-five years or more."

The notes given elsewhere from the Northampton town-records indicate pretty nearly the precise location of the five families who settled in 1700.

Returning to the falls of the Manhan "at the old cartway," we find that Samuel Bartlett, in 1705, gave the mill and land about it to his son Joseph Bartlett, and that the latter finally built a dwelling-house and settled there about 1720 or 1725. It is not related that he had any children, and when he died most of his property was left to his nephew, Jonathan Clapp, who lived with him.

As early as this it is probable some expectation was felt that a town and village would grow up around this point, as he left some property to his brothers on condition that they should give £100, old tenor, to the first church of Christ that should be erected and celebrate divine ordinances *within half a mile of his house*. This condition was afterward complied with.

About the same time that Joseph Bartlett built his house, his brother, David Bartlett, built and settled about forty rods west of where Julius Pomeroy now resides, and his son followed him upon the same place nearly to the time of the Revolution. To this house during the war were brought persons afflicted with the smallpox. Col. Hosford, of Northampton, died there, and also Rev. John Hooker, the successor of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The first was buried in the field a little way from the house, and Mr. Hooker in the Northampton cemetery.

Not far from the same time, 1726-28, four brothers by the name of Wait settled between these Bartlett brothers, not far from where R. C. Dresser now lives.

Next perhaps in order of time were the Pomeroyes, Eldad and Samuel, who are counted as pioneers of both Southampton and Easthampton. Prof. Edwards' Centennial address upon Southampton infers that they were located as early as 1725. Other writers make the date 1732. The earlier is probably correct. In the division of Southampton land, June 8, 1730, the Pomeroyes were permitted to locate their share "near their meadows." This proves their possession and cultivation at that date, though not positively their residence.

The first settlement "on the Plain" was made by Sergt. Ebenezer Corse. This was probably about 1728. He built the house where Spencer Clapp formerly lived, now owned by Theron Pomeroy. To him the town is indebted for one of its finest streets, he having cut away the woods and opened what

is now Main Street, straight for more than a mile from the centre of his house. Tradition relates that he was a bold and fearless man and declined to move into the fort at the time other citizens did. When, however, he discovered traces of an ambush actually laid for him, he prudently allowed "discretion to be the better part of valor," and came in.

Ebenezer Corse is mentioned in the records of Southampton. At the drawing of lots, June 8, 1730, it was voted that Ebenezer Corse should have his share "*near his house*." This indicates that he was then settled there. It thus appears that a settlement of considerable importance was fairly begun 1725 to 1730. The early annals are silent as to other names for nearly fifteen years, but it is hardly probable that this length of time intervened without any addition to the settlement. There were doubtless others whose names have not come down to the present,—families who perhaps remained a short time, and, moving away, left no line descending to preserve the traditions of settlement. This is indicated, though not proved, by the fact that previous to 1745 the town of Northampton LEASED the school lands to various individuals. In that year the town sold the school meadow of eighty acres above the grist-mill to Deacon Stephen Wright and Benjamin Lyman.

The former settled where Samuel Hurlburt now lives, and the latter near Joel Bassett's present house. Benjamin Lyman, Jr., and Stephen Wright, Jr., both settled in the neighborhood of Ebenezer Corse, but not "soon after" Corse, as one writer states, for Benjamin Lyman, Jr., was not born until 1727, a year or two before Corse's settlement. It may be inferred that, as young men of twenty to twenty-five years, they may have located there in 1749 or 1750,—that is, "soon after" their fathers did on the school lands.

Benjamin Clapp and Aaron Clapp also probably moved there about the same time. The descendants of each of these four families occupy their respective ancestral homesteads, viz., Ansel B. Lyman, James H. Lyman (through his wife), John and Luther L. Wright, and William N. Clapp and son.

In 1750, Joseph Wright and Titus Wright were established in the north part of Easthampton.

About this time also—1750—Josiah Phelps settled on Park Hill, upon the place long occupied in later times by J. Rockwell Wright. Mr. Phelps had no children, and at his death his farm passed into the hands of Jonathan Bartlett. Park Hill is said to derive its name from an inclosure built to capture deer.

About 1760, John Hannum and Eleazer Hannum settled upon the place now occupied by J. M. and Edwin Hannum.

Israel Hendrick came from Connecticut about 1774, and settled in the southeast part of the town, where there have been so many of the same name in modern times. His first log house stood on the east side of Broad Brook, where in late years Pearson Hendrick lived.

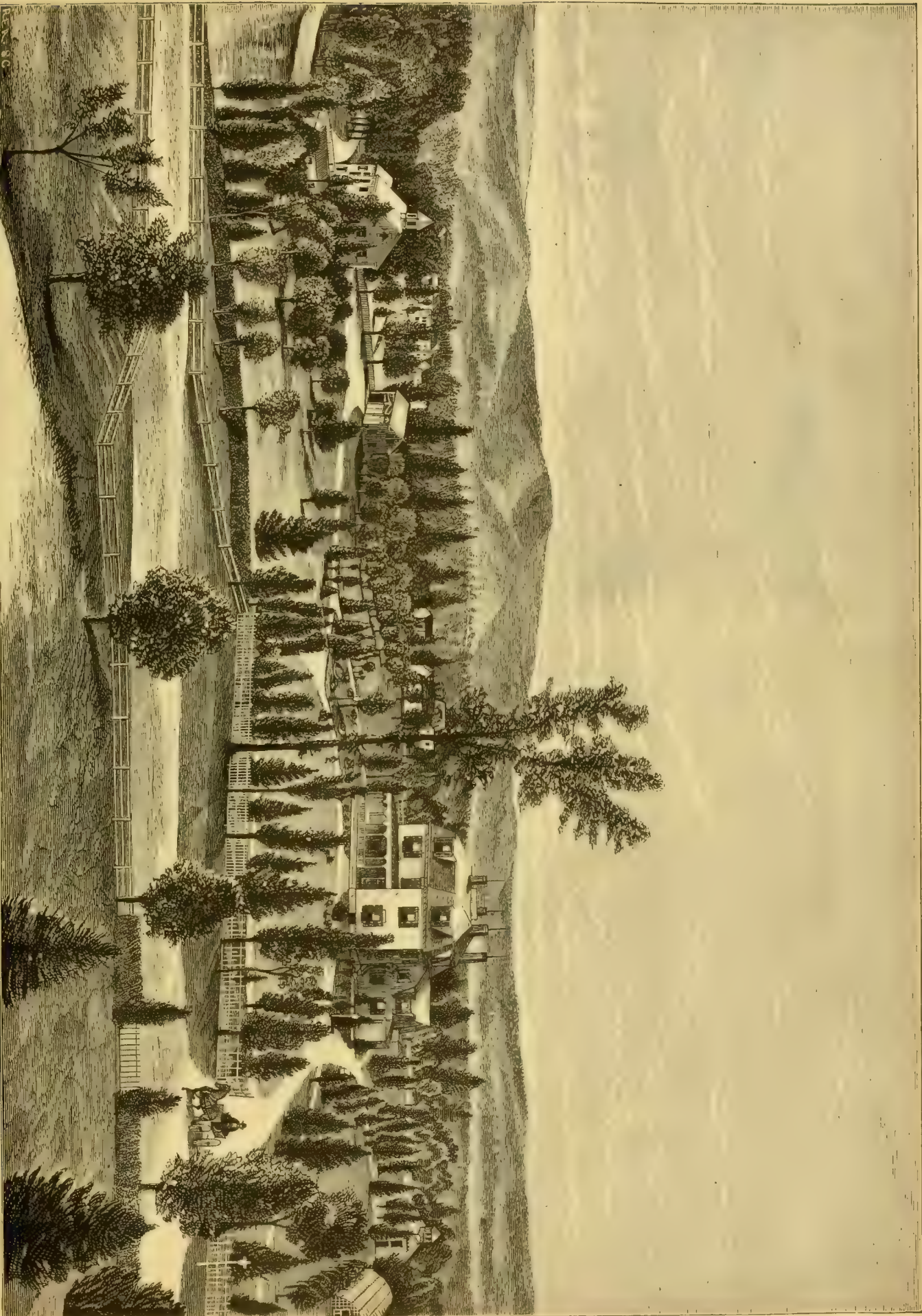
Other families in this neighborhood, probably before the Revolution, were Joel Robbins, Benjamin Stephens, and Benjamin Strong.

With the thirty families thus mentioned, from John Webb down for a hundred years, there were undoubtedly others whose names are not preserved.

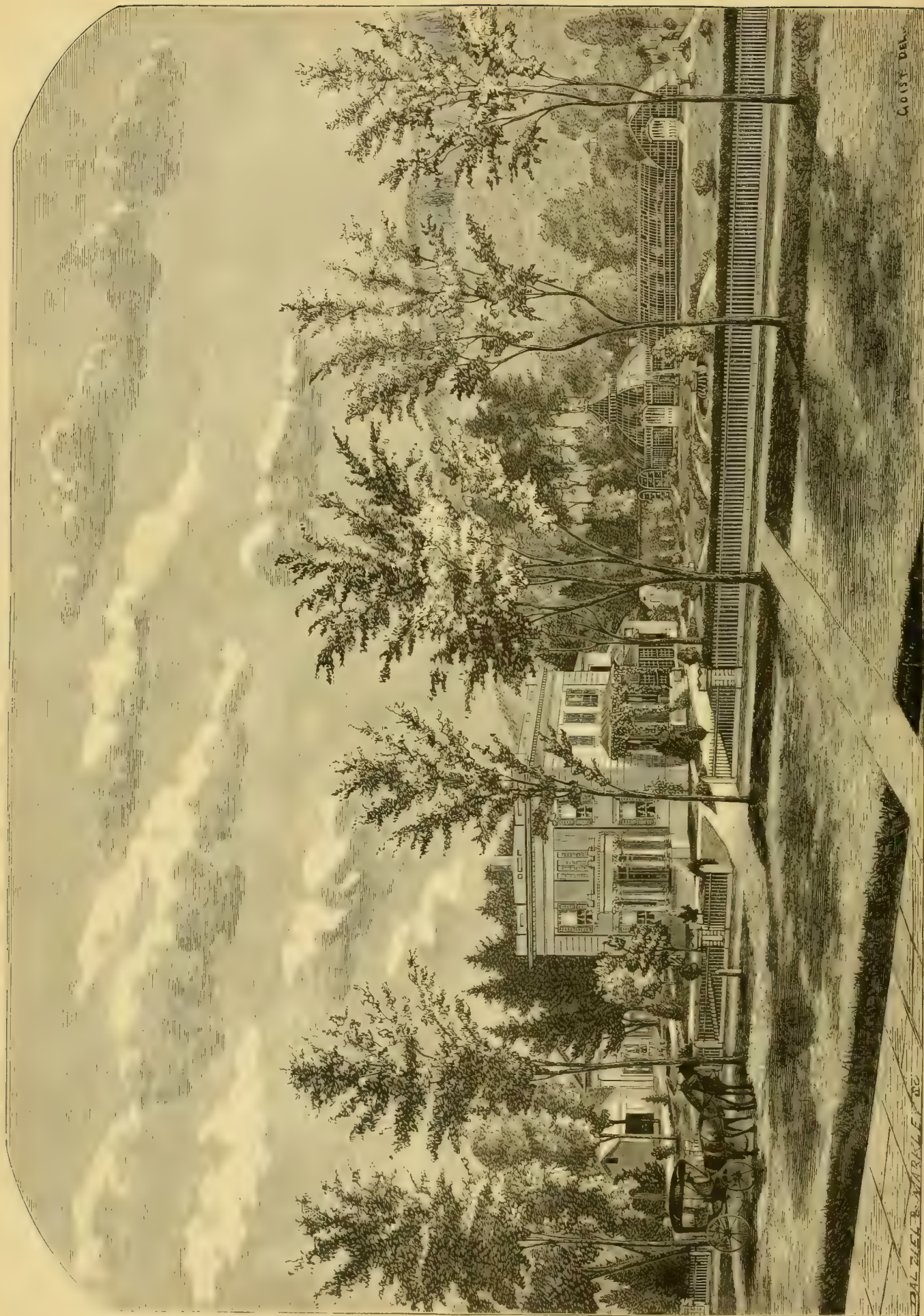
Perhaps the true pioneer period of a town may be said to be the time of settlement preceding civil organization. In the case of Easthampton this is longer than usual, owing to the territory remaining for many years, both ecclesiastically and civilly, a part of Northampton.

No early assessment-roll of polls and estates seems to be preserved in the town-clerk's office of Easthampton, and a complete list of settlers at the time of incorporation cannot be easily made.

The names appearing in the proceedings of the early town-meetings are mentioned in the following list, with their location in town, as far as can be readily stated after the lapse of nearly one hundred years:



RESIDENCE OF HON. EDMUND H. SAWYER, EASTHAMPTON, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. EMILY C. WILLISTON, EASTHAMPTON, MASS.

L. H. Everts, Publ'r, Phila.

Elisha Alvord, Pascommuck, homestead where Edward Clark now lives, the late Luther Clark place; he had one son, Elisha. Bildad Brewer, homestead where Joseph Bosworth now resides. John Brown, homestead probably in the Pascommuck neighborhood, near East Street school-house. Aaron Clapp, Sr., lived on James H. Lyman's present place; and Aaron Clapp, Jr., where Martin Wood now lives; Levi Clapp was a brother of Aaron, Jr. Jonathan Clapp, homestead the present Fargo place. John Clapp, homestead in the west district, buildings gone; they stood on the brow of the hill, a little southeast of where Mirick Clapp now lives. Capt. Joseph Clapp, homestead the old hotel on the place now owned by the heirs of Lucas W. Hannum.

Benjamin Clapp, homestead the present place of Z. A. Thayer, and the present place of Wm. N. Clapp, is a part of the old farm; children, Rachel (Mrs. Nathaniel Edwards), Northampton, died a little over one hundred years old; Ocran, Easthampton, on a farm given by his grandfather, Jonathan; Anna (Mrs. Medad Lyman), Easthampton, then Vermont; Clarissa (Mrs. Jonathan Lyman), Vermont; Sophia (Mrs. Rev. Gad Newell), New Hampshire; Dr. Benjamin Clapp, South Carolina; Solomon (father of Wm. N.), Easthampton, on the old place; Sally (Mrs. Daniel Lyman), Easthampton; Spencer Clapp, Easthampton, on a part of the Corse place; Phebe (Mrs. Levi Clapp), Easthampton; Fanny (Mrs. Jared Clark), Easthampton, afterward Ohio; Caroline (Mrs. Milton Knight), of Huntington.

Philip Clark, homestead near the Mount Tom Station, where Uriel Clark now lives. Obadiah Clark, homestead the present place of Lewis S. Clark. Asahel Clark, homestead near the present Williston Mills, opposite the office, still standing. Uriel Clark, an old name, probably same homestead as given for Philip above. Phineas Clark, homestead on East Street, half-mile south of the Philip Clapp place. Job Clark, homestead where Henry Clark now resides. Oliver Clark, homestead on Park Hill, west part of town. David Chapman, Jr., a son of David, mentioned below. David Chapman, blacksmith, homestead just beyond the covered bridge; the "old cartway" was close by his blacksmith-shop. Zadoc Danks, homestead the place recently bought by Mr. Hendrick, on Pleasant Street. Ephraim Danks; he lived in Nashawannuck; descendant of the early Danks. Solomon Ferry, homestead where Deacon Edward Clark now lives (probably). Eleazar Hannum, homestead where Deacon Eleazar Hannum now lives. Joel Hannum, homestead the same. John Hannum, in the same neighborhood. Jonathan Janes. Edwin S. Janes lives on the old Janes homestead, in Pleasant Street. Benjamin Lyman, homestead where Ansel B. Lyman now lives. David Lyman, homestead on West Street, where Samuel M. Lyman now lives. Ezra Ludden, homestead the well-known place of Ebenezer Wood on Park Street. Solomon Pomeroy, homestead where Mirick Clapp now lives. William Phelps, homestead the present Julius Pomeroy place. Elisha Searl; he was a builder. Stephen Wright, homestead where John Wright now lives. Elijah Wright, homestead present place of Samuel Hurlburt.

These are the men who held the town offices, were appointed on committees, and transacted all the public business for the years 1785 and 1786, or were named on the first jury list.

The following summary of votes relating to the present territory of Easthampton (and perhaps a portion of Southampton) is taken from the records in the office of the town clerk of Northampton. It gives the dates of some incidents already mentioned in this sketch and many others that do not appear to have been previously published.

The grant permitting the Indians to build a fort was voted April 13, 1664. Two of the conditions were, that "they shall not Pow-wow on that place, nor anywhere else among us; that they shall not get liquors or cider and drink themselves drunk as to kill one another as they have done."

John Webb killed two wolves and received 1 pound, 1667.

Nov. 4, 1674.—The town granted to David Wilton, Medad Pomeroy, and John Taylor liberty to set up a saw-mill, and also granted them the liberty of the commons to fall timber; the place they granted them "is on the brook on the right hand of the cartway going over Manhan River, on this side, that runs into the river, and whilst the mill is in use they have granted them ten or twelve acres of land for a pasture."

March 8, 1678.—The town granted to John Webb, Nathaniel Alexander, and Richard Webb a parcel of land over Manhan River, under the hill, that the Indian fort stands upon, and they are to have six acres apiece, or to the broad brook that comes into Manhan, which comes along beside the mountain.

Jan. 4, 1685.—Voted to Joseph Parsons, and such others as should join with him, liberty to make a cart-bridge over the mouth of the Manhan River, provided they damnify no man's property.

Jan. 3, 1686.—At a legal town-meeting, Jan. 3, 1686, the town considering of a motion of Mr. Samuel Bartlett to set up a corn-mill upon Manhan River, below the cartway on the falls, and on his desire the town granted to him the place he desired, and the privilege of the stream for two miles, not to be interrupted by any person or persons, but said Bartlett have the free use of the place, and liberty to be to him and to his heirs forever; that is to say, so long as he or they keep a corn-mill there, and maintain it fit for service.

April 9, 1688.—A tract of 30 acres was granted him on the south side of the Manhan, on the consideration of his building a mill there, to be laid out next to Mr. Hawley's land.

April 9, 1688, voted Mr. Joseph Hawley forty acres of land in the meadow on south side of Manhan River, in the meadow commonly called "Lieut. Wilton's meadow." This was in consideration of his services in getting the Town Bounds settled.

April 24, 1691.—In a general grant of home-lots the name of John Webb still appears,—perhaps another John Webb than the pioneer of 1664; under the same date, Caleb Pomeroy had two home-lots granted, "joining to his meadow up Manhan River." This shows very early possession by the Pomeroy's on the mountain and the meadow still bearing their name.

March 6, 1693.—The value of "the Pascommuck farm," in making out rates, was to be decided by a committee,—two by the town and two by the owners; the two latter were Isaac Sheldon, Sen., and William Holton.

Sept. 16, 1698.—The town granted four acres apiece of land for home-lots, over Manhan River near Pascommuck, to accommodate them, they having purchased land at Pascommuck,—the men are Samuel Janes, Benjamin Janes, Benoni Jones, and John Searl,—on condition that they make a good fence to secure themselves from the town cattle, which fence is to be four feet eight inches in height. They must live on the land four years before their title is perfect.

Dec. 28, 1699.—Moses Hutchinson had a home-lot granted to him at Pascommuck on the same condition the persons aforesaid had their home-lots granted.

April 8, 1702.—Voted that all the common land lying on the north side of the school land, betwixt Samuel Pomeroy's home-lot and the saw-mill, should be added to the school land and be for the use of the school,—only reserving liberty of an highway six rods wide up to Samuel Pomeroy's land lying by the side of the school land.

At the same time, voted that all the low land below Samuel Bartlett's corn-mill, down as far as Robert Danks' farm, should be laid out for the school's use forever; bounded on Manhan River southerly, and the brow of the hill northerly.

May 20, 1702.—From the report of a committee upon fencing at "Hog's Bladder," it appears that John Searl, Jun., was "to make a good and sufficient gate at the landing-place on the south side of Manhan River, near the mouth of it as we go to Pascommuck, for which he is to have three acres of land on the westerly side of his home-lot there on Pascommuck side."

2. We agreed with said Searl that he was to make a good and sufficient fence from said gate down the Great River unto Samuel Janes' lot.

We agreed with Moses Hutchinson to make and maintain a good and sufficient fence from the uppermost post of said gate up the river the whole breadth of his lot, which is four acres. We agreed with John Clark to make and maintain a good & sufficient fence from Moses Hutchinson's lot up the river unto the bending of the river unto a red or black tree marked upon the brow next the river; and he was to have four acres of land, forty and two rods along the river, east side 12 rods, west side, twenty rods. At the south side of said lot is a highway of six rods in breadth.

Feb. 11, 1703.—The town took action with reference to the division of land on the south side of Manhan River; that on the west side of the county road. The town measurers, John Clark and Samuel Wright, were directed to measure the length of the land from Manhan to Webb's rock, which is our south bounds.

The "additional grant" was obtained by an order in council, June 4, 1701.

March 1, 1703.—Capt. John Taylor was granted 80 acres of land to be taken up about Whitelof brook, somewhere in that half mile square which lieth near Springfield bounds; to lie together on one side of that half mile which Springfield men claim; this 80 acres to be to Capt. John Taylor during his life-time, and after him to be his two sons, Thomas and Samuel, and their heirs forever.

May 21, 1716.—Granted to Ebenezer Pomeroy the remainder of the half mile square not before granted to Capt. Taylor and his sons, bounded northerly by the line between Northampton and Springfield from the Great River over the mountain extended to the county road to Westfield. Westerly by the county road, and southerly and easterly by the line between Springfield and Northampton.

A road to "Hog's Bladder" was laid out March 7, 1715. The committee that laid it were Timothy Baker, Samuel Wright, and Thomas Sheldon, and the parties through whose lands it appears to have been laid were Preserved Clapp, Thomas Sheldon, Benjamin Edwards, Jr.

The following notes are of very early date :

John Webb signs the planters' agreement, Oct. 3, 1653.

June 9, 1686, is found an order with reference to the road through the meadows to "Hog's Bladder."

Dec. 1, 1657, 2½ acres granted to John Webb in great rainbow.

Feb. 9, 1658, John Webb was to have 12 acres in Manhan.

Dec. 16, 1659, exchanging of lands noticed with John Webb.

July 25, 1660, John Webb's tools that Medad Pomeroy shall have on Terms: a pair of Bellows, an Anvil, a hand hammer, 3 pairs of tongs, &c., &c.

This shows that John Webb was a blacksmith as well as "a mighty hunter."

May 15, 1662, John Webb brought in a wolf's-head & skin.

June 8, 1663, another, and Sept. 7, another. In the year 1664, four more.

The meadows of the Manhan were worked as early as 1662, as appears by regulations concerning roads.

Dec. 1, 1729.—Voted to Give Elisha Searl six acres of land on the Fort Plain, beyond Pascommuck, between the first lot in the mountain Division and the land belonging to Jeremiah Webb and Robert Danks. Committee Dea. John Clark.

Jan. 25, 1731.—Granted Benjamin Stebbins four acres of land upon the Fort Plain, near Mt. Tom, to be laid out adjoining to Elisha Searl's land.

The following are taken from old files of the *Hampshire Gazette* :

August 5, 1789.—Silas Brown, David Lyman, and Silas Brown, Jr., gave notice that they shall open a publick house for the accommodation of the people attending the ordination August 13th.

July 2, 1792.—Joseph Clapp, Jr., merchant, offers what seems now a sufficiently varied assortment of goods :

"Calicoes, chintzes, West India Rum, Cross-Cut Saws, *Steal* plate. Also in a few days will have N. E. Rum, Wine, Brandy, Frying-pans, *Altum*, *Copercas*, Rice, *Rusins*, &c."

Dec. 10, 1794.—Joseph Clapp, Jr., advertises powder, *shott*, Coniac brandy, sugar, Malaga wine, Chintzes, Lutestrings, &c.

Feb. 19, 1798.—Jonathan Lyman and Obadiah Janes give notice that they have formed a partnership as merchants, & offer a varied assortment of goods.

Feb. 27, 1798.—Lyman & Janes announce the dissolution of their partnership, Obadiah Janes to adjust the accounts and continue the business, as appears by a subsequent advertisement.

June 9, 1800.—Benajah Brewer announces that nails are cut by him, which he will sell cheap at the retail price.

EASTHAMPTON, July 4, 1801.—Celebration here was opened by a national salute at sunrise. At 11 o'clock a procession moved from Mr. J. Clapp's to the meeting-house. An address was made to the throne of Grace by Rev. Mr. Williston, and he also delivered an elegant and patriotic oration. The dinner was at Mr. Luther Clapp's, and toasts were drank, accompanied with discharges of Capt. Brewer's artillery. Toasts; among others, "The United States, may they realize that united we live, divided we die!"

ORGANIZATION.

Just before the Revolutionary war some steps were taken to establish a separate town. The people upon the territory now included in Easthampton expressed their views by petitions to Northampton and Southampton in 1773. In the former town a committee reported favorably, and the report was adopted. Southampton opposed the proposition, and the troubles of the Revolutionary period delayed any further action until 1781-82. The project was then revived, but it required several years of effort to secure the act of incorporation, which was passed by the General Court in the summer of 1785.

Robert Breck, Esq., of Northampton, issued a warrant for the first meeting. It was directed to Benjamin Lyman, and the people met accordingly at the house of Capt. Joseph Clapp. The territory was set off as a *district*, having all the rights of a town except that of representation in the General Court. This district feature was a remnant of colonial policy, intended to retain power in the hands of the royal authorities, by not allowing a rapid increase of the people's representatives in the Legislature. The policy survived the Revolution, districts continuing to be incorporated for a few years.

The name East-Hampton was rather appropriate, not so much from its location, as from the fact that the three other Hamptons were already named, and it needed this to complete the natural series. And, though almost inclosed by the others, this town extends at one point to the *east* line of the original tract, and has so far a right to be called East-hampton.

The act incorporating Easthampton as a district was approved by Governor Bowdoin, June 17, 1785. The warrant was issued June 29, 1785. It was directed to Benjamin Lyman, who "truly and faithfully notified and warned the inhabitants." The record of the first meeting is as follows :

HAMPSHIRE Co., ss. :

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the District of Easthampton, in said county, on Monday, the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1785, Robert Breck, Moderator, the following District officers were chosen, viz.: David Lyman, District Clerk; Aaron Clapp, Jr., Constable; Jonathan Clapp, Capt. Philip Clark, Enos Pomeroy, Surveyors of Ways; Stephen Wright, Capt. Philip Clark, Eleazer Hannum, Selectmen and Assessors; Joel Parsons, Benjamin Lyman, Tythingmen; Obadiah Clark, Lemuel Lyman, Sabbath-wardens; Daniel Alexander, Surveyor of Shingles and Lumber; Solomon Ferry, Elijah Wright, Fence-viewers; John Brown, Joel Hannum, Howards; John Clapp, David Chapman, Jr., Elisha Alvord, Hug-reeves; Capt. Joseph Clapp, District Treasurer; David Chapman, Clerk of the Market; Zadoc Danks, Sealer of Leather; Benjamin Clapp, Packer.

The foregoing officers being all sworn, the meeting was dissolved.

Attest:

ROBERT BRECK, Moderator.

The newly-elected Selectmen called a District meeting for the 13th of July, at which action was taken upon various subjects.

Stephen Wright, Philip Clark, Obadiah Janes, John Hannum, Capt. Joseph Clapp, Benjamin Lyman, Lieut. Joel Parsons were appointed a committee to look into the cost of getting set off, and also the cost of the meeting-house.

Voted, to keep the road in repair from the meeting-house to Pascommuck.

Nov. 16, 1785.—Voted, a committee to look into the state of the highways, and report,—Capt. Philip Clark, Eleazer Hannum, Elijah Wright.

Voted, a committee to see what land the District own on the south side of the Manhan, and to sell the same,—John Hannum, Asahel Clark, Philip Clark.

Voted, that the constables might warn common ordinary town-meetings "by an outcry on a public day."

Jan. 11, 1786.—Voted, a committee to view the ground from Broad Brook to Pascommuck and report what alteration ought to be made,—Benjamin Clapp, Eleazer Hannum, Stephen Wright, Solomon Ferry, Elijah Wright.

Voted, the Selectmen should lay a road "where they now travel across Daniel Alexander's land, and allow said Daniel Alexander twelve shillings damage."

Voted, a committee to inspect the bridge near Capt. Clapp's, and provide timber for the repair of the same,—Joseph Clapp, Elijah Wright, and Lieut. Asahel Clark.

Committee on Pascommuck Bridge,—Joel Parsons, Solomon Ferry, Jonathan Janes.

Committee "to sell three pieces of land near the river called Manhan,"—John Hannum, Ephraim Danks, Benjamin Lyman.

Voted to allow Mr. Aaron Clapp five shillings for the loss of an axe at the raising of the meeting-house.

The selectmen were directed to make an assessment to pay the district debts.

At the first regular March meeting, held March 22, 1786, there were chosen: Benjamin Lyman, Moderator; David Lyman, District Clerk; Joseph Clapp, District Treasurer; Stephen Wright, Philip Clark, Eleazer Hannum, Selectmen and Assessors; Joel Parsons, Joseph Clapp, Wardens; Eleazer Hannum, Solomon Ferry, Aaron Clapp, Jun., Surveyors of Highways; Solomon Pomeroy, Uriel Clark, Field-drivers; Jonathan Clapp, Noah Janes, Tythingmen; Elijah Wright, Obadiah Clark, Fence-viewers; David Chapman, Clerk of the Market; Enos Janes, Elijah Wright, Jun., Elisha Searl, Seth Hannum, Phineas Clark, Hug-reeves; Daniel Alexander, Surveyor of Shingles; Zadoc Danks, Sealer of Leather; Benjamin Clapp, Packer; Benjamin Clapp, Constable.

Committee to view a way to Park Hill,—Eleazer Hannum, Obadiah Janes, Elijah Wright, Bildad Brewer, Philip Clark.

Jurymen designated were Philip Clark, Asahel Clark, Daniel Alexander, John Brown, Joel Parsons, Solomon Ferry, Joel Hannum, Ephraim Danks, Job Clark, Obadiah Clark, David Chapman, Ezra Ludden, Aaron Clapp, Jun., Joseph Clapp, Jonathan Clapp, William Phelps, Elijah Wright, David Lyman, Eleazer Hannum, Enos Pomeroy, Solomon Pomeroy, John Hannum, Benjamin Clapp, Oliver Clark.

April 3, 1786.—Obadiah Clark was allowed a premium for a wolf-head equal to one-seventh of what Northampton allowed last year for three wolf-heads.

April 27, 1786.—Chose Capt. Philip Clark to attend the Hatfield Convention, with instructions "to use his influence not to have the County split."

June 22, 1786.—Voted, that Noah Janes be collector, and have 32 shillings on the hundred pounds for his services.

Aug. 21, 1786.—Chose Capt. Joseph Clapp to attend a convention, called at the request of several towns, to meet at Hatfield. This was one of the "Shays Conventions."

Place of the District and Town-Meetings.—The first meeting was held "at the dwelling-house of Capt. Joseph Clapp." This house is still standing, and is now owned by heirs of Lucas W. Hannum, occupied as a tenant-house. It was the well-known tavern of Deacon Thaddeus Clapp for many years. The next meeting, July 13, 1785, was called "at the meeting-house frame." This must have evidently had a superior system of ventilation,—a qualification much studied for modern public halls.

In the fall of the same year the meetings were called "at the meeting-house," and there they continued to be held for a period of forty-eight years,—the last one Aug. 8, 1833.

The first regularly called meeting "in the town-hall" was held Nov. 11, 1833. This hall was built in pursuance of the following action:

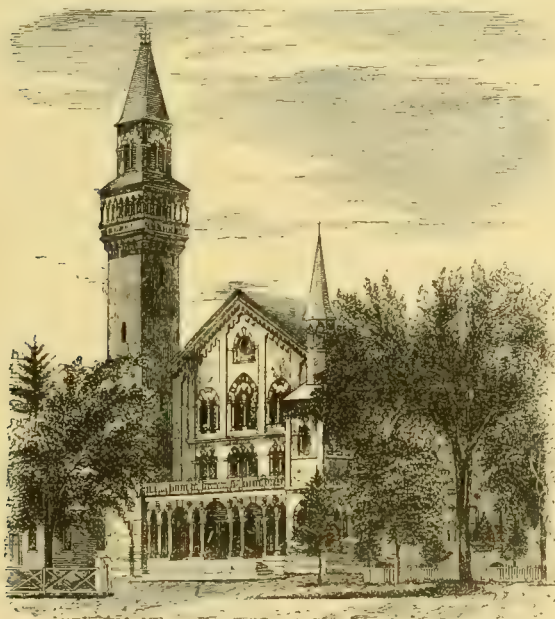
Nov. 12, 1832.—Voted, to raise a suitable sum of money for the erection of a town-house, provided the four classes unite in building a grammar-school house. Voted, to leave with the committee chosen at a previous meeting, Luther Clark, chairman, the making of a draft and estimates of the expense.

Mr. Pomeroy is alluded to as contractor in some of the records, and the full committee, appointed some years before the work was really completed, were Luther Clark, Ahira Lyman, John Phelps, Joel Parsons, and John Ludden. This joint school and town building is now a dwelling-house on Pleasant Street, occupied by C. S. Rust, owned by Theodore Clapp, moved there from the old site occupied by the present town-hall.

The movement for the second town-hall began some time before the town finally authorized the building. March 8, 1841, the warrant contained a clause relating to a new town-hall, but no action was taken in relation to it. At an adjourned meeting, the first Monday of April, a committee were appointed, consisting of Samuel Williston, Augustus Clapp, Thomas J. Pomeroy. They made a report favorable to the enterprise, and the report was accepted. They were continued as a building committee. They appointed an additional committee "to see if the house is built according to contract,"—John Ludden, Jason Clark, and John Hannum. Voted to convey to Samuel Williston the old town-house for the sum of \$200, the sum to be applied toward the building of the new.

March 14, 1842, committee reported by their chairman, Samuel Williston, that the new town-house was nearly finished, and the town voted to accept the job if approved by the committee previously appointed.

This town-hall began to be used for town-meetings about this time, and they were continued there for nearly thirty years. The building then became the property of the First Church, and it was moved to a site adjacent to their house of worship, remodeled into a chapel, and is so used at the present time. The third town-hall is the new and spacious edifice now in use.



TOWN-HALL, EASTHAMPTON.

"Its erection was voted in the fall of 1867. The building committee consisted of Seth Warner, E. H. Sawyer, H. G. Knight, L. W. Hannum, E. R. Bosworth, and L. D. Lyman. The foundation was begun in April, 1868. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1868. The building was ready for occupation by June, 1869.

"One of the most notable days in the history of the town was that of its dedication, Tuesday, June 29, 1869. A large procession, led by the Haydenville Band, and under the chief direction of Capt. F. A. Rust, moved through the principal streets, and escorted the orator and distinguished guests to the Hall. The soldiers of the war, under command of Capt. J. A. Loomis and Lieuts. J. H. Judd and H. H. Strong, were in attendance. The exercises at the Hall were in the following order: After an overture by the Germania Band, Hon. H. G. Knight, of the committee of arrangements, introduced Hon. Samuel Williston, president of the day, who made a few remarks, after which a prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. A. M. Colton. The keys were presented by Seth Warner, in behalf of the building committee, to L. D. Lyman, of the committee to be in charge of the Hall. The principal feature of the occasion was the admirable address by Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield. Brief remarks by Lieut.-Gov. Tucker closed the dedicatory services. The day was one of the finest, and an immense assemblage participated in the exercises. A concert was given in the evening by Miss Adelaide Phillips, of Boston, and eighteen members of the Germania Band. It was a rare musical treat, and was enjoyed by fully 1100 people. A promenade concert was also held on the following evening.

"The Hall is in the Lombard style of architecture, is of brick laid in black mortar, and its height is relieved by bands of Portland stone. The front is especially ornate. It is very handsomely finished, both without and within. Its ground dimensions are 104 by 60 feet, exclusive of the towers. At the north corner is a tower 75 feet in height; and at the south corner the Memorial Tower, 12 feet square and 133 feet high, which has near its summit an ornamental projecting balcony, affording a fine outlook. Upon its front, near the base, it supports a memorial tablet of white Italian marble, 12 feet in height, decorated on either side with columns of black marble. It ends at the top in a triangular block, surmounted by a cross. It bears upon its face the inscription: 'Easthampton erects this tower, a memorial to these her sons, who died for their country, during the great Rebellion.' Then follow the names of the honored dead.

"The first story of the building contains a small hall and rooms for the town officers and for the public library, with ample corridors and stairways leading to the spacious upper hall. This is capable of seating 1100. The entire cost of the structure was \$65,000. The tablet cost \$2000. The architect was Mr. Charles E. Parker, of Boston, and the builder E. R. Bosworth. The masonry was supervised by George P. Shoales, and the painting by F. J. Gould. The elaborate frescoing was done by William Carl, of Boston."

SELECTMEN FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT, 1785.

- 1785-86.—Stephen Wright, Capt. P. Clark, Eleazer Hannum.
- 1787.—Benjamin Lyman, Elijah Wright, Eleazer Hannum.
- 1788-89.—Philip Clark, Elijah Wright, Eleazer Hannum.
- 1790-91.—Lemuel Lyman, Joel Parsons, Noah Janes.
- 1792.—Lemuel Lyman, Joel Parsons, Aaron Clapp, Jr.
- 1793.—Lemuel Lyman, Joel Parsons, Oliver Clark.
- 1794.—Eleazer Hannum, Noah Janes, Oliver Clark.
- 1795.—Elijah Wright, Lemuel Lyman, Joel Parsons.
- 1796.—Eleazer Wright, Noah Janes, Oliver Clark.
- 1797.—Elijah Wright, Lemuel Lyman, Joseph Clapp, Jr.
- 1798.—Noah Janes, Lemuel Lyman, Joel Parsons.
- 1799.—David Lyman, Levi Clapp, Joel Parsons.
- 1800.—Oliver Clark, Levi Clapp, Solomon Lyman.
- 1801.—Oliver Clark, Joel Parsons, Solomon Lyman.
- 1802-3.—Oliver Clark, Uriel Clark, Levi Clapp.
- 1804.—Oliver Clark, Solomon Lyman, Justus Lyman.
- 1805.—Oliver Clark, Solomon Lyman, Jonathan Janes, Jr.
- 1806.—Thaddeus Clapp, Solomon Lyman, Jonathan Janes, Jr.
- 1807.—Thaddeus Clapp, Oliver Clark, Justus Lyman.
- 1808.—Jonathan Janes, Jr., Oliver Clark, Justus Lyman.
- 1809.—John Hannum, Thaddeus Parsons, Justus Lyman.
- 1810.—John Hannum, Jonathan Janes, Jr., Justus Lyman.
- 1811.—John Hannum, Thaddeus Parsons, Justus Lyman.
- 1812.—John Hannum, Thaddeus Clapp, Justus Lyman.
- 1813.—Solomon Lyman, Thaddeus Parsons, Justus Lyman.
- 1814-16.—John Hannum, Solomon Ferry, Justus Lyman.
- 1817-21.—John Hannum, John Ludden, Seth Janes.
- 1822-23.—John Ludden, Ocran Clapp, Julius Clark.
- 1824-26.—John Ludden, John Hannum, Luther Clark.
- 1827-29.—Levi Clapp, John Hannum, Luther Clark.
- 1830.—John Ludden, John Hannum, Luke Janes.
- 1831-32.—John Ludden, Daniel Lyman, Luke Janes.
- 1833.—John Hannum, Levi Clapp, Luke Janes.
- 1834.—Luther Clark, Levi Clapp, John Ludden.
- 1835-37.—Luther Clark, Jason Janes, John Ludden.
- 1838.—Luke Janes, E. W. Hannum, John Ludden.
- 1839-40.—L. P. Lyman, E. W. Hannum, Luther Clark.
- 1841.—E. W. Hannum, Augustus Clapp, Lorenzo Clapp.
- 1842-44.—E. W. Hannum, Zenas Clark, Solomon Alvord.
- 1845.—E. W. Hannum, Luther Clark, Theodore Clapp.
- 1846-47.—E. W. Hannum, Luther Clark, Solomon Alvord.
- 1848-49.—Lemuel P. Lyman, Luther Lyman, Solomon Alvord.
- 1850.—E. Ferry, Luke Janes, Solomon Alvord.
- 1851.—E. Ferry, Luke Janes, H. G. Knight.
- 1852.—E. W. Hannum, Luke Janes, H. G. Knight.
- 1853.—E. W. Hannum, E. Ferry, Luther Clark.
- 1854.—J. H. Lyman, E. Ferry, Luke Janes.

- 1855.—L. F. Clapp, Q. P. Lyman, Ransloe Daniels.
 1856.—L. F. Clapp, Joseph Parsons, Solomon Alvord.
 1857.—E. W. Hannum, Joseph Parsons, L. P. Lyman.
 1858.—Alanson Clark, L. F. Clapp, E. H. Sawyer.
 1859-60.—Alanson Clark, L. F. Clapp, Levi Parsons.
 1861.—Alanson Clark, Lewis S. Clark, Levi Parsons.
 1862.—Lewis S. Clark, Alanson Clark, Seth Warner, Lauren D. Lyman, Lewis Clapp.
 1863.—Lauren D. Lyman, Seth Warner, E. S. Janes.
 1864.—Lauren D. Lyman, E. S. Janes, E. A. Hubbard.
 1865.—Edwin S. Janes, Lewis S. Clark, Joel Bassett.
 1866.—Joel L. Bassett, Ansel B. Lyman, Lewis S. Clark.
 1867-69.—S. Alvord, Q. P. Lyman, L. W. Hannum.
 1870.—S. Alvord, Theodore Clark, A. S. Ludden.
 1871.—G. L. Manchester, Theodore Clark, A. S. Ludden.
 1872-76.—A. S. Ludden, J. W. Wilson, H. T. Hannum.
 1877.—H. J. Bly, A. S. Ludden, A. P. Clark.
 1878.—A. S. Ludden, H. J. Bly, Austin P. Clark, E. R. Bosworth, elected at a special meeting in the place of H. J. Bly, resigned.
 1879.—A. S. Ludden, E. R. Bosworth, L. B. Searl.

TOWN CLERKS.

David Lyman, 1785-87; Jonathan Clapp, 1788-89; Joseph Clapp, Jr., 1790-96; Hophni Clapp, 1797-1802; Obadiah Janes (2d), 1803; Joseph Clapp, 1804-7; Obadiah Janes (2d), 1818-20; Levi White, 1811-12; Obadiah Janes (2d), 1813-15; Isaac Clapp, 1816; Zalmon Mallory, 1817-20; Isaac Clapp, 1821-22; Zalmon Mallory, 1823-28; Samuel Wright, 1829-33; Ebenezer Ferry, 1834-40; Edwin Hannum, 1841-42; Ebenezer Ferry, 1843-54; Lucius Preston, 1855-63; George S. Clark, 1864; Chas. B. Johnson, 1865-66; Watson H. Wright, 1867; Charles B. Johnson, 1868-69; Lafayette Clapp, 1870-76; Lafayette Clapp, Jr., 1877-80.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The district became a town and entitled to representation in 1807.

Dea. Thaddeus Clapp, 1810-12; P. Nichols, 1813-14; Capt. L. Lyman, 1815-16; John Hannum, 1817-18; Ahira Lyman, 1819; Dea. Thaddeus Clapp, 1820-24; Ahira Lyman, 1825; John Ludden, 1826-29; Ocran Clapp, 1830; Luther Clark, 1831; John Ludden, 1832; Jason Janes, 1833-34; Luther Clark, Jr., 1835-37; John Ludden, 1839; Samuel Williston, 1842; E. W. Hannum, 1843; E. M. Wright, 1844; Zenas Clark, 1845; H. Bartholomew, 1848; John Wright (2d), 1849-50; H. G. Knight, 1851-52; Lemuel Lyman, 1853; Seth Warner, 1854; Lafayette Clapp, 1859; Eli A. Hubbard, 1862; Edmund H. Sawyer, 1865; Lucas W. Hannum, 1870, died in office; Wm. G. Bassett, 1874; Lafayette Clapp, 1876-77.

VILLAGES.

New England villages are not incorporated, and have no municipal government of their own. To citizens of other States it appears strange to find the people of a rural district, several miles away, paying equally with the village residents for costly water-works, sidewalks, and similar public improvements; but it seems to be submitted to without a murmur in these law-abiding towns. Even a hapless non-resident owner of a wood-lot on the outskirts of a town will not perhaps complain if once in his life he can tread the pavement, drink of the water, and study in the library, for all of which he has helped pay, at the rate of two or three per cent. upon his property.

The village of Easthampton is situated nearly in the centre of the town, and at the present time extends over a wide extent of country, comprising a large number of manufactories and business establishments, pleasant private residences, and fine public buildings.

The beginning of the village was coeval with the settlement, or at least with the incorporation, of the district. It grew up near the old mill of the Bartletts, authorized by Northampton in 1675.

Whatever there was of a village in early times was at the falls of the Manhan, near the "old cartway." The entire extent of the present village, northeast, east, and southeast from the covered bridge, is the growth of modern times. There are men living who remember the erection of almost every house over all this newer territory, except a few of the old pioneer homesteads. They remember when in the vicinity of Union Street were broad fields of rye; when the woods still covered the present grounds of the seminary, and children went there Sunday noon to eat their dinner, and soberly, as became their New England training, watch the squirrels

running from tree to tree; and some of these are not *very* old men, either. The present village is mainly the growth of thirty years.

Stores.—One of the first to open a store was Joseph Clapp, Jr. He commenced trading in 1792, in his house, nearly opposite the present store of A. J. Lyman, on Main Street. His wife was the daughter of Timothy Lyman, of Chester. On the day of his marriage Mr. Lyman said to him, "You are now going to trading. The maxim of the world seems to be, Trade so that you can live by it. My advice is, Trade so that you can die by it."

A few years later Mr. Clapp erected a store where the hotel now stands. Bohan Clark afterward traded there for a time, but finally removed to Northampton.

Eldad Smith followed him in the Clapp store. He sold out about 1821, and removed to Granby. After this Baxter Bunnell and William R. Gillett traded successively at the same point. In 1841 this building was sold out, removed to Union Street, and was used as the seminary boarding-house for a long time.

Soon after 1800, Asahel Janes, and, later, Obadiah Janes, kept store in a house near the hotel, afterward the place of Capt. Ebenezer Ferry. The latter himself opened a store in 1843, when he received the appointment of postmaster. In 1850 he removed to Knight's brick block, then just erected, and continued there until his retirement, when he was succeeded by F. H. Putnam, who is still in trade.

In 1835, Mr. Williston opened a store near his residence, particularly for the purpose of paying his employes, although he sold goods to other people. Here Horatio G. Knight became his clerk and won the confidence of his employer, so that at the age of eighteen he was intrusted with the purchase of goods, and soon had the entire management of a trade amounting to \$40,000 a year left to him. In 1842 or 1843 Mr. Williston sold out to the firm of Knight & Snow (E. L. Snow). The business was, however, closed two years later. The building was used as a warehouse, and in 1848 removed to a location near the factory.

About this time the firm of John H. Wells & Co. was formed. This changed in 1858 to Gregory & Wells. Mr. Gregory died, and the firm was again John H. Wells & Co.

In 1830, when the Farmington Canal was creating "great expectations" in the minds of the people, Luther Clapp opened a store on the banks of the canal just north of the Manhan River. In 1840 he sold out to Harris Bartholomew, who remained until 1850.

In May, 1855, John Mayher opened a tin-shop in the place. Miletus Parsons somewhat earlier, and also S. W. Lee, Jr., had commenced this line of business, but continued it only a short time. Mr. Mayher made the enterprise successful, and from the small beginning of a tin-shop has developed a business of great extent and variety.

This traces the mercantile interest down to a recent period. During the last fifteen years there has been with the rapid growth of the village a large number of men in trade, too numerous for special notice.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The first tavern within the limits of the town was kept by Joseph Bartlett. It stood where Deacon Thaddeus Clapp lived, a few rods north of the Manhan River. He was licensed in 1727, and probably continued the business for some twenty years, though the accounts of early settlement would imply but few customers in his immediate vicinity.

Maj. Jonathan Clapp, the nephew of Joseph Bartlett, as elsewhere mentioned, commenced to keep tavern where R. S. Dresser now lives, about 1750. He continued the business until his death, in 1782.

It is said that the soldiers from Southampton met here when they were about to start for Boston in the days of the Revolu-

tion, and that travelers from Connecticut to Vermont passed over this route in early times and often stopped with Maj. Clapp.

After his death, his son, Jonathan Clapp, opened a tavern in a house that stood across the road from his father's place; that was the present Fargo place. The house was on the site of the present. In 1793, Capt. Joseph Clapp, brother of the last-mentioned Jonathan, opened a tavern at the old stand of Landlord Bartlett, where he continued until his death, in 1797. His son, Luther Clapp, succeeded him for fourteen years, and then the brother of Luther, Deacon Thaddeus Clapp, kept the same house long enough to complete nearly a hundred years of tavern-keeping by the same family,—father, sons, and grandsons. After Thaddeus Clapp took down the old sign there was no hotel for some years. But after the opening of Williston Seminary there arose a greater necessity for the accommodation of travelers, and Mr. Williston built the one which, after many subsequent changes, is now the Mansion House, mentioned below. Luther Clapp was the first landlord there. It was afterward closed awhile during repairs, but was reopened and kept under the name of the Union House, by George M. Fillibrowne.

The Easthampton Mansion House.—This is not much like the pioneer "tavern" of Joseph Bartlett that was opened in the forest, near the "cartway over the Manhan," probably one hundred and fifty years ago. A public-house in a rural village always has a variable history. But since 1869 Easthampton has had a model hotel. William Hill, from the Northampton Mansion House, bought the property at that time, and has proved what a wide-awake man of principle can do in keeping a *temperance house*. With him it is not the compulsion of public sentiment nor the force of law, to which an unwilling, reluctant compliance is so often given by men who would sell liquor if they could. With an enthusiastic love of temperance principles, and a natural hospitality that makes him the prince of landlords, he has proved that the hotel of a village may rank with its best institutions, whether of a business character, or social, moral, and religious.

In 1870 he added a story to the main building, in the shape of a mansard roof, greatly improving its appearance. In 1871 he built a three-story extension in the rear, 80 by 40 feet. He can easily accommodate 100 guests, and has cared for 150. He has doubled the capacity of the house and more than quadrupled its business, receiving much patronage, during the summer season, from city guests. Much has been said—though not too much—in praise of Mr. Hill's excellent management.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. David Phelps located here about 1780, and practiced medicine six or eight years.

Dr. Hophni Clapp, a native of Southampton, studied with Dr. Woodbridge of that town, and settled here about 1790. He spent his life in Easthampton.

Drs. Hall, Munson, and Edson practiced here for a short time.

Dr. Salmon Mallery settled in Easthampton, not far from 1815. He had a large practice, and was exceedingly popular. In 1835 he removed to Michigan.

Dr. Atherton Clark commenced the practice of medicine here about the time Mr. Mallery left. He was for many years the only physician in the place.

Other physicians have been Dr. Solomon Chapman, Dr. Addison S. Peck, Dr. Thomas Henderson, and Dr. Barber.

In recent years the physicians have been Dr. F. C. Greene, Dr. Winslow, Dr. Ward, and Dr. C. R. Upson, a homœopathic physician, residing near Mount Tom station.

Various dentists have practiced here: R. D. Brown, Thomas Bolton, A. E. Strong, R. E. Strong, and H. S. Bascom.

LAWYERS.

So much other material of a valuable character is crowded into this sketch that we cannot enter upon a lengthy notice

of the legal profession. Wm. G. Bassett and A. J. Fargo are the lawyers of recent years, and of the present time.

THE POST-OFFICE OF EASTHAMPTON

was established in 1821, and before that the inhabitants had their mail from the office at Northampton or Southampton. The *Hampshire Gazette*, which they could no more keep house without than they can now, was brought to their doors by post-riders.

Postmasters have been Baxter Burnell, 1821–23; Wm. R. Gillett, 1823–28; Thaddeus Clapp, 1828–40; J. Emerson Lyman, 1840–41; Thaddeus Clapp, 1841–43; Luther Clapp, 1843; Ebenezer Ferry, 1843–61; J. H. Bardwell, 1861 to the present time.

The office was first kept in a store that stood where the Mansion House is now located. Dr. Thaddeus Clapp kept it in his tavern.

This little office of 1821, worth to the postmaster about \$75 a year, has changed into one of the most important offices in the county. It is estimated that 150,000 letters are yearly mailed here, and it is a money-order office, both domestic and foreign.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The town has a regularly-organized and thoroughly-equipped fire department, of which E. T. Sawyer is chief, and E. R. Bosworth and Wm. Hill assistants.

Pipes have been laid through the principal streets (in all, 6500 feet of iron pipe), with hydrants at proper intervals. There are at the upper mills no less than five pumps, each connecting with these pipes, and capable of forcing water through the village. One is a bucket-plunger steam-pump of the largest size, owned by the town. There are two other steam-pumps and two rotary-pumps run by water-power, which are owned by the corporations. In case of fire, force can be instantly applied sufficient to lift a stream of water over any building within reach of a hydrant. The Williston Mills village is protected in the same way by a pump at each mill. Several of the corporations have trained hose companies, and there is besides in the town a hose company, a hook-and-ladder company, and the old Manhan Engine Company, all of which forces are under the command of the fire engineers.

THE PRESS.

A job printing-office was opened in 1869 by F. A. Bartlett. He continued it about two years, and then sold it to H. C. McLaughlin.

The latter sold it, March 1, 1873, to Mr. H. M. Converse, who still continues the business.

In the fall of 1875, Mr. H. De Bill also started a weekly news sheet, called the *Easthampton Leader*. The first number was issued October 14th. Mr. De Bill enlarged it twice, and continued it through thirty-three numbers. He then sold out to Mr. Converse, of the job-office above mentioned. The new proprietor changed the name to *The Enterprise*, and still continues the publication.

GLENDALE.

This place received its name—somewhat in a fanciful way, perhaps—from the natural features in the vicinity. It began to be so designated at the time the Elastic Fabrics Company established their works at that point. When they went to the centre village they retained the name and "moved" it with their machinery.

To avoid a conflict of names, the present silk-works at this point are known as Glenwood Mills.

Besides the mills there are the boarding-house, the school-house, and a few private residences.

MOUNT TOM STATION.

This place is the eastern terminus of the Mount Tom Railroad, and both are rightly named, in view of their proximity

to the mountain. The station building is neat and conveniently arranged. There are three or four residences near. In front and a few rods distant is the Holyoke steamboat-landing. A little north is the famous "Ox-Bow."

Altogether, the place is somewhat romantically situated, being in the "gateway of the mountains," at the foot of the bold northern peak of the Mount Tom range, and spread out before it, north and east, there is a combination of valley, plain, and stream, bordered in the distance by Northampton and Hockanum.

A little north, across the southern part of the Ox-Bow and just within the town of Northampton, is the extensive lumber-mill of the McIndoes.

A movement has been made recently to establish a school in this neighborhood.

THE MOUNT TOM RAILROAD.

This is entirely an Easthampton institution as far as its location is concerned, beginning and ending within the limits of the town. It belongs to the Connecticut Valley Railroad Company, though it was necessary to obtain a separate charter and build it by a separate company at first.

The first train of cars was run over the road Thanksgiving-day, 1871. It is three and one-half miles long. It accommodates travel very much, especially as it has *six stations*, counting the termini.

SCHOOLS.

"The first school which was taught in town of which we have any reliable record was at Pascommuck, in the year 1739. At that time Northampton appropriated a sum of money for a school there. There is no account of any further appropriation until 1748. In this year and nearly every subsequent year they gave money for schooling at Bartlett's Mill and at Pascommuck. The wages of teachers in those times appear small in comparison with what teachers now receive. Six shillings a week were paid to Obadiah Jones, Philip Clark, Joel Parsons, and others for keeping school in their own districts when they boarded themselves. If the teacher lived out of the district, more was sometimes paid."

At a meeting of the freeholders of Easthampton soon after its incorporation £15 were raised for the use of schools, of which at that time there were probably but three. The same sum was annually appropriated until 1793, when it was increased to £20.

The appropriations at various times have been as follows: 1807, \$200; 1820, \$220; 1830, \$300; 1840, \$360; 1850, \$600; 1860, \$1200; 1865, \$2200; 1866, \$3500. In this last year \$3800 was also appropriated for building new school-houses.

Nov. 24, 1788.—Voted £15 for schooling, and appointed a committee,—Philip Clark, Eleazer Hannum, and Elijah Wright. This appears to have been the first school committee in town.

The town was divided into four school districts in 1797. Nashawannuck District was bounded on the south by Manhan River, and west by Saw-mill Brook. The west district was bounded on the south by Manhan River, and east by Saw-mill Brook. Pascommuck District was bounded on the north by Manhan River, and on the west by Broad Brook. The Centre District comprised the remaining portions of the town, but a few in the southeast were not included in any district. At first the management of each school was left entirely in the hands of the district, the money raised by the town being equitably apportioned to the several districts, and by them spent according to their discretion. Later, however, a general committee was appointed, whose duty it was to examine teachers and visit the schools to inquire into their progress. The hiring of teachers, the disbursement of the money, and the ownership of the school-houses was still in the hands of the districts. In 1864 the districts were abolished, and the town committee have full control.

The Central High School was established in 1864 by a vote of this town. A year passed in the erection of a suitable building, at a cost of \$15,000. The house was dedicated Aug. 29, 1865. It will accommodate 212 scholars.

In earlier times—1833 to 1843—there was a grammar school, the first town-house being built partly for this purpose.

WILLISTON SEMINARY.*

This celebrated institution was founded by Hon. Samuel Williston. It was opened to students Dec. 2, 1841. The first building, which was of wood, was burned March 4, 1857, and its place was supplied by a large brick building, completed near the close of the same year at an expense of about \$20,000. A second building had already been erected at this time, comprising a chemical and philosophical department, a large school-room with an upper story, and wing for student-rooms. In 1863-64-65 a gymnasium was built,—one of the finest and most complete in the United States. This cost over \$20,000. A new dormitory of brick, four stories in height, was erected in 1866, at a cost of nearly \$50,000. Subsequently an astronomical observatory was built. These costly buildings were all erected by the donations of the founder. These, with the grounds and apparatus, were estimated in 1873 at \$270,000. By his will Mr. Williston has left the institution a large endowment. Upon the settlement of the estate, the seminary is to receive \$200,000, and ultimately \$300,000 more. The homestead, given to Mrs. Williston and valued at \$50,000, has been given by her to the seminary after her decease, provided at least one of the permanent buildings is placed upon the grounds, and the whole kept for the use of the seminary. The school has \$10,000 invested in apparatus and appliances for illustration in history, mathematics, the sciences, and classics. Among these are a thoroughly-furnished philosophical lecture-room; a chemical laboratory; an astronomical observatory; duplicate sets of surveying and engineering instruments; preparations for illustration in anatomy and physiology; models and designs for the drawing-room; geological, mineralogical, and botanical collections; maps, photographs, and plaster casts. The school is believed to have the most complete facilities for instruction of any school of its grade in the United States.

The first principal was Rev. Luther Wright. He was born in Easthampton, and had great influence in securing the location of the school in his native town. He was succeeded in 1849 by Rev. Josiah Clark, whose resignation took place in 1863, when Rev. Marshall Henshaw was elected principal. He resigned in 1876, and Rev. James M. Whiton was elected to fill the vacancy. His services closed at the end of the spring term of 1878. Prof. J. W. Fairbanks, who succeeded him, is the present principal (January, 1879),—the first alumnus of the school to occupy the principal's chair. One hundred different teachers have given instruction in the school during its history, many of whom are now occupying positions of great influence in the pulpit, at the Bar, in the professor's chair, or other professions. For some years it has been the policy of the trustees to have the teacherships permanent positions, thus securing greater efficiency in the board of instruction.

The seminary opened with a male and a female department. The latter was suspended in 1864. The largest number of ladies in attendance during any year was 187, and the smallest 44. There were 54 names of ladies in the catalogue of 1864. The first catalogue contains 191 names,—two-thirds of these in the English course. The total rose rapidly until, in 1846, it stood at 542. After that it declined, and the yearly aggregate stood between 300 and 400 until the discontinuance of the ladies' department. The average term attendance since the war has stood at 175. During the first five years of the seminary's existence 95 per cent. of the pupils were from New England,—60 per cent. from Hampshire County and 30 per cent. from Easthampton. As high schools were developed in the neighboring towns this local patronage fell off, and the growth of South Hadley Seminary affected the number of ladies. During the second five years the percentage from New England had dropped to 90 and the percentage from Hampshire County to 33. For the next ten years the New England percentage stood at 85 and the Hampshire County percentage continued at 33. With the increased cost of board, and the continued development of home-schools, these percentages continued to decline, until, at present, that from New England is 50 and from Hampshire County 10, half of whom are from Easthampton. This indicates that the seminary began as a local school and served the purpose of a high school for many neighboring towns. It has ceased to be local, and has become national.

From its beginning the school has been divided into two departments,—a classical and an English or, as recently named, a scientific,—existing on a parity and having parallel courses of study.

The first catalogues simply give a list of studies which were pursued in the two departments. There was no term arrangement of studies and no classification of students. Since then the courses of study have continually grown more definite, and the school is now strictly graded. While students are allowed to select their course, most of them are pursuing a regular course.

The school gives thorough preparation for the best colleges and scientific schools. Its scientific department also offers a complete course of study for those whose time and money will not permit a more extended course. The course of study in each department occupies four years, but mature students are advanced as rapidly as they can be with profit to themselves. Special students are received at any time, and permitted to join the classes for which they are qualified.

The purpose of the founder was to establish a school of the highest order, partly self-supporting because of the income from invested funds and generous provision in other ways, and therefore open to those of limited means. This purpose is always kept in view. Tuition is free to those who need such help, and board is kept at \$3 per week at the seminary boarding-house. All young men of energy and perseverance are thereby able to avail themselves of the advantages of the school.

* By Prof. Sawyer.

The seminary is under religious but not sectarian influence. From one-fourth to one-third of the students, from term to term, are professing Christians.

A notable event in the history of the seminary was the celebration of the Quarter Centennial, which was held anniversary week, July 2, 1867.

There was a large attendance of graduates and former pupils. Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, was president of the day. Prof. Wm. S. Tyler, the adviser and trusted friend of the founder, delivered an historical address. Rev. N. Adams, of Boston, in prayer, dedicated the completed buildings to the promotion of learning and religion. Prof. Cyrus Northrop, of Yale College, pronounced an oration. There was also a poem by C. H. Sweetzer, of the *Round Table*, N. Y.

This gathering of Alumni left, as its legacy, an incipient Alumni Association, which still lives and grows. It has done something toward the cultivation of an *esprit du corps* among graduates. It has meetings each anniversary week, with a public address from some distinguished alumnus. Addresses have been delivered by Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Prof. Judson Smith, Rev. H. M. Parsons, C. D. Adams, Esq., Judge William S. Shurtleff, Col. Mason W. Tyler, Rev. Charles M. Lamson, and Rev. Augustus F. Board, D.D. On one occasion a poem was delivered by Rev. Albert Bryant, and on another by Judge Shurtleff.

One of the most valuable results of this organization has been the publication of an Alumni record. This society urged the matter upon the trustees, who readily favored the project, appointed a co-operating committee, and voted to defray the expense. The matter was finally put into the hands of Rev. Joseph H. Sawyer, for several years a teacher in the seminary. With painstaking and great labor, and with the co-operation of various class secretaries, he succeeded, at length, in bringing out a most satisfactory record. It gives the addresses, and, in most cases, a brief sketch of the life, of trustees and teachers, and of 1455 male students; an index of the full number; the Roll of Honor; and a list of female teachers and students, with their present address and name. From this record it appears that, at the time of publication in 1875, there had been connected with the seminary 5166 male and 1077 female students; total, 6243. Of these, the whole number reckoned alumni is 1117. Mr. Sawyer was able to report more or less fully concerning 2494 persons. Of these, 512 had already received a college education,—205 at Yale, 162 at Amherst, and 78 at Williams. Seventy-two were then in college. Eighty-eight more had graduated at professional or scientific schools. Of these, 167 had chosen the clerical, 174 the legal, and 80 the medical professions; while 77 were teachers, 15 journalists, and 25 civil engineers. The Roll of Honor shows 9 generals, 16 colonels, 14 majors, 13 chaplains, 27 surgeons, 36 captains, 41 lieutenants, and 230 non-commissioned officers and privates. Of these, 49 died in battle or from exposure. Adding those who have attended the school since the Alumni records were published, we have a grand total of 6750 students since the opening of the school; 1250 graduates of Williston Seminary, of whom 700 have completed a collegiate or professional course of study.

The first board of instruction, 1841, consisted of Rev. Luther Wright, Principal, and teacher of Latin and Greek; David M. Kimball, M.A., Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy; Richard S. Storrs, Jr., M.A., Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Chemistry; Miss Clarissa L. Wright, French, English Grammar, and Geography; Col. Asa Barr, Music; and Horatio Brown, Penmanship.

The first board of trustees were: Hon. Samuel Williston, President; Rev. Homan Humphrey, D.D., Rev. Emerson Davis, Rev. John Mitchell, Rev. William Bement, Secretary; Rev. Luther Wright, Treasurer; Deacon J. P. Williston, Hon. William Bowdoin, Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., Prof. William S. Tyler.

Present trustees and officers: Hon. Horatio G. Knight, Easthampton, President; Prof. William S. Tyler, D.D., LL.D., Amherst; Rev. L. G. Buckingham, D.D., Springfield; Rev. John H. Bisbee, Westfield; Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., Boston; Rev. Aaron M. Colton, Easthampton; Rev. Gordon Hall, D.D., Northampton; Col. William I. Clark, LL.D., Amherst; Rev. Samuel T. Seelye, D.D., Easthampton; Hon. Edmund H. Sawyer, Easthampton, Treasurer; M. F. Dickinson, Jr., Esq., Boston; A. Lyman Williston, Esq., Florence; Joseph W. Fairbanks, M.A., Easthampton.

The present faculty (January, 1879) includes the following: Joseph Whitcomb Fairbanks, M.A., Principal, and instructor in Latin; Joseph Henry Sawyer, M.A., instructor in Mental Science and English Literature; Robert Porter Keep, Ph.D., instructor in Greek; Roswell Parish, M.A., instructor in Mathematics and Physics; Russell M. Wright, M.A., instructor in Natural History and Geometry; Henry Elijah Alvord, C.E., instructor in Drawing and Gymnastics; Erastus G. Smith, B.A., instructor in Chemistry and Elocution; Charles A. Buffum, M.A., instructor in Latin and History.

The following is a list of college graduates natives of Easthampton:

Azariah Clark, 1805, Williams College, ministry.
Job Clark, 1811, Williams College, medicine.
Elam C. Clark, 1812, Williams College, ministry.
Theodore Clapp, 1814, Yale College, ministry.
Solomon Lyman, 1822, Yale College, ministry.
Sumner G. Clapp, 1822, Yale College, ministry.
Luther Wright, 1822, Yale College, teaching.
Sylvester Clapp, 1823, Union College, ministry.
Silas C. Brown, 1828, Union College, ministry.
Theodore L. Wright, 1829, Yale College, teaching.
Samuel Matthews, 1829, Amherst College, teaching.
Francis Janes, 1830, Williams College, ministry.

Thornton W. Clapp, 1835, Williams College, ministry.
Edmund Wright, 1836, Williams College, ministry.
Josiah Lyman, 1836, Williams College, teaching.
Alender O. Clapp, 1837, Amherst College, ministry.
Addison Lyman, 1839, Williams College, ministry.
Jabez B. Lyman, 1841, Amherst College, surgery.
Russell M. Wright, 1841, Williams College, teaching.
Horace Lyman, 1842, Williams College, ministry.
Elijah H. Wright, 1842, Amherst College, medicine.
William S. Clark, 1848, Amherst College, teaching.
Lyman R. Williston, 1850, Amherst College, teaching.
Edson L. Clark, 1853, Yale College, ministry.
Francis H. Hannum, 1865, Amherst College.
James T. Graves, 1866, Yale College.
Payson W. Lyman, 1867, Amherst College, ministry.
Henry H. Sawyer, 1871, Amherst College, business.
Charles H. Knight, 1871, Williams College, medicine.
Alvin E. Todd, 1871, Yale College, ministry.
Frank Warner, two years at Williams College, music; then music a year at Leipsic, Germany.
Frank E. Sawyer, 1872, United States Naval Academy, navy.
George H. Baker, 1874, Amherst College, history. *
William B. Sawyer, 1875, Amherst College, medicine.
Fred. M. Leonard, Harvard College.
Arthur Wainwright, Amherst College.

School Statistics.

January, 1837.—Six schools; attending in the summer, 161; average, 123; winter, 175; average, 139; in town between 4 and 16, 197; summer schools, 26 months; winter, 17 months; summer teachers, 6 females; winter, 4 males, 2 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$22; female teachers, \$10.02.

January, 1847.—Six schools; attending in the summer, 160; average, 126; winter, 186; average, 135; in town between 4 and 16, 215; attending under 4, 10; over 16, 6; summer schools, 22 months; winter, 19 months; total, 41; summer teachers, 6 females; winter, 4 males, 2 females; male teachers, average wages per month, \$22.50; female, \$14.16.

January, 1857.—Seven schools; attending in summer, 161; average, 136; winter, 215; average, 155; attending under 5, 6; over 16, 8; in town between 5 and 15, 236; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 1 male, 7 females; summer schools, 32 months, 10 days; winter, 22 months, 15 days; total, 55 months, 5 days; wages of male teachers, average per month, \$25; female, \$12.

January, 1867.—Thirteen schools; attending in the summer, 452; average 374; winter, 513; average, 398; attending under 5, 8; over 15, 59; in town between 5 and 15, 542; summer teachers, 12 females; winter, 13 females; summer schools, 39 months, 15 days; winter, 42 months, 15 days; average wages of female teachers, \$28 per month.

January, 1878.—Sixteen schools; repairs, \$529.03; attending, 631; average, 513; under 5, 5; over 15, 72; in town between 5 and 15, 637; teachers, females, 21; from Normal, 5; school, 142 months; average wages per month, \$42.46; taxation, \$7000; expense of superintendence, \$200; vested funds, \$143,000, yielding an income of \$8000; from other local funds and dog tax, \$151.99; 1 high school, 1 teacher, 81 scholars; supported by taxation, 9 months and 5 days; principal's salary, \$900; 1 incorporated academy; 225 scholars; tuition, \$13,000; town share of State fund, \$282.67.

CHURCHES.

The desire of the people for a separate civil organization was intimately connected with their plans for a separate church. In all their movements for a new town, it was assigned as a special reason "that with greater profit to themselves and their families, they might attend on public worship and on the ordinances of God's sanctuary."

Accordingly, before the civil organization was secured, certain individuals made preparation to build a meeting-house, and a frame was erected in the spring of 1785.

The following notes from the town records show the early action down to the time of Mr. Williston's ordination:

July 13, 1785.—Chose a committee to make an inquiry for a preacher, and report at some future meeting.—David Lyman, Philip Clark, Jonathan Clapp, Joseph Clapp, David Chapman.

Voted, to make this meeting-house (already partly built) the place of public worship.

Voted, to purchase the house of the individuals who had been at the expense of erecting it. Voted a committee to cover the house.—Jonathan Clapp, Philip Clark, Joseph Clapp, Obadiah Janes, Benjamin Clapp, David Chapman, Benjamin Lyman.

Nov. 16, 1785.—Voted, "to hire preaching," and chose a committee for that purpose.—Stephen Wright, Benjamin Lyman, and Philip Clark.

March 22, 1786.—Committee on preaching instructed to continue their services, and their previous action ratified.

April 3, 1786.—Voted, "to secure the windows of the meeting-house," and appointed a committee for that purpose, —Asahel Clark, Jonathan Clapp, and Zadok Danks.

June 22, 1786.—Voted, to levy a tax of 30 pounds upon the polls and estates to pay for preaching.

Oct. 26, 1786.—Voted, that the committee on preaching hire M. Woolworth another term on condition that they can agree with him.

Nov. 27, 1786.—Voted, to raise forty pounds for the support of the gospel.

Voted, that the committee "board the ministers at the cheapest place they can, if it be a good place."

Jan. 18, 1787.—Voted, to concur with the church in inviting Mr. Aaron Woolworth to settle with us in the work of the ministry, and offered him a settlement of 200 pounds, to be paid 50 pounds a year; and a salary of 75 pounds a year for the first five years, afterward 80 pounds yearly, and seventy loads of wood a year for his own fires. Committee to wait upon Mr. Woolworth, Stephen Wright, Philip Clark, Benjamin Lyman, Joseph Clapp, Asahel Clark.

But Mr. Woolworth was not settled.

April 16, 1787.—Committee upon the underpinning of the meeting-house, Jonathan Clapp, John Hannum, Lemuel Lyman.

Here is also a glimpse at the carpenter work, Mr. Jonathan Clapp being voted twelve shillings for making pins for the meeting-house.

May 28, 1787.—Committee on preaching dismissed at their request, and the following appointed: Stephen Wright, Benjamin Lyman, Asahel Clark, Philip Clark, David Lyman.

The committee were instructed to apply to Rev. Mr. Holt and to others in their discretion.

Aug. 20, 1787.—Voted, the committee should employ Mr. Holt another term.

Nov. 26, 1787.—Voted, to allow Stephen Wright one shilling and sixpence per day for riding after a preacher, calling his time two days and a half.

Voted, to raise 40 pounds for preaching.

Nov. 24, 1788.—Voted fifty pounds for the support of preaching, and voted to finish the meeting-house, and a committee were appointed to make a distribution of the tax in timber.

Voted, to allow David Lyman the same Mr. Joseph Clapp had for boarding the minister. We conclude Mr. Lyman's was the cheapest place to be obtained, according to a previous vote, but we also conclude that it was "a good place."

March 23, 1789.—To prevent disorder upon the Sabbath, voted that the tythingmen do their duty faithfully.

In 1786, Benjamin Lyman, Stephen Wright, and Philip Clark were appointed a committee to collect a donation made by Joseph Bartlett many years before to the first church of Christ which should organize and hold divine service within half a mile of his house. It amounted, with interest, to £14 1s. and 3d., and was expended for a communion service.

The pioneer state of organization and preparation was at length passed, and a changing pastorate gave way to a regular settlement, uncertainty to steady permanent work. A call was voted to Rev. Payson Williston, April 6, 1789. It was accepted, and he was ordained Aug. 13, 1789.

The terms of the engagement were £180 *settlement* fund and a salary of £65 the first year, to be increased £1 a year until it amounted to £70, besides 35 cords of wood per year if he "shall need so much for his own consumption."

Mr. Williston's pastorate lasted until 1833, when he resigned, but continued to reside in this place, loved and venerated by the people to whom he had preached the words of eternal life for so long a period. The correspondence between pastor and people at the time of the resignation is honorable to both. His life was prolonged for twenty-three years after the close of his ministerial services. At the age of ninety-two, Jan. 30, 1856, he was called by the great Head of the Church to come up higher.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

During the period of early settlement a part of the inhabitants living upon the territory now constituting Easthampton retained connection with the church of Northampton, and others with that of Southampton. It was not until the district was incorporated that a movement for a new organization was successful. Nov. 13, 1785, forty-six persons were dismissed from the Northampton church, and about the same time fifteen families, embracing twenty-six persons, from the church at Southampton, to constitute a new church. The organization took place at the house of Joseph Clapp, Nov. 17, 1785.

Stephen Wright was the moderator of the meeting, and

Capt. Philip Clark was clerk. Ministers present were Rev. Solomon Williams, of Northampton; Rev. Jonathan Judd, of Southampton; Rev. Enoch Hale, of Westhampton; and Rev. Joseph Strong, of Williamsburg. The first deacons chosen were Philip Clark and Benjamin Lyman. The former declined, and two years later Obadiah Janes was chosen in his place. As already shown, the new church was without a settled pastor for over three years.

The present church edifice was built in 1836 and 1837 from a plan drawn by William F. Pratt, of Northampton. Mr. Pratt and Jason Clark were the contractors. The corner-stone was laid June 9, 1836, and the house was dedicated March 16, 1837. The structure is 80 by 60 feet, and its original cost was less than \$6000. In 1844 the church was enlarged by building more capacious galleries. Mr. Samuel Williston at his own expense had the spire remodeled and an organ and a clock introduced. In 1865 it was removed a short distance, to its present location, and thoroughly remodeled at an expense of \$5000.

The site where the old meeting-house of 1785 stood is now a beautiful park, adding much to the attractions of the village. A fine elm, growing near the centre of the park, is known as the "pulpit elm," and is said to mark the spot over which stood the pulpit in the first meeting-house,—a splendid living memorial, marking a place historic in the annals of Easthampton.

The First Church have a large and convenient chapel near their house of worship. In 1846 a commodious brick parsonage was erected on one of the pleasantest sites in the town at an expense of \$3000, the greater portion of which was donated by Mr. Samuel Williston, though the society relinquished to him the old parsonage. A Sabbath-school was instituted in 1818, meeting at first with some opposition. It was held in the district school-house that stood at what is now the corner of Park and Main Streets. It has been continued from that time to the present as one of the cherished institutions of the church.

The communion-service in use was the gift of Mrs. Tirzah Clapp, widow of Luther Clapp; she died Aug. 13, 1811. In her will she bequeathed \$300 to the church and town, \$35 of which, according to her direction, was expended for a pall-cloth, and the balance fell to the church.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. Payson Williston, installed Aug. 13, 1789; resigned and dismissed by council Oct. 16, 1833; died Jan. 30, 1856, aged ninety-two. 2d. Rev. William Bement, ordained Oct. 16, 1833; dismissed April 9, 1850. 3d. Rev. Rollin S. Stone, installed Oct. 8, 1850; dismissed July 26, 1852. 4th. Rev. A. M. Colton, installed March 2, 1853, and now in the twenty-seventh year of his pastorate.

A very pleasant event in the history of the church was the quarter-century celebration of Mr. Colton's pastorate. It was held on Friday, March 1, 1878. The addresses, the gifts, the social entertainments, the music, all were of a rich and varied character, recalling tender reminiscences, and exhibiting the love and esteem which existed in the whole community for the faithful pastor.

At the meeting to make arrangements Mr. Edwin S. Janes presided, and Mr. Watson H. Wright was secretary. The general committee appointed were Deacons Lauren D. Lyman, William Hill, Martin L. Gaylord, Watson H. Wright, Lucius E. Parsons, Mrs. Lafayette Clapp, Mrs. Gilbert A. Clark, Miss Sarah E. Wright, Miss Emma A. Clark. The principal gift in which the offerings of the people were embodied was a costly and beautiful silver service, engraved with the pastor's name.

For the second piece sung upon this occasion thirteen members of the church choir of twenty-five years ago took the "singers' seats." These were also present in the choir of eighty who sang at the installation of Mr. Colton. The thirteen now sang the same tune, and from the same book,—

"One thing have I desired of the Lord." As the modern choir retired to give place to the thirteen Mr. Edwin S. Janes, the leader, alone remained,—the sole link between the old and the new, his services in the choir extending over a longer period than those of the pastor in the pulpit.

Record of Deacons Chosen.—Philip Clark, Jan. 18, 1786; declined; died May 26, 1818. Stephen Wright, Jan. 18, 1786; died June 3, 1809. Benjamin Lyman, June 21, 1786. Abadiah Janes, 1788; died Feb. 1, 1817. Joel Parsons, 1798. Solomon Lyman, 1807; resigned 1833 (probably). Thaddeus Clapp, 1808; died April 12, 1861. Sylvester Lyman, 1813; resigned in 1833. Julius Hannum, Jan. 2, 1825. Ithamar Clark, Nov. 29, 1832; died April 3, 1857. Eleazer W. Hannum, 1833; still in office after forty-six years of service. Samuel Williston, Sept. 2, 1841; dismissed to the Payson Church, Oct. 8, 1850. Luther Wright, May 14, 1857; died Sept. 5, 1870. E. Alonzo Clark, May 14, 1857; one of the present deacons (January, 1879). Lauren D. Lyman, Feb. 3, 1870; one of the present deacons (January, 1879).

THE PAYSON CHURCH OF EASTHAMPTON.

This was one of the developments caused by the rapid increase of population consequent upon the removal of the button-works from Haydenville to Easthampton and the general enlargement of business enterprises. The first meeting for the organization of a second church was held July 8, 1852.

The church, consisting of 100 members, was formed December 29th of the same year, and the church edifice that had been already built was dedicated in the evening of that day. The Rev. R. S. Stone became the first pastor, and was installed at the same time with the services of organization and dedication. The first deacons were Hon. Samuel Williston and Dr. Atherton Clark. The first clerk was E. A. Hubbard, who served until 1855, when he was succeeded by C. B. Johnson, Esq., who has been continued in that office to the present time.

The church was very unfortunate for several years in respect to their house of worship. The first house, erected in 1852, was burned Jan. 29, 1854, with no insurance upon it. In the following spring the erection of another house was commenced, and, when partially finished, that was destroyed by fire Sept. 1, 1854. The walls and foundation were partially saved; a third building was commenced almost immediately, which was completed the next year, and dedicated Sept. 6, 1855. This rapidity of work and steady perseverance in the face of disaster could have hardly succeeded except through the munificence of Hon. Samuel Williston, who paid almost entirely for the erection of the last house,—about \$14,000. The first parsonage was destroyed at the same time with the second church. In connection with the building of the third edifice a new parsonage was erected, at an expense of \$4000.

But the list of disasters was not yet complete. Jan. 2, 1862, the tall spire of the church was blown down by the severe gale of that morning. It fell across the roof, ruining a large portion of the building. The organ, the desk, and the vestry, however, escaped injury. At the time of repairing this damage an addition was made to the building, and the present structure is 89 by 50; spire, 163 feet in height; organ recess, 27 by 19; audience-room, 75 by 48 below and 87 by 48 above. The total expense of building and rebuilding cannot have been less than \$50,000. The ordinary seating capacity may be stated at 600, in case of necessity reaching 800.

Present Organization (January, 1879).—Rev. A. R. Merriam, Pastor; C. B. Johnson, Hon. E. H. Sawyer, Horatio G. Knight, Rev. J. H. Sawyer, Deacons and Church Committee; E. Thomas Sawyer, Joseph H. Wilson, Jairus Burt, Parish Committee; Rev. Joseph H. Sawyer, Superintendent of Sunday-school; communicants, about 450; congregation, including seminary students, 600 to 700; Sunday-school attendance about 320; having an excellent library.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. R. S. Stone, installed Dec. 28, 1852; dismissed Jan. 21, 1863. 2d. Rev. S. T. Seelye, D.D., installed Oct. 14, 1863; resigned and dismissed by council Jan. 8, 1877. 3d. Rev. A. R. Merriam, ordained and installed Oct. 31, 1877; and the present pastor of the church.

Record of Deacons (elected for a term of two years).—Dr. Atherton Clark, chosen Nov. 14, 1852, left town in 1863; Samuel Williston, chosen Nov. 14, 1852, died July 19, 1874; Charles B. Johnson, chosen Aug. 29, 1861, still in office; Ansel B. Lyman, chosen Aug. 29, 1861, served one term; Seth Warner, chosen June 2, 1864, removed to Haywood, Cal.; E. A. Hubbard, chosen June 2, 1864, served until March 1, 1866; E. H. Sawyer, chosen March 1, 1866, present deacon; M. H. Leonard, chosen Jan. 1, 1874, resigned Feb. 20, 1879; Alpheus J. Lyman, chosen Dec. 4, 1873, served to Jan. 4, 1877; J. H. Sawyer, chosen Jan. 4, 1877, present deacon; H. G. Knight, chosen to succeed M. H. Leonard, 1879.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the fall of 1862, Mr. Thomas Turner and Mr. Thomas Martin, who had recently removed from England to this place, feeling the want of religious observances, to which they had been accustomed, instituted family prayer-meetings. At the first these were strictly of a private character. These two pious families were thus unconsciously to themselves laying the foundation of an important religious work. Tenderly cherishing the sacred flame of devotion in their own households, they soon took an advance step by inviting Mr. F. H. Putnam, who was then a member of the Methodist Church of Northampton, to meet with them. He did so, and a few others were invited. The private character of the meetings, under the impulse of increasing interest, was soon changed to public gatherings, and the community at large were invited to attend. The result of these unofficial prayer-meetings was a revival work of deep interest. Mr. Albert Hopkins, mentioned as the first convert, is still an active member of the church.

The assistance of the minister of the Methodist Church at Northampton was solicited, and he promptly came over and preached as his other engagements would permit. The chief labor was, however, still done by the faithful brothers who had commenced the meetings. As a result of this movement, extending over a period of two or three months, a class was formed, consisting of 17 members, with William Bryant as leader.

The meetings were removed to Bosworth's Hall, on the second floor of his present carpenter shop, though the whole building has been moved a short distance from its original site. The families of Martin and Turner were Baptists in England, but they had been accustomed to carrying on meetings very similar to the usual forms of the Methodist Church. They united heartily in laying the basis of a Methodist church organization, though they did not remain long in Easthampton to witness the success of the movement commenced by themselves. Mr. Turner went back to England, and Mr. Martin removed to the vicinity of Boston.

The next step was a request to the district meeting at Northampton for a minister, and temporary arrangements for a few Sabbaths. The large audiences and the interest shown proved the success of the enterprise. A formal application to Conference in the spring of 1863 was responded to by appointing Rev. S. Jackson to supply this appointment regularly.

The church was organized by him in April, 1863. The class-leaders were William Bryant and Oscar H. Hill. The stewards were Thomas Turner, Thomas Martin, F. H. Putnam, Francis Newton, Wm. Martin, Alfred Hopkins, James Swindell.

A Sunday-school was begun about the same time, with F. H. Putnam superintendent, a position which he has filled a large part of the time since. The use of the town-hall was obtained for Sabbath-day services, but, that being used by the

First Congregational Church in the evening, the Methodists met in Bosworth's Hall.

In the fall of 1863 the question was agitated of securing a place upon which a house of worship might be built at some future time. E. H. Sawyer and H. G. Knight offered to sell the society a lot, but kindly suggested that the town might vote the church a site, and offered themselves to bring the matter up at the next town-meeting. This was done, and, with a liberality the Methodist society heartily appreciated, a lot of sixty-five feet front was donated by the town, upon which the church edifice now stands; and a year later, 1865, the town voted the church a handsome addition as a site for a chapel. The effort to build followed immediately upon the gift of a site, ground was broken in 1865, and by the assistance of the church and society it was so far inclosed and completed that a festival was held in it before winter set in. The finishing was pushed during the next year, and the house dedicated Dec. 12, 1866. The sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. R. Clark, of Springfield, from the text, "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined."

The pastorate of Mr. Jackson had closed the spring before, and his three years had been full of work, both material and spiritual. There had been over three hundred conversions, half or more uniting with this church. Between \$7000 and \$8000 had been raised for the support of the gospel and for building. Rev. Franklin Furber succeeded Mr. Jackson.

The entire cost of the house of worship, with fixtures and furniture, was \$16,396.36. A heavy debt had been incurred, which it has required patience, perseverance, and liberal giving to bring within safe limits. Meanwhile, a pleasant parsonage on Prospect Street has been secured, at an expense of about \$3000. All this has been done while reducing a debt of \$5000 left at the building of the church. The society now have their fine house of worship and their parsonage. The debt is reduced to about \$3000, and pledges to meet a large portion of this are available.

Ministerial Record.—Rev. S. Jackson, 1863-66; Rev. Franklin Furber, 1866-68; Rev. Chas. T. Johnson, 1868-70; Rev. William W. Colburn, 1870, appointed chaplain of the State-prison; Rev. William G. Leonard filled out the year; Rev. H. A. Hall, 1871-73; Rev. S. O. Dyer, 1873-74; Rev. L. A. Bosworth, 1874-76; Rev. E. R. Thorndike, 1876-78; Rev. C. A. Merrill, 1878.

Among the various revival occasions, the Conference year, 1866-67, is recalled as one of great interest to the church, the interest continuing throughout the entire year.

In the summer of 1868 the society erected a tent upon the camp-ground, at an expense of \$150.

Present Organization (January, 1879).—Rev. C. A. Merrill, Pastor; F. H. Putnam, John McCandless, O. H. Hill, Class-Leaders; Medad L. Pomeroy, Oscar H. Hill, Austin Fairchild, Joshua A. Loomis, Christian Kaplinger, Alfred Hopkins, H. R. Dickieson, Frank Kellogg, Henry A. Langdon, Stewards; F. Putnam, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

The church has had a large percentage of changes by removals from town, often reducing its membership. There are now about 150 communicants.

It perhaps should be added that some twelve years before the prayer-meetings of Thomas Turner and Thomas Martin there was Methodist preaching in the town-hall by Rev. Mr. Potter. This was in 1850 or '51. The enterprise, however, did not meet with sufficient success to warrant the formation of a society, and after a time it was abandoned, and some interested in that work entered into the movement to found the Payson Church, which followed soon after.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EASTHAMPTON, KNOWN AS ST. PHILIP'S PARISH.

This society was organized April 10, 1871. Services had previously been held by Rev. B. F. Cooley, and he became

the first pastor, continuing as such until March, 1872, when he resigned, and was soon after succeeded by Rev. Lewis Green. At that time the society consisted of 56 families, 49 communicants, and a congregation of 80 to 100. Mr. Green resigned in the spring of 1873, and services were suspended until autumn. Then the work of the parish was resumed by Rev. J. Sturgis Pierce, rector of St. John's Church, Northampton. Services are held in the lower town-hall. The society has secured a desirable site, and they hope to make arrangements for building a house of worship in a year or two. The wardens are N. W. Farrar and James Butterworth; the former is also superintendent of the Sunday-school. Major H. E. Alvord is parish clerk. The Sunday-school numbers from 40 to 50. The vestrymen of the church are Thomas Major, Robert Oliver, Clarence E. Ware, Joseph Bassett, Henry E. Alvord. Joseph Bassett is also treasurer.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF EASTHAMPTON.

This society is located in the southeast part of the village, on A Street, near the corner of Liberty. The church stands upon rising ground, a location possessing many advantages. In the rapid business growth of Easthampton there came in quite a large population of Catholic sentiments, and efforts were made to provide themselves with religious services after their own faith. They were aided in this by the leading business-men of the town, even by those who cherished the New England Protestant faith as tenaciously as Catholics cherish theirs. The first house of worship was of wood, and was destroyed by fire. The present church is of brick, large and convenient. The present pastor is Rev. Father Walsh, who resides on Pleasant Street, and is evidently wielding a strong influence in his congregation. His predecessor was Rev. Father Callery, who is now at Florence.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The earliest burying-ground was at Nashawannuck, and it is supposed that a large number were buried there. So neglected and forgotten had this been for many years that the site was regarded as unknown. Lyman's history, however, identifies the place as being "on an elevation, in a field belonging to the Augustus Clapp farm, and about fifteen rods southwest from his house." The field spoken of is a cultivated one, and all traces of graves are obliterated. Yet here undoubtedly moulder the remains of several of the early settlers. Very likely the remains of those killed at Pascommuck or at the bloody field upon the Wait farm may have been gathered up and brought to Nashawannuck. None of the published accounts of that affair seem to speak of the burial.

The present East Street or Pascommuck Cemetery, while it is quite ancient, does not date to 1704. Indeed, Lyman's history makes the opening of the latter as late as the time of the Revolution. But there is a period of seventy-five years preceding that in the history of the territory now constituting Easthampton. Where were the dead of that period buried if not at Nashawannuck?

The Pascommuck Burial-Ground.—There may be some question whether this is the next in order of time. The votes at the district meetings in 1787 seem to imply that the old centre burial-ground was then first laid out; still, there may have been burials there earlier than that. The Pascommuck ground was given by Eliakim Clark, and the first person buried there was a child of Jonathan Janes, in the year 1775.

This cemetery is still in use to some extent. It is in a fair state of preservation, and the town usually votes a small sum for it at the annual meetings.

The Old Centre Burying-Ground.—This was opposite the grounds of the present seminary, on the location now occupied by the Methodist Church, the new town-hall, and other buildings. The place was obtained of Benjamin Lyman, son of one of the original purchasers of the school lands. The

following items with reference to it appear in the town records, though they do not leave it clear whether burials had already taken place there.

April 16, 1787.—Voted a committee of three to look into the circumstances of our burying-place, and make report at some future meeting,—Stephen Wright, Solomon Ferry, David Lyman. This action was in respect to a clause in the warrant, which proposed to see what the district would direct with reference to an exchange of lands with Mr. Benjamin Lyman for a burying-place.

Committee reported Nov. 25, 1787, and a new committee appointed to see how much land is required,—Philip Clark, John Hannum, Joseph Clapp.

In 1812 a committee were paid for having fenced "the Middle District Burying-Ground,"—John Ludden, Jr., \$12; Ahira Lyman, \$2.50; Deacon Solomon Lyman, 90 cents; and Obadiah Janes was to pay \$1 for the old fence.

It is said that a child of Benjamin Lyman, Jr., the proprietor of the farm, was the first one buried in that ground. The school lands were bought in 1745, and Benjamin Lyman, Jr., alluded to, was then eighteen years of age.

This ground, full of sacred memories, where the dead of sixty years or more had been gathered, was finally given up before the demands of business and public improvement. It cost something of a struggle, as such changes always do, and it seems yet to many that the ground ought to have been fenced and retained, even if burials there ceased. But a vote of the town authorizing the removal of the remains was finally obtained. It was done as tenderly as it is possible to do such work,—the stones and memorials carefully preserved. The old centre burial-ground became only a memory,—only an item of history.

The New Cemetery at the Centre.—The action of the town to open this appears in the records as follows:

March 10, 1845, appointed a committee to procure land for a new burying-place,—Samuel Williston, John Ludden, Luther Clapp. They were instructed to buy not less than two nor more than three acres.

June 2, 1845, committee reported that it was best to purchase three acres of land of Widow Orpha Lyman, to be laid out into lots. The report was accepted. Eventually, however, four and a half acres were bought. The first person buried in this ground was Mrs. Eunice S. Lyman, wife of Daniel F. Lyman. The cemetery was subsequently enlarged, and is sure of preservation and careful attention in the future.

Among the bequests of Hon. Samuel Williston were \$4000 to construct the beautiful iron fence which now incloses the grounds, and \$6500 as a permanent fund, the interest of which is to be annually expended in the care and adornment of the cemetery.

In this yard, upon the Williston family lot, stands a fine granite monument, erected at an expense of \$4000.

Brookside Cemetery.

"As early as 1870, the cemetery committee called the attention of the town to the fact that, though there were frequent calls for burial-lots, no more were available. The matter was not taken in hand till the following year, and, though a committee examined locations and prices, consulted as to plans, and reported progress from time to time, no full and definite recommendations came before the town from then till June 9, 1873. At that time they reported a preliminary survey of land bordering the pond at the upper village on its west side, and owned by Mrs. Williston, J. D. Ludden, J. P. Searl, Edson White, and the heirs of Daniel Rust (2d), and recommended the purchase of a suitable amount of land, the building of a bridge across the pond, near the Nashawannuck office, and the construction of a road. The town voted to adopt the plan recommended, and provided a sum of money for the purpose. Ernest W. Bowdich, of Boston, a civil and topographical engineer, made the final survey, beginning his work Oct. 27, 1873. This gentleman, with extensive acquaintance, declares that he knows no more finely-located cemetery in Western Massachusetts than this is. It has been named Brookside Cemetery, from its proximity to the water, which adds greatly to its beauty. To interest the people in the enterprise, and to familiarize them with the location, a general invitation was given them to come together Nov. 5, 1873, and construct an avenue upon it. About 150 responded to the call. The cemetery, exclusive of the inclosing avenue, contains nearly

29 acres. The whole number of lots laid out is 807, of which 57 have been sold. There is ample room to increase the number of lots to 1000 if desirable, and still leave spaces for decorative purposes. The prices range from \$6 to \$50 per lot. It is now in charge of a committee,—E. H. Sawyer, Chairman; Lafayette Clapp, Secretary and Treasurer; and E. S. Janes, Superintendent,—with whom were associated in the early history of the enterprise A. L. Clark, L. D. Lyman, Wm. N. Clapp, and R. C. Dresser. The whole cost up to date is not far from \$9800."

The plans of the civil engineer were executed by the superintendent, E. S. Janes, with care and fidelity. Avenues have been graded, lots improved, and the cemetery is to be in future years a lovely and beautiful resting-place of the dead. Year by year nature, art, and culture will combine to adorn its winding walks, its reserved squares, and its burial-lots. Along these silent streets shall be laid, for a century to come, old age in its glory, manhood in its prime, youth in its strength, and childhood in its innocence. Here Christian faith will inspire the hearts of mourning circles with golden hopes of immortality, and point the living to the better land of the departed. And to those who tread these carefully-cherished grounds, and remember, perhaps, that *their* dead are in the unknown and lost burial-grounds of the past, will come the sweet consolation that our Heavenly Father knoweth where his children sleep, and needs no marble shaft to mark their resting-place.

There were some burials on the Pearson Hendrick farm.

BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This was organized in 1864, with a capital of \$150,000, which was afterward increased to \$200,000. Hon. H. G. Knight is the president, and A. D. Sanders cashier. Rev. S. T. Seelye is the vice-president.

An efficient board of directors co-operate in the management. Dividends formerly averaged 9 per cent. annually, somewhat less in these later years of "hard times." A surplus of \$40,000 has accumulated.

A handsome bank building, with a solidly-built vault, was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$20,000. It is said to be a model structure for a country bank.

THE EASTHAMPTON SAVINGS-BANK.

This was organized June 7, 1870, and is located in the same building as the National Bank. Hon. E. H. Sawyer is president, and Rev. S. T. Seelye treasurer.

It has a deposit account of \$225,000, three-quarters of which belongs to the people of this town.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

"While the town-hall was in process of erection, a Public Library Association was organized with corporate powers, Hon. E. H. Sawyer, its earnest advocate, securing the charter. The town appropriated two large rooms in the hall for its use, and has made it an annual grant of \$500. Private donations have also been made, the chief of which have been \$1000 each from Mr. Williston and Mr. Sawyer, and \$500 each from Christopher Meyer, John R. Ford, and James Sutherland. Thirty-five persons have made themselves life-members by the payment of \$50 each. Any citizen of the town can consult the books freely at the library, and can withdraw them on payment of \$1 per year. There are at present 320 subscribers, besides the life-members. The whole number of books is 4995. Miss Dora C. Miller has been the librarian from the outset, and her services have been invaluable. The present officers are E. H. Sawyer, President; H. G. Knight, Vice-President; W. G. Bassett, Secretary; C. E. Williams, Treasurer; Rev. S. T. Seelye, Rev. A. M. Colton, Lafayette Clapp, and E. T. Sawyer, Directors.

"The laws of the State empower Library Associations, if they so choose, to establish and maintain museums. Our Association undertook the enterprise early in 1872, putting the matter into the hands of C. B. Johnson, H. N. Rust, and Lafayette Clapp, who soon had it in successful progress. The two former have made extensive private collections, and on that account were especially well fitted for the duty assigned them. The committee, to which L. D. Lyman was added on the departure of Mr. Rust, have worked with enthusiasm, and, with the co-operation of others, have been able to make a most valuable collection. The articles are displayed in the library reception-room, and constitute a feature of decided interest, both to citizens and strangers. Many relics of the late war, and other rare and curious articles, have been collected. Some of these are illustrative of local history, others of antique customs, or of the habits of uncivilized people. Hon. E. H. Sawyer has been a steadfast friend of the work, giving to it some \$300 at the start. He, with Mr. Rust of the committee, Dr. Seelye, and George S. Clark, have been the most extensive depositors. Space and time are wanting to mention the articles in detail. There are muskets, swords, knives,

and other relics of the war, as, *e.g.*, a piece of rail from the field of Antietam, riddled with bullets; a bust of John Brown, and one of his pikes; a case of stuffed birds, the work of David M. Strangford; a collection of seashells; curiosities from the South Sea Islands; and other articles. Some of the articles have a local association, such as a set of table-glasses, used about 1740, by Maj. Jonathan Clapp; the bullet-pouch that saved the life of Lemuel Lyman, at Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755; the deed of School Meadow, executed in 1745, by the agents of the town of Northampton, to Dea. Stephen Wright and Benjamin Lyman, ancestors of the Wrights and Lymans of the town; a musket made by Moses Chapman and carried by Nathaniel White in the Revolution; Rev. Mr. Williston's license to preach, signed by Jonathan Edwards; his corner-clock, and an oil-painting of him, presented by Mrs. Emily G. Williston; also an oil-portrait of Rev. Wm. Bement, painted by Sylvester S. Lyman, of Hartford (a native of the town), and in part donated by him. Besides the portraits, the walls are adorned by several fine engravings."

It should be added that there was an early library association organized in 1792, and composed of about thirty persons at first, who paid two dollars each and a small annual sum. In the progress of years quite a library was collected, and Rev. Payson Williston officiated as librarian for thirty-five years. In 1842 it was united with the Youths' Library Association, an organization formed for literary improvement, in 1828. Its members paid one dollar as a membership fee, and an annual tax of twenty-five cents. After the union the name was changed to the Easthampton Social Library Association. The library was removed to the town-hall, and though there was at times little interest in the matter, yet it continued down to nearly the date of the formation of the corporate society above noticed, and was really a praiseworthy affair, having an existence, in one form or another, seventy years or more.

It contained some valuable works,—Rollin's History, Josephus' History. A library meeting was held once in three months. When several wanted the same book they used to bid for it.

THE FARMERS' CLUB OF EASTHAMPTON.

This was organized in 1858 to promote the interests of the farming community by the holding of meetings and interchange of views and experiences. The society has kept up its operations nearly every year since it began. Several exhibitions of fruit, vegetables, and stock have been held which were very successful and reflected great credit upon the members. Many professional and business-men not engaged in farming have found the meetings and social gatherings a pleasant place of resort, and have contributed much to their success. Professors in the seminary, pastors of the churches, merchants, and factory-men are often "farmers" for the time being.

The officers for the present winter (1878-79) are Major H. E. Alvord, President; Lewis E. Janes, Secretary.

There are many other organizations of a social, benevolent, or educational character existing in Easthampton. Among these, including some that have dissolved and others that are maintained somewhat irregularly, may be mentioned the Easthampton Mutual Relief Society, organized to do a life insurance business; the Ionic Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and associated with it the Doric Chapter of the order of the Eastern Star, to which mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of Masons are admitted; the Humboldt Lodge, D. O. H., No. 97,—a mutual German relief society; the Caledonian Thistle Club, for similar purposes among the Scotch residents; the St. Patrick's Mutual Benevolent Society, with a similar object among the Irish citizens; a Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry; the Young People's Literary Society; a Lyceum; a Young People's Temperance organization, and other societies of a like character. Easthampton shares largely in all these elements of modern progress and mutual aid.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

These appear very clearly in the sketches of early settlement and in the military notes.

The scene of the Pascommuck massacre was just south of

the Manhan, at the foot of the mountain; upon a beautiful plateau overlooking the meadows and Northampton beyond. The centre of the little settlement is stated as the point where the road now leading up the mountain diverges from the public highway. Standing here, the imagination can but faintly picture the scenes of that fearful morning,—the surprise, the slaughter, the burning, and the leading away of the few captives. Not far off is the ravine down which Benjamin Janes, eluding the vigilance of his captors, dashed with the energy of desperation, seized a canoe, and rowed to Northampton. The war-whoop of the Indian has given way to the shriek of the locomotive; the wilderness of the savage to the culture of civilization. The Manhan still flows onward to the Connecticut, and Mount Tom still lifts its bold summit above the site of the ancient hamlet, but all else have changed.

Fort Plain, so called, in the rear of East Street school-house, is understood to derive its name from the location there of the Indian fort of 1664. This was one of the abiding-places, or headquarters, of the remnant of the *Non-o-tucks* who remained in this vicinity for some years after the sale of their lands. The opening troubles of King Philip's war excited the old feelings of hostility, and, expecting to be disarmed or captured by the whites, these few Indians retired up the valley, and never returned. This was their last residence within the limits of Easthampton. From this "plain" they took up their northward march, leaving forever the fields of their fathers and the streams and hunting-grounds of their ancestral *Non-o-tuck*.

The company of troops from Northampton that pursued the Indians after the Pascommuck slaughter overtook them on the well-known Wait farm. The exact field of the skirmish is not known, but in this immediate vicinity Capt. John Taylor was killed, and here the Indians massacred the little boys, sparing only Elisha Searl, who made signs that he would go with them willingly.

Samuel Janes, one of the boys whom the Indians had tomahawked and left for dead, however, recovered, and lived to a good old age. He was the ancestor of the present families of that name in town.

The other points of considerable historic interest—the location of the first settler, John Webb, the first mills, the place of the first district-meeting, and other similar points—are fully noted elsewhere.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

It may have been proper to say before 1847 that agriculture was the principal occupation of the people of Easthampton. It could hardly be true at any time since. Considerable wheat was raised in the early times, while the soil still abounded in the elements of fertility; flax was also an object of culture; but both of these ceased to be remunerative, and were mostly abandoned years ago. Rye, corn, oats, and potatoes soon became the staple crops, and have been for many years.

During the last twenty-five years large quantities of tobacco have been grown, and the business was exceedingly profitable for a portion of the time. It is yet grown extensively, though like other agricultural products it is greatly reduced in price. The extent of the manufactures of the town compels this notice of the farming interests to be condensed into a brief allusion.

Mills, Factories, etc.—Upon the small tributaries of the Manhan flowing from the north there seem to have been no mill privileges improved except upon the one known as Sawmill Brook. Upon this, near the Northampton line, was a saw-mill, dating back to 1803. It was owned at various times by Capt. John Phelps; by Elisha C. and Asa Strong with other proprietors; by E. W. Lyman; by Jonathan and Calvin Strong, of Northampton; and probably there were others who at times owned shares. The mill was destroyed in the freshet of 1854, and there are now no buildings near the old site.

Lyman's history gives the original founders as Jonathan Strong and brother, Jonathan Bartlett, John Phelps, and Simeon Clark.

On the northern branch of the Manhan, south of Loudville, and just within the limits of Easthampton, is the grist-mill of Franklin Strong. This is not one of the *very* old mills, but has been in existence perhaps thirty-five years, and widely known as Strong's grist-mill.

Caleb Loud, of Loudville, also had a saw-mill near the Strong mill,—continued for some years.

The Strong grist-mill was first built as a carding-machine. Below, at Glendale, there was a saw-mill owned at one time by H. Bartholomew. It went down many years ago, and the present Glenwood Mills occupy nearly the same location.

Descending the Manhan to the mouth of Saw-mill Brook, we reach the vicinity of the earliest improvement of the water-power of the town.

In 1674, Northampton gave "David Wilton, Medad Pomeroy, and Joseph Taylor liberty to erect a saw-mill on the brook on the right hand of the cart-way going over Manhan River." Here we have a glimpse of this place two hundred and five years ago,—a single road winding through the unbroken forest to the south, crossing just above the present covered bridge at the foot of what a hundred years later was known as Meeting-house Hill.

Above on the little brook was the saw-mill privilege granted by Northampton, near the present residence of Joel Bassett. Little is known of the duration of this mill or its subsequent owners, and it probably lasted but a short time.

In 1686-87 the town of Northampton voted Samuel Bartlett liberty "to set up a corn-mill on the falls below the cart-way on the river." The building of this mill it is supposed followed soon after the grant. With Joseph Bartlett, who succeeded Samuel, lived Jonathan Clapp, a nephew of Joseph, and the mill passed to him. From that time to this the Clapp family have retained an interest in the property,—one-quarter being now owned by Edward Clapp, a descendant, and three-quarters by Mr. J. E. Thayer.

About 1780, Jonathan Clapp commenced the business of fulling cloth. He occupied a portion of the grist-mill, where for a number of years he carried on the business, receiving the cloth which had been woven in the various families of the surrounding town and "fulling" it, as it was called. The customary charge was three cents a yard. After "fulling," it was "dressed," and thus rendered fit for clothing. This enterprise subsequently became connected with another. Not long after the opening of Jonathan Clapp's fulling business, Capt. Joseph Clapp built another clothing-mill on Broad Brook, a short distance below the present button- and suspender-factories. There he carried on a flourishing business.

Thaddeus Clapp, son of Joseph, about 1792 or 1793 embarked in the same business at Worthington, but soon returned and entered into copartnership with his father.

At the death of Joseph Clapp, in 1797, the works were removed to Manhan River, near the grist-mill above mentioned. After the business was given up by Mr. Clapp it was conducted successively by Roswell Knight; by Lowell E. and Jason Janes; then by Janes & Alvord; and lastly by Janes & Ferry. This last-named firm in 1835 erected a new building (the one afterward occupied by H. B. Shoals as a tannery), and went into the manufacture of satinete. The "hard times" of 1837, when cloth was sold for less than the first cost of the wool, brought this enterprise to an end. The first power-loom ever run in this town was started in that mill.

The tannery business at this point was continued for several years.

The present grist-mill building is itself an old affair, as its heavy timbers indicate, but it is not the one erected by Samuel Bartlett one hundred and ninety years ago. It has been rebuilt twice.

At the south side of the Manhan at this point was a saw-mill, owned for many years by L. P. Lyman, but not dating back like the grist-mill to the earliest settlement. Mr. Lyman did a large lumber business for many years. This mill was built by several parties; among them Benjamin Clapp owned one-fourth, and others of the Clapp family.

Below, along the Manhan to its mouth at the "Ox-Bow," there is not fall enough for any mill privileges. The statement of "Nason's Gazetteer" that there was a mill at Nashawannuck must refer to the Bartlett Mills or to the one on Saw-mill Brook.

On Broad Brook, just above its junction with the Manhan, was the old saw-mill of Capt. Lemuel Lyman and Luther Clark, built no doubt before 1800. About 1845 it was bought by Spencer Janes and Alanson Clark, and it is stated that Horace and Henry Clark were also part owners. The mill was then rebuilt. Mr. Edwin S. Janes states that it was said by the older people that there had been a mill there for seventy-five or eighty years, which would carry the date of its first erection back to 1770 or 1775. The new mill was subsequently owned by Zenas Clark, Obadiah Clark, and Edwin Janes (not Edwin S. above mentioned). Spencer Janes finally became the sole owner. It passed at his death to his son, Edwin S. Janes, who sold the privilege in 1858 to Samuel Williston.

A previous writer gives the builder of the first saw-mill at this point as Bohan Clark, 1797, but the evidence indicates an earlier date. The sons of Asahel Clark owned the mill at one time.

Just above, on Broad Brook, is the site of an old carding-machine, now within the limits of the pond. The present lane upon the farm of Edwin S. Janes is the veritable old "Carding-Machine Lane" of seventy-five years ago. This carding-machine is understood to have been built by Lieut. Jonathan Janes, and seems to have been a distinct affair from the Clapp mill already mentioned, which stood farther up, near the present button-works.

Tracing Broad Brook southward from the present village, the only water-privileges of early times improved were the following: The saw-mill of Stephen Hendrick, which stood near the present residence of George Hendrick. Traces of the mill all gone; no mill there for forty years. The saw-mill of Benjamin Strong was near the present residence of Calvin Strong; buildings still standing, but unused. The saw-mill of Alva Coleman was on Williston's Brook. It was established for sash and blinds, but the water-power was not enough, and it was not used much and is now taken down.

This is a brief summary of the mills down to the year 1847. At that time the town entered upon a new era.

Modern Easthampton dates from the establishment of the button business. True, Mr. Williston, in his growing wealth and with his liberal plans of benevolence, had already founded the seminary and done much for other public improvements; but the removal of the button-machinery from Haydenville and the erection of the first large building, 97 feet by 45, and three stories in height, was the beginning of a material development and a rapidity of growth which have transformed a small rural hamlet into a large and thriving village "with all the modern improvements."

The National Button Company.—In 1847-48, Mr. Williston entered into partnership with Horatio G. Knight, and the firm was known as Samuel Williston & Co. Somewhat later Seth Warner was admitted, and the firm-name was Williston, Knight & Co. The business was carried on by this firm until Dec. 1, 1865, when the partnership expired, and the stock company now carrying on the business was formed. Mr. Williston was president during his life. The present officers are Horatio G. Knight, President; H. G. Knight, H. W. Knight, H. J. Bly, W. H. Chapman, and M. F. Dickinson, Jr., Directors; Joseph H. Wilson, Superintendent; Horace L. Clark, Clerk and Treasurer.

The number of hands now employed is about 175, and the line of work is limited exclusively to the manufacture of covered buttons. The present building was erected in 1861, and is 106 feet by 30, with a wing 40 by 60. At that time the first building was leased to the Goodyear Elastic Fabric Company.

The Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company.—In 1848 and 1849, Mr. Williston erected a brick building by the side of his button-factory, to be occupied in the manufacture of suspender webbing, which business he continued in his own name until 1852, when he sold out to the joint-stock company above named. Mr. Williston remained, however, until his death a stockholder, and was president. The present officers are Christopher Meyer, President; Hon. E. H. Sawyer, Treasurer; G. H. Leonard, Resident Agent. The capital of the company was at first \$100,000. It was increased at various times until it reached \$300,000, and the charter empowered them to increase to \$500,000. The treasurer, Hon. E. H. Sawyer, has been connected with the company in that capacity from the organization, now more than twenty-five years. Assisted by the board of directors, he has the chief management. The amount of business was largely increased by the purchase in 1853 of the right to use Goodyear's patent vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of elastic fabrics. They were the first in this country to successfully introduce the combination of threads of vulcanized rubber with fibrous material in the production of woven goods, and their example had the effect of stimulating others in the same direction. For some years they made their own rubber thread and all the yarns used in their mills. They have allowed this business to pass into the hands of other concerns growing out of the parent company. The work is divided into two departments, the weaving and the finishing. In the latter the company use great quantities of leather for ends. Their present building is over three hundred feet long and forty wide. The machinery has a capacity of 4000 dozen pairs of suspenders a week, and over 300 hands are employed.

Condensed statements give some idea of the marvelous magnitude of their operations. They have made in one year 7,000,000 yards of suspender goods, equaling 170,000 dozen pairs of suspenders; and also 2,500,000 yards of webs and frills, using 250,000 pounds of yarn and 60,000 pounds of rubber. The New York office of the company is Nos. 74 and 76 Worth Street.

The Goodyear Elastic Fabric Company first commenced operations in 1861, making elastic cloths to be used in shoes. They leased the button-mill first built by Mr. Williston. In June, 1865, they sold to the Glendale Company.

The Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company.—In 1862 a company, consisting of H. G. Knight and E. H. Sawyer, of Easthampton, and William and C. G. Judson, of New York, was organized under the title of the Glendale Vulcanized Rubber Company, with a capital of \$50,000. Their business was the manufacture of elastic cords, frills, and other similar goods. They located at the place now known as Glendale, in the western portion of the town. They enlarged and occupied a building that had been occupied as a manufactory of twine and batting by Gregory & Wells. In 1864 they rented the two upper stories of the large brick factory erected by the Rubber Thread Company, near the Easthampton depot. Their operations were transferred to the village. They bought out the Goodyear Company in June, 1865, and their business rapidly increased until they occupied four mills.

In 1867 something of a reorganization took place, and the name was changed to its present form. The machinery was brought from England by Hon. E. H. Sawyer as an agent for certain New York capitalists.

At about the same time the company bought the elastic cord and braid business, originally started by Lieut.-Gov. Knight, and they have since successfully connected both the goring and braided goods, together with the weaving of nar-

row-loom or fine garter-web, and have brought the standard of their productions up to that of the best goods made in Europe. The line of work embraces a wide variety.

They are almost the only manufacturers in the United States of elastic goring for congress gaiters and shoes, and produce as handsome and serviceable goods as are made anywhere in the world. The goods are made in all qualities, including silk, worsted, and cotton, ribbed and plain. An article of especial value is their worsted goring. Elastic braided cords and flat braids are made in great variety,—in plain and polished cotton, in black, white, and fancy colors of silks and worsted. There are also made silk and cotton narrow-loom webs for arm elastics, pocket-book straps, and scores of other uses, and these form a special branch of their business. They make webs for suspenders, and keep in stock or make to order almost every conceivable kind of woven and braided elastic goods. About two hundred hands are employed. In recent years the company have competitors, but they are still leaders in the business. The president is Hon. E. H. Sawyer.

Easthampton Rubber Thread Company.—Manufacturers of rubber thread of all sizes from fine Para rubber. This company was formed in November, 1863, with a capital of \$100,000, and immediately began active operations. The managers had had previous experience in the business, and were thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the elastic fabric manufacturing business, and were determined to supply them. With this end in view, they employed the latest and best mechanical aids and gathered a corps of skilled workmen. Their productions were at once received with great favor, and gave such satisfaction as to call for increased facilities. In 1869 the capital was increased to \$150,000, and their business greatly extended. Their line of work is confined exclusively to the manufacture of rubber thread. They buy only the best quality of rubber, the "biscuits" being expressly selected for this company in Brazil. Every step of the conversion from "biscuits" to thread is taken within the company's works. The last processes are rolling the rubber into sheets of such thickness as may be necessary to make the size required, and then cutting the sheets into strips whose width equals the thickness.

They make thread of all required sizes, from $\frac{1}{16}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an inch square. All the principal manufacturers of elastic goods in the United States obtain their supplies from this establishment.

Their business has supplanted the foreign trade and almost stopped the importation. The works have a capacity of making 40,000 pounds of thread a month. It is stated that the company make seven-eighths of the rubber thread used in the United States. The company met with a severe repulse in the burning of their building, July 12, 1869, causing a loss of \$135,000, with only \$70,000 insurance, but with characteristic energy they had a new mill ready for use in five months. Nearly 250,000 pounds of pure rubber are used each year, and they do an annual business of \$200,000 to \$250,000. The present officers are Hon. H. G. Knight, President, E. T. Sawyer, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Easthampton Gas Company.—This was organized Sept. 7, 1864, with a capital of \$20,000. It was increased April 23, 1866, to \$30,000. Ebenezer Ferry was the first president, and Horace L. Clark treasurer. The company make 2,500,000 cubic feet of gas yearly. The present officers are E. T. Sawyer, President, H. L. Clark, Treasurer, and C. B. Johnson, Clerk. Previous to the formation of this company, as early as 1858 or 1859, the manufacturing corporations had made, in a limited way, illuminating gas from rosin. It was extended somewhat by a desire to light the Payson church for a course of lectures, there not then being a town-hall of sufficient capacity to accommodate the audiences. A pipe was extended to that point, and the lighting for the lectures was successful.

After that John Mayher, to whom we are indebted for these facts, extended the pipe across the street to his hardware-store, and Mr. Ebenezer Ferry also lit up his store, adjoining. This led to the formation of the regular company to manufacture coal gas.

The Mount Tom Thread Company.—In November, 1866, J. L. Bassett bought the saw-mill property, near the covered bridge, on the south side of the Manhan, and began the manufacture of spools and bobbins, supplying the Williston Mills with these articles. After being burned out in 1868, he rebuilt, and then went into the manufacture of thread, which he has ever since continued. The business is conducted by a corporation entitled as above, organized September, 1873, with a capital of \$55,000. J. L. Bassett is president, and J. I. Bassett secretary and treasurer. About 30 hands are employed and a business done yearly of \$75,000 to \$100,000. They buy yarn, which is mostly imported, and dye, twist, and spool it. It is an excellent thread, mostly for machine use, put up in two-ounce spools, and it goes chiefly to the clothing and shoe trade.

The Valley Machine Company.—In 1868, Mr. Williston, James Sutherland, and Dr. J. W. Winslow formed the East-hampton Steam-Pump and Engine Company. The company sold out in 1870 to the Valley Company, then formed for that purpose. The new company purchased the machinery business which the Nashawannuck Company had been carrying on in the way of repairs. A new pump was also taken up, which has proved a great success. It is known as "Wright's Bucket-Plunger," patented by William Wright, of New York. It has been greatly improved by the Valley Company, who claim that it is now "the most simple, compact, and reliable steam-pump ever offered to the public." The company at first received a charter, but surrendered it in 1873, and organized on a partnership basis, with John Mayher as treasurer and general manager. About 30 hands are employed. A foundry was erected and put into operation June, 1877. The company make also the "Acme Steam-Pump," Mayher's patent. Several handsome testimonials adorn the office. Their pumps have been sent to Sweden and Norway, and an Egyptian commissioner to the Centennial of 1876 was so pleased that he shipped one home to use in his house in that land of ancient civilization.

The Williston Mills.—The name of Williston is so intimately associated with all the leading enterprises of East-hampton that the above title would hardly designate any particular business without explanation.

In the spring of 1859, Mr. Williston commenced the erection of a building for the manufacture of cotton-yarn, partly for the supply of the Nashawannuck Company. He purchased of Edwin S. Janes the old saw-mill privilege at the foot of Pleasant Street. The ground was rough and uneven, and a large amount of grading was required to be done before the foundation could be laid. When this had been partially done, and work upon the foundation was progressing, an unexpected obstacle presented itself in the shape of a spring of water bursting out with great force. It seemed for a time to defy all the efforts of the workmen. But the difficulty was apparently overcome, and work on the building went forward. In about a year from its beginning it was finished and put in operation. But the spring and the quicksand around it were destined to cause still more trouble. The dam was undermined and carried off, with a part of the factory.

A heavy loss was incurred, and the mill was delayed for several months.

Mr. Williston, however, set to work with his usual energy to repair the break, which he completed by winter. This time no attempt was made to build a dam in the old place, but it was constructed a short distance farther up the stream, and the water brought to the mill in a canal. But the list of disasters was not yet complete. In March, 1863, the water

burst through the bank of the canal, near the trunk which conveyed the water to the wheel. The delay was only for a few days; steam, which had been introduced, furnished the motive-power. Repairs on the dam, which at this time was rebuilt in the original place, required four or five months. By this time upward of \$100,000 had been expended. The capacity of the mill was afterward increased by large additions. The spindles number 11,000, giving employment to nearly 200 hands, and consuming 550,000 pounds of cotton a year.

The yarn spun is of the finest quality, equal to the best English. It is twisted under water. The machinery is of the best description.

Quite a village sprang up in the vicinity of the mill. The company, consisting then of Mr. Williston, J. Sutherland, and M. H. Leonard, soon had fifty or more tenements erected for employes. The increasing business demanded greater facilities, and preparation for the erection of a new factory commenced in the summer of 1865. On the 15th of August the first stone of the foundation was laid, and in four months the walls were up and the building covered.

"Mr. Williston had now undertaken the greatest business enterprise of his life. The manufacture of cotton yarns had resulted so favorably as to encourage a great enlargement of the business, and he was at that time vigorously pushing to completion a mill with a capacity of 20,000 spindles,—twice that of the first mill. It was to be run by steam,—a Corliss engine of 240-horse power. A corporation was formed, with the title 'The Williston Mills,' which had a paid-up capital of \$700,000. For a time, at least, it employed from 400 to 500 persons, with a pay-roll of \$9000 and a sales account of \$50,000 to \$60,000 per month, and owned a village of 160 tenements (mostly only two under one roof), a store, and a large boarding-house. To this enterprise Mr. Williston, who was the principal owner, gave the last years of his life, relinquishing to the hands of others the management of the industries of the upper village, in which he still retained his interest. His attempt in the new factory was to establish the manufacture of all grades of spool cotton for hand and machine sewing. With great energy and will he persevered in his undertaking, and for several years turned out thread in large quantities. But the competition was so sharp, and the difficulties and embarrassments of the work and of the times were so great, that the enterprise failed to be remunerative, and, indeed, was prosecuted at so heavy a loss as greatly to cripple Mr. Williston, and sadly to disappoint his hopes as to the amount of money he was able to leave behind him for educational purposes, although, as it was, his bequests were princely.

"At last he abandoned the manufacture of thread, and confined his efforts to the manufacture of cotton yarns. In this there has been better success. On account of the shrinkage of values and the ill success of the undertaking, the capital of the corporation was reduced to \$350,000, where it now stands."

If these mills were not as successful as he had hoped, yet they stand as the final enterprise of this distinguished man, a monument reared by himself, indicating his business pursuits in life, as Williston Seminary and the Payson church do his educational and religious aspirations. To these mills he devoted the last years of his life, driving every day as long as health permitted to the office, and displaying his wonted judgment and foresight in the management of his business. But the time came when all these enterprises passed into other hands. He died July 18, 1874. Over his grave may well rise the shaft of enduring granite, but he has a better memorial than that: modern Easthampton is his monument.

MILITARY.

A settlement having been made at Pascommuck about 1700, consisting of the five families already mentioned, that place became the scene of a fearful slaughter by the Indians in 1704. The following account is taken from a historical discourse delivered many years ago by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Northampton:

On the 13th of May, 1704, old style, the Indians attacked the village of Pascommuck. The inhabitants had been settled there only two or three years, the town having granted them their home-lots in 1699. The Indians had been to Merrimack River, but met with no success; they then directed their course toward Westfield, but Westfield River was so high they could not pass it. Some of the Indians had been at Northampton in a friendly manner the year before, and now informed their companions that there was a small village at Pascommuck where they might get provisions, for they were almost famished, and intended, as they afterward declared, to resign themselves up if they could obtain no food otherwise.

In the evening before the 13th of May, the Indians went upon Mount Tom

and observed the situation of the place. As the meadow was then covered by water, they supposed the village could be taken, and that no aid could come seasonably from the town on account of the intervening flood. The village consisted of only five families,—Samuel Janes, Deacon Benjamin Janes, John Searls, Moses Hutchinson, and Benoni Jones.

A little before daylight the Indians attacked the village. Benoni Jones' house, which stood on the lot where Nathaniel Kentfield afterward lived, was encompassed with pickets. The Indians procured flax and other combustibles and set them on fire, which was communicated to the house. A young woman named Patience Webb was awaked, and, looking out of the window, was shot through the head. The people surrendered, and all of the above families were killed or taken prisoners. Some of the prisoners were afterward rescued by the people from the town. These, commanded by Capt. Taylor, went round by Pomroy's meadow and met the Indians near Mount Tom, when a skirmish ensued, in which Capt. Taylor was killed.

The wife of Benjamin Janes was taken to the top of Pomeroy's Mountain, knocked on the head, and scalped. Our people found her in that situation, and, perceiving that she was still alive, brought her home, and she recovered and lived till she was more than eighty years of age. The wife of Moses Hutchinson was taken prisoner, but soon made her escape. John Searls' wife was also taken and severely wounded, but was afterward rescued from the Indians.

Benoni Jones' wife, and Elisha, the son of John Searls, were taken prisoners to Canada.

No other lives were known to have been taken by the Indians till 1724, when Nathaniel Edwards (2d) was shot a few rods south of the present residence of Samuel Phelps. It was supposed that he, in company with other men from Northampton, had come out to gather their crops from the Manhan meadows. Returning he was delayed, fell behind the others, and was shot and scalped. A negro lying close on the top of the load is said to have escaped, as the savages seem to have made no effort to take the team, and it traveled on after the killing of Mr. Edwards. At the top of the hill the negro unharnessed a horse and rode forward with the news.

From the present territory of Easthampton several volunteers joined in the old French war, so called, and were at the battle of Lake George, Sept. 8, 1755. Eliakim Wright, son of Stephen Wright, was among the killed. Lemuel Lyman, son of Benjamin Lyman, was saved from death by his bullet-pouch checking a ball that struck him. The pouch is now in the museum connected with the public library.

During the period of danger preceding the war of 1756 several houses in Easthampton were fortified in anticipation of a possible attack from the Indians, or from an attempt by the French to renew their old campaigns down the Connecticut Valley. The house of Joseph Bartlett, at the mills, Maj. Jonathan Clapp, on the Northampton Road, and Samuel Janes, at Pascommuck, were all fortified, but the strength of the fortifications was never tried. There was no attack made. Sergt. Corse refused to move into the fortified houses or go back to Northampton, declaring "he wasn't afraid of Indians or anything else." He barred up his own doors, and had a large dog with him. But one night some eight or ten savages surrounded the house; but of them thrust a gun through the door, which Corse seized and pulled away from him. He let out his dog; the Indians ran; but after this Corse went into Northampton each night, like the rest of the people.

There is no complete record of the names of Easthampton men who served in the Revolutionary war. The following are mentioned: Capt. Joseph Clapp, Quar.-Mast. Benjamin Clapp, Dr. Stephen Wood, and his sons Daniel and David, John Clapp, Benjamin Lyman, Jr., Stephen Wright, Jr., David Clapp, Levi Clapp, Eliakim Clark, Barzillai Brewer, and Willet Chapman.

Dr. Wood died in service at West Point. David Clapp did not return from the war, and his fate seems to have been unknown. Messrs. Brewer and Chapman both died in the army. Moses Gouch, from this town, also served through the war and returned. From the facts given in Lyman's centennial address, it appears proper to add Capt. David Lyman, Jonathan Janes, Samuel Judd, David Chapman and Joel Parsons, Phineas Clark, Zadoc Danks, Stephen Wright, the father of Samuel Brooks, and Daniel Braman.

Jonathan Clapp, Jr., though not belonging to the army, is

said to have locked his mill and hastened to Bennington when the approach of the British was made known through the Connecticut Valley, but he was too late for the battle. Maj. Jonathan Clapp was in command of the Western Massachusetts regiment, and was sick in Pittsfield at the time of the battle. Quar.-Mast. Benjamin was with him, and both chafed under their detention within sound of the guns.

Shays' Rebellion.—It is said that there were very few in Easthampton who sympathized in this affair. On the other hand, a company was sent to Springfield to assist the State forces. The officers were David Lyman, Captain, and Noah Janes, Lieutenant.

It is supposed that the following list comprises nearly all the others that went: Lemuel Lyman, Elijah Wright, Gideon Wright, Stephen Wright, Levi Clapp, Thaddeus Clapp, Eleazer Hannum, Justice Lyman, Eliakim Clark, Eleazer Clark, Enos Janes, Silas Brown, Arad Brown, Job Strong, Israel Phelps, and Zadoc Danks.

WAR OF 1812.

The warrant for a meeting July 6, 1812, contained the clause, "to see if the town will adopt any measures relating to a war with Great Britain."

Dea. Thaddeus Clapp was chosen moderator. Voted, to oppose a war with England.

Voted, the selectmen be a committee to send a memorial to Congress.

Voted, to send Dea. Thaddeus Clapp to the County Convention to be held at Northampton on the 14th of this month.

Voted, to delay the matter of paying the militia soldiers any money, or raising any until they are called for.

This seems to have been the only "war" meeting held during that struggle with England. But when Boston was supposed to be in danger, and a large force was called out for its defense, the following persons from Easthampton went and served in that *bloodless* campaign: John Alpress, Elisha Alvord, Worcester Avery, Levi Brown, George Clapp, James Clapp, Philip Clark, Gershom Danks, Stephen Hendrick, Moses Gouch, Luther Pomeroy, Spencer Pomeroy, Jesse Ring, Harris Wight, Collins Wood, Ebenezer Wood, Thaddeus Parsons, Jesse Coats.

Official Action by the Town during the Civil War, 1861-65.

—In 1861 the startling events at the South evoked an immediate response in Easthampton. At a town-meeting held April 30th, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, a large portion of the citizens of the United States are in open rebellion against the Government of the same, and the President of the United States has by proclamation called for a large force of volunteer soldiers to defend and vindicate the Government, and there is a strong probability of a still larger force being soon called for; and as we deem it to be the privilege as well as the duty of every good citizen and lover of his country to contribute in some way toward supporting the government from which he receives protection; therefore, in order to encourage the citizens of this town to volunteer their services in defense of our general government, be it

Resolved, That this town appropriate five thousand dollars for the purpose of equipping such volunteers as may be called into service, and for the relief of families and relatives dependent upon them for support.

This meeting was only *two weeks* after the surrender of Fort Sumter, and is believed to have been the earliest official action in this part of the State.

November 5th.—The town voted to pay State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law. The list shows that many volunteers went into the service during this year.

Aug. 11, 1862.—The town voted to pay the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to each of the twenty-one volunteers who have enlisted under the last call of the President. Voted, fifty dollars each to nine months' volunteers, to be increased by seventy-five dollars in case of enlistment for three years at the close of the nine months' service. August 27th, it was voted to add seventy-five dollars to the first fifty in the case of nine months' men.

In the fall of this year the formation of the 52d Regiment drew from this town a large number of citizens engaged in active business, descendants of the ancestral families of early times.

Aug. 17, 1863.—Voted, that the families of drafted men be put on the same footing as those of volunteers, with reference to State aid.

The contest still lingered with all its horrors, but every needed sacrifice was promptly and bravely made. The dead

were brought home for burial, and new men stepped forward to fill their places. Aug. 20, 1864, it was voted to raise and appropriate \$125 each for 34 men to complete the town's quota, and *that it be paid in gold or its equivalent*. This was in the dark days when Grant was delayed at Petersburg and Sherman at Atlanta.

It is stated in Schouler's history that Easthampton furnished 200 men for the war, which was a surplus of 18 over and above all demands; 5 were commissioned officers. The whole amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$30,367. The assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$924,567, and the population 1916. Amount of aid to families afterward refunded by the State, 1861, \$256.40; 1862, \$1600.05; 1863, \$1847.34; 1864, \$1601.24; 1865, \$1400; total, \$6705.03.

The spontaneous, unofficial action is worthy of honorable mention. Individuals, neighborhoods, sewing societies, town societies, one and all were at work for the absent. The children in the Sunday-schools gave liberally for the same purpose.

"The Society to Aid Sick and Wounded Soldiers" early in 1861 sent a box of supplies worth \$150 to the suffering in St. Louis, Mo. In 1863 the same society sent two barrels of clothing to the "contrabands," a name Gen. Butler has the credit of originating. Contributions were taken up in the churches, and the "factory-girls" gave \$200, all of which was

used to purchase materials to make into clothing, filling four large boxes. The barrels and boxes were estimated to be worth \$600. In 1864 the same society sent through the Christian Commission nine boxes filled with under-garments and other contributions. One large box was also sent to the freedmen, and one to the Union refugees in Cairo, Ill. The value of these eleven boxes was at least \$1000. In 1865 two boxes containing contributions valued at \$200 were sent to the front early in the spring. Other contributions were taken up in churches and Sunday-schools, the amounts not recorded, but all of which was given freely for this noble work. The Sabbath-school of the First Congregational Church gave during the war in cash and books probably \$150. Perhaps others did equally well in proportion to ability.

The following list is prepared from the adjutant-general's reports, from "Lyman's History of Easthampton," aided by further inquiry among the veterans themselves now living in Easthampton. It is designed to include every man who was a resident of Easthampton and went into the army, together with a few others who may be properly mentioned in recounting the military services of Easthampton. Mere recruits hired abroad, in Boston or elsewhere, are not intended to be given, except as they may have lost their lives in the service of the town. The list has been revised by Lafayette Clapp.

SOLDIERS' RECORD, WAR OF 1861-65.

Calvin L. Strong, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. B; trans. to 52d, Nov. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Frederick C. Colton, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. C; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 James T. Graves, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. C; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Benjamin M. Smith, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. C; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; clerk in Q. M. Dept. for a time.
 Whitney F. Alvord, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Lyman H. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Charles L. Boehm, enl. Nov. 18, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Frank L. Boehm, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 George M. Clapp, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Wm. E. Clapp, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Lewis Clapp, 1st lieut., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Charles L. Webster, sergt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died July 19, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La. A march of fifty-three miles in twenty-four consecutive hours had just been made, which caused his sickness.
 Newton Wood, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John W. Lyman, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Clinton Bates, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died in the service. He had carried his own and a sick comrade's knapsack—a double load—for a long, weary march, commencing March 13, 1863.
 Stephen W. Pierce, musician, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 James H. Clark, enl. May 25, 1861, 2d Inf., Co. G; disch. Aug. 14, 1863, for disability, as given in the adjt.-general's reports. He died of fever in the hospital at Alexandria, Aug. 14, 1864, and his remains were brought home for burial. He was in the Shenandoah campaign under Banks; Antietam, under McClellan; Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He and Roland S. Williston were the first men who volunteered from Easthampton.
 Oran D. Saxton, May 25, 1861, 2d Inf., Co. K; disch. April 24, 1862, for disability.
 Wm. G. Taylor, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Lorenzo D. Trask, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Lewis P. Wait, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died Nov. 2, 1862, at Easthampton, Mass.; having been in camp but fifteen days and returning home upon a furlough, he was taken sick and died.
 Enoch E. Wood, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Samuel K. Matthews, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Lucius E. Parsons, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Herbert W. Pomeroy, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died Jan. 28, 1863, at Plaquemine, La., of typhoid fever.
 Wm. W. Poole, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Alfred S. Shaw, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. April 29, 1863, for disability.
 George W. Shaw, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edwin E. Janes, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Charles W. Johnson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John G. Keppel, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Albert A. Lyman, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Charles H. Lyman, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Daniel W. Lyman, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La., in the attack on the fort; body not brought away, but buried where he fell.
 Edmund W. Clark, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Lewis S. Clark, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Charles W. Dawes, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Edward M. Ferry, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 S. Williston Graves, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Joseph K. Hull, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Justus Lyman, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 17, 1864; to 1st lieut. June 5, 1864; to capt. May 15, 1865; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, May 16, '64; disch. June 26, '65.
 John H. Judd, sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1863; to 1st lieut. May 17, 1864; must. out March 21, 1865; taken at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, and was a prisoner for nine months; then escaped from Charlotte, N. C.

George P. Clark, sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Wm. F. Bly, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. June 26, 1865; Bly was first counted on the quota of Springfield; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. to re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. Jan. 2, 1864, on the quota of Easthampton.
 Thomas Bolton, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Henry Braman, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; disch. May 22, 1865.
 Alvan W. Clark, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; died at Andersonville.
 Oliver A. Clark, enl. July 21, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; died June 27, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
 Lafayette Clapp, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; most of the time in hospital service; at Foster General Hospital, Newbern, N. C., from May 21, 1863, to Aug. 8, 1864; then detailed as clerk in the office of Superintendent of White Refugees, Dept. of N. C., until disch., Sept. 27, 1864, and afterward as civilian in same capacity until May 25, 1865.
 Wm. P. Derby, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864; had held an appointment in the post-office at Newbern, N. C., during his term of enlistment.
 Edward Merrigan, enl. Feb. 3, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; disch. June 7, 1865.
 Charles Morganweek, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Patrick Murphy, enl. July 21, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; disch. May 22, 1865.
 Ezra O. Spooner, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; died Aug. 4, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
 Frederick P. Stone, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; died Jan. 9, 1865, at Andersonville, Ga.
 Spencer C. Wood, enl. July 21, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; unaccounted for in adjt.-general's report of volunteers, 1868, vol. ii. page 527; Spencer C. Wood never had a discharge; has tried to get one since the close of the war, but never succeeded in getting the attention his case deserved from the War Department; there was no stain upon his record as a soldier.
 Thomas Barbour, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 27th Inf., Co. B; taken prisoner at Southwest Creek; paroled May 26, 1865; disch. June 26, 1865.

Charles Walker, enl. Dec. 14, 1863, 27th Inf., Co. C; disch. June 26, 1865.

Charles B. Hendrick, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. K; disch. Jan., 1862, for disability.

Charles D. Fish, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.

George A. Hill, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.

Sylvester S. Hooper, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863; a prisoner for several months at Andersonville, having been taken at Drury's Bluff; disch. June 21, 1865.

Lyman A. Howard, enl. July 21, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; disch. April 10, 1865.

Elisha C. Lyman, enl. July 26, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. A; died Dec. 26, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.; his remains were brought home for burial.

Thaddeus A. Lyman, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Oct. 17, 1862, for disability.

Fordyce A. Rust, 1st sergt., enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 20, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.

Charles S. Rust, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 31st Inf.; must. as q.m.-sergt. Feb. 14, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. April 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. Feb. 3, 1864; re-enl. April 12, 1864; acting brigade quartermaster of cavalry under Gen. Lucas for a time; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.

John L. Ross, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B.

Amasa Bruman, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. March 21, 1863, for disability; he also had three sons in the army,—a patriotic record.

Joseph U. Braman, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.

Leonard Braman, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.

Egbert J. Clapp, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. June 18, 1864; to 2d lieut. June 7, 1865; disch. Sept. 9, 1865; he was in the battles of the Red River campaign, and the campaign against Mobile.

Albert H. Ford, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1865, serving nearly four years.

Martin S. Dodge, must. as corp., Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; re-enl. and pro. to sergt., March 27, 1864; disch. Sept. 26, 1865.

John Leavitt, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; re-enl. and pro. to sergt., Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.

William Newton, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; re-enl. and pro. to corp., Feb. 17, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.

James F. Mahar, musician, enl. Feb. 16, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Feb. 14, 1864, to re-enl., and served through till Sept. 9, 1865.

Theodore Battlett, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. June 22, 1862, for disability.

Samuel D. Gould, enl. Feb. 15, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. B; he had re-enl. at the end of his first term; wounded at Pleasant Hill; he served nearly four years in all; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.

William Hickey, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; killed April 13, 1863, at the battle of Camp Bisland, La.

Almon S. Ludden, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. June 1, 1862, for disability.

Ansel Packard, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. to re-enl., Feb. 14, 1864.

Wilbur H. Purdy, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. April 9, 1862, for disability.

Henry V. Rich, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. June 18, 1862, for disability.

Allen Wright, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Dec. 21, 1861, for disability.

Richard Wright, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Feb. 19, 1862, for disability.

Daniel Franzer, enl. Nov. 26, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. G; disch. to re-enl., Feb. 15, 1864 (Northampton).

Daniel Granger, enl. Nov. 26, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. G; unaccounted for in adjt.-general's report of volunteers, vol. ii. page 650.

William S. Bryant, enl. Jan. 16, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. H; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.

Chauncey R. Hendrick, enl. Jan. 2, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. H; disch. June 30, 1862, for disability, and died Sept. 11, 1862.

Charles A. Braman, enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. D; disch. Jan. 10, 1865, for disab.; wounded in Louisiana.

Andrew J. Ferrell, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.

Alpheus W. Parsons, sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. April 14, 1863, for disab.

Andrew J. Hill, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.

Marshall Blythe, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.

Henry B. Chapman, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. Feb. 7, 1863, for disab.; died at Easthampton, Sept. 29, 1864.

Charles H. Clark, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans. April 15, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.

David Fahey, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.

Henry Graves, Jr., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.

Daniel W. Kane, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; died Dec. 16, 1862, Stafford Court-House, Va., of typhoid fever, and was buried there.

Gilbert Sandy, enl. Feb. 18, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. C; disch. Aug. 7, 1865, by order of War Department; a prisoner at Andersonville nine or ten months; a hired recruit; name given because he suffered at Andersonville.

Henry Shattuck, enl. Aug. 25, 1863, 22d Inf., Co. H; killed June 18, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

Robert Risk, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 24th Inf., Co. C; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.

Frank Lamar, enl. May 13, 1864, 19th Inf.; unassigned recruit, and unaccounted for in adjt.-general's report of volunteers, 1868, vol. ii. page 329.

John O'Brien, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 11th Inf., Co. H; disch. July 14, 1865.

Henry L. Ferry, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. I; disch. Nov. 14, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. in 31st and served through the time of the regt.

Edwin Fahey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. B; missed in action, May 10, 1864; prisoner nine months at Andersonville.

John Kinloch, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. F; disch. to re-enl., Feb. 17, 1864; taken prisoner twice, confined six months at Salisbury; disch. June 17, 1865.

Asa D. Strong, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; trans., Feb. 18, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.

John White, enl. July 28, 1863, 2d H. Art., Co. A; died of yellow fever, Oct. 23, 1864, at Newbern, N. C.

Luther L. Wright, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. April 30, 1863, for disab.

Patrick McNamee, enl. Feb. 18, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Elmer J. Hardy, enl. March 10, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. I; died of wounds May 7, 1864; a recruit from abroad; lost his life in service for the town.

Wm. H. Turner (Lyman's History).

Ralph Burnett (Lyman's History).

James S. Tencellent, 10th Conn.

John Reagan, farrier, enl. Co. B, 3d N. Y. Cav.; disch. for disab. brought on by severe exposure, Sept. 30, 1862.

Augustus M. Clapp, enl. at the age of fifteen years and ten months in Co. K, 85th Ohio Cav., for three months; was also in Co. C, 88th Ohio; was engaged in the pursuit of Morgan's guerrillas and in guarding rebel prisoners; re-enl. in 3d Ohio Cav. He was in one engagement where, though unknown to him at the time, his oldest brother was among the rebel forces. He died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., of typhoid fever, March 9, 1863.

Dr. F. C. Greene, served with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign, and suffered severely in the swamps of Chickahominy.

John G. Hennessy, enl. 1864, 5th N. H.

Justin W. Chapin, belonged to a New York regt.; captured and confined at Andersonville seven months.

Thomas Connolly, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Navy; as-

signed to the "Monongahela," and served under Farragut.

John Quinn, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Navy; assigned to the "Tennessee."

John Donovan, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Navy; assigned to the "Patapsco."

Salmon H. Lyman, enl. 1861, Anderson Zouaves, N. Y., Co. A; was in the battle of Williamsburg; soon after was taken sick, removed to New York, and died at Davis Island Hospital, Aug. 25, 1862. His remains were buried in Easthampton with military honors, Sept. 18, 1862.

Roland S. Williston, sergt., enl. May 25, 1861, 2d Mass., Co. G; died from wounds received at Cedar Mountain.

Charles Tencellent, enl. 1861, 7th Conn.; died of wounds received at Olustee, Fla.

Henry Lyman, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 27th Regt., Co. A; died Aug. 5, 1863; remains brought home for burial.

Gustavus W. Peabody, enl. 10th Regt., Co. I, June 21, 1861; served through his term; wounded at Salem Heights; trans. March 15, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.

Edward H. Graves, enl. 10th Regt., June 21, 1861; probably served out his term; pro. to q.m.-sergt., Oct., 1861.

Rufus Burl.

Daniel Gallagher, enl. in 9th Conn.

Patrick Ryan, enl. in 9th Conn.

Alvan W. Clark, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 1st Wis. Bat. L. Art.; disch. March 10, 1863.

Charles M. Rensselaer, enl. 54th Regt., Co. C; wounded in battle; taken prisoner; died at Andersonville, June 8, 1864. The only colored man who enlisted from Easthampton; he desired to enlist at first, but was not allowed to; joined the army as soon as the government received colored men; was a native of Easthampton.

Michael Fitzgerald, enl. 1864, 82d N. Y.; wounded at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864; disch. June 15, 1865.

Hugo Oberempe, enl. June 5, 1861, 5th Conn. Regt.; taken prisoner, confined a month at Belle Isle, exchanged, and had a long after-service under Banks, Hooker, and Sherman; was wounded at Peach-Tree Creek; disch. June, 1865. One of "Sherman's Bummers."

Franklin R. Hoyt, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 1st Mass. Cav., Co. F; disch. Oct. 10, 1864.

James H. Newton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 1st Mass. Cav., Co. G; was in the service about two years.

Alonzo S. King, enl. fall of 1862, Navy; assigned to the "Henry Hudson," and served one year upon the coast of Florida.

Wm. A. Bartlett, enl. Co. D, 37th Regt., Aug. 30, 1862 (Westhampton); trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.

Albert S. Gove, enl. spring of 1861, Anderson Zouaves, N. Y.; served full term; disch.

Richard Goodsell, enl. spring of 1861, Anderson Zouaves, N. Y.; served through; disch.

John Tencellent, enl. in 55th Mass. and 7th Conn.

Frank Thornton, enl. in 55th Mass.

John Howard, enl. in 55th Mass.

Robert Fale, enl. in 15th Bat.

—Morey.

To this record may properly be added the following names, not belonging directly to Easthampton,—three sons of Joseph Alvord, who removed to Bement, Ill., before the war:

Joseph C. Alvord, lieut., enl. 1861, 21st Ill.; killed at the battle of Murfreesboro', Dec. 30, 1862.

Oscar L. Alvord, enl. 54th Ill.; taken sick in camp of typhoid fever; returned home, but died in a few days.

Harrison M. Alvord, enl. 73d Ill.; served through the war.

Henry H. Smith, son of Rev. Hervey Smith, of Easthampton; in a printing-office in Georgia when the war broke out. When ordered to leave the State or join the army, he went to North Carolina. Attempting to come North at a later period, he was captured, robbed,



Edmund A. Sawyer

kept at Richmond and Andersonville twenty months or more, finally exchanged, and came home; received an appointment in the provost marshal's office, New York; afterward enlisted; drilled five months or more; thrown from his horse; injured; discharged. A career of patriotic suffering.

Gen. George C. Strong. He passed his early years with his uncle, A. L. Strong, of Easthampton; was educated at Williston Seminary, admitted to West Point, and graduated there with high honors in 1857, taking the rank of commander of the battalion of cadets. His services in the war which followed so soon after his gradu-

ation were of a long and distinguished character. Having passed through many dangers, been promoted repeatedly, and honored with appointments of great responsibility, he fell at the head of his column mortally wounded in the attack upon Fort Wagner, and died July 30, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. EDMUND HOUGHTON SAWYER,

son of Ezra Sawyer and Eliza Houghton, was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 16, 1821. His father was born in Sterling, Mass., July 22, 1794, and his mother in Lancaster, Mass., May 22, 1794. The rudiments of his education were obtained at the common schools in Lancaster, where his boyhood was passed, and he subsequently attended the Derby Academy at Hingham. His father discovered in young Sawyer those elements which, if properly developed, would result in rendering him a thorough business-man, and in 1836 arranged for him to enter the large mercantile establishment of Abraham Holman, in Bolton, Mass., as a clerk. Here he remained five years, and rose step by step from "boy-of-all-work" to the position of chief clerk of the establishment. At the age of twenty he left Bolton, and, after spending a few months in the vicinity of Boston, went to Brattleboro', Vt., and engaged with Williston & Tyler in the wholesale hardware, drug, and grocery business, which he pursued with success for a period of eight years, when he was induced by the late Samuel Williston to join him in the manufacture and sale of woven elastic rubber goods in Easthampton.

In 1850 the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company was incorporated for the manufacture of elastic fabrics, with a capital of \$100,000, since increased to \$300,000, and Mr. Sawyer has been a director, the treasurer, and general agent from its organization to the present time. These positions require his attention as superintendent of the manufacturing department in Easthampton and the selling department, with a store, in New York City.

In addition to his active management of the business of the Nashawannuck Company, he has been called to assist in various enterprises in and out of Easthampton, always discharging the duties of the various positions with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of those interested. He is director in the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company; the Gas Company; director, president, and treasurer of the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company; director in the Williston Mills. In the latter company he was director, treasurer, and general agent from 1871 to 1875. He was called to these positions by Mr. Williston, who found that these mills, through the advice and management of others, were rapidly losing money, and in two years after Mr. Sawyer assumed the management they were rescued from disaster and placed upon a sound foundation.

At the death of Mr. Williston the will made Mr. Sawyer one of the executors, and being the only resident executor, except Mrs. Williston, whose age prevented her from active service, the labor of settling this vast estate of over \$1,000,000 devolved mainly upon Mr. Sawyer, through whose management, aided by the wise counsel and sympathy of his other co-executors, M. F. Dickinson, Jr., Esq., of Boston, and A. L. Williston, Esq., of Northampton, the legacies and debts, save one, have been paid, and a handsome gain realized on the inventory as taken soon after his death.

Mr. Sawyer was prominent and active in the organization of the First National Bank of Easthampton, and has been a director since its organization. He has also for many years been a director in the First National Bank of Northampton, and president and trustee of the Easthampton Savings-Bank.

He has been appointed and elected to, and now holds, positions as follows: trustee of Northampton Lunatic Hospital since 1864; trustee of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary since 1873; trustee of Williston Seminary since 1867; and is now treasurer of the same.

Mr. Sawyer has ever manifested a decided interest in the welfare of Easthampton, and was the original mover in the establishment of the Public Library Association, and has contributed more time and money to its maintenance than any other one person. He has always commanded the respect and esteem of the citizens of the town for which he has done so much, and has officiated as justice of the peace a long time, and notary public since 1864. In addition to the various town offices held by Mr. Sawyer, he was elected Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1866 from the First Hampshire District, and Senator from Hampshire County in 1867 and 1868.

Politically, he is a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party,—never, however, a partisan, caring more for the triumph of right principles and the election of good men than for party or personal gain. He was active during the Rebellion, and gave largely in time and money toward the preservation of our free institutions. He was also one of the originators of and active in the movement that sent Hon. Julius H. Seelye, now president of Amherst College, to Congress.

The same activity manifests itself with Mr. Sawyer in religious matters as in the management of his multifarious secular duties. He has been a member of the Payson Orthodox Congregational Church since its organization, and for the same time member of the choir, of which, a portion of the time, he has had charge. He has been deacon of the church a number of years, superintendent of the Sunday-school, etc. Amherst College, in 1878, bestowed upon him the degree of Master of Arts (A.M.). His business relations have been of an extensive character, and he has twice visited Europe on business,—once in 1859, and again in 1861.

Mr. Sawyer has been twice married,—first to Mary A. Farnsworth, of Brattleboro', Oct. 4, 1848. She died May 3, 1851, leaving one son, Henry Hovey, born Sept. 11, 1849. He is a graduate of Williston Seminary and Amherst College, and is now in business with his father, as secretary of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sawyer's second marriage occurred May 4, 1853, to Sarah J. Hinckley, of Norwich, N. Y. Their family consists of three children, viz., William Brewster, born Nov. 22, 1854; he is a graduate of Williston Seminary, Amherst College, and Harvard Medical School; Edward H. Hinckley, born Nov. 17, 1862, is now a student in Williston Seminary; Mary, born Jan. 28, 1866, now attending the village school.

Mr. Sawyer is essentially a self-made man, and his life has been one of steady and active devotion to business. His great success has been the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistently in accordance with his convictions.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

SAMUEL WILLISTON

was born in Easthampton, June 17, 1795. He was the son of Rev. Payson Williston, of Easthampton, who was the son of Rev. Noah Williston, of West Haven, Conn., who had four children,—two sons, both of whom were ministers, and two daughters, both of whom were ministers' wives. On his father's side he was own cousin to Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., of Braintree, and so akin, not only to the Willistons and Storrses, but to the Paysons, the Stronges, the Elys, and the other illustrious clergymen whose names Prof. Park has recently woven like a garland about the brow of the Braintree pastor. His mother, Mrs. Sarah Birdseye Williston, was also the daughter of a Connecticut clergyman, Rev. Nathan Birdseye, of Stratford.

His parents and grandparents were all remarkable for their longevity. His father lived to the age of ninety-three, and his father to the age of seventy-seven; his mother to the age of eighty-two, and her father to his one hundred and third year.

His father's family consisted of six children, five of whom arrived at adult ages. Of his two brothers, one was Deacon J. P. Williston, of Northampton, the reformer and philanthropist, whose humane and Christian charities, beginning at home, compassed the globe, dropping like the rain and distilling like the dew on the dry and thirsty land. The other, Deacon N. B. Williston, president of a bank in Brattleboro', Vt., a man of like spirit with his brothers, is the only surviving member of the family. Of his two sisters, one was the wife of J. D. Whitney, Esq., of Northampton, and the mother of the distinguished professor of that name; the other was the mother of the late Mrs. Dr. Adams, of Boston.

Samuel, though the third child that was born to his parents, was the oldest son that grew up to manhood. The trials and triumphs of his education and his early business, and the story of his marriage, constitute a romance in real life of rare interest and pathos. He began to go to school very young, and attended the district school in his native place, summer and winter, till he was ten years old; then in the winter only till he was sixteen, at which age his *schooling*, as it was called,—that is, his instruction in the common school, which then scarcely extended beyond reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic,—ceased altogether. He began to work on a farm at the early age of ten, in the absence of his father on a missionary tour of three months in the State of New York. This first work was done on the farm, and under the direction of a good deacon in his father's church, Deacon Solomon Lyman, whose memory he always held in high esteem and veneration. After this he worked on a farm every summer till he was sixteen, sometimes on his father's, sometimes for some of his parishioners, and the last of these summers out of town in Westhampton, where his wages were seven dollars a month.

After he ceased going to school, he studied to some extent privately with his father, though only in the winter, for he was obliged to work in the summer. He loved study and longed for a liberal education. But he saw no way in which he could obtain the requisite means. He therefore went into a clothier's shop belonging to a brother-in-law in Rochester, Vt., where he labored the greater part of two winters, till he became master of the art to such an extent that he was intrusted with the charge of the shop. Meanwhile, he lost no time, spent his evenings in reading, and made the most of all the means of self-education within his reach. His desire for a better education being thus increased, on his return from Vermont, late in the winter of 1813-14, he entered Westfield Academy. But his funds were exhausted before he had completed a single term, and he came home again to study with his father. Still encouraged by his teachers and his parents, that where there was a will there was a way, and that some way would be found for him yet to go through college, he now began to study Latin, which he pursued first with his father

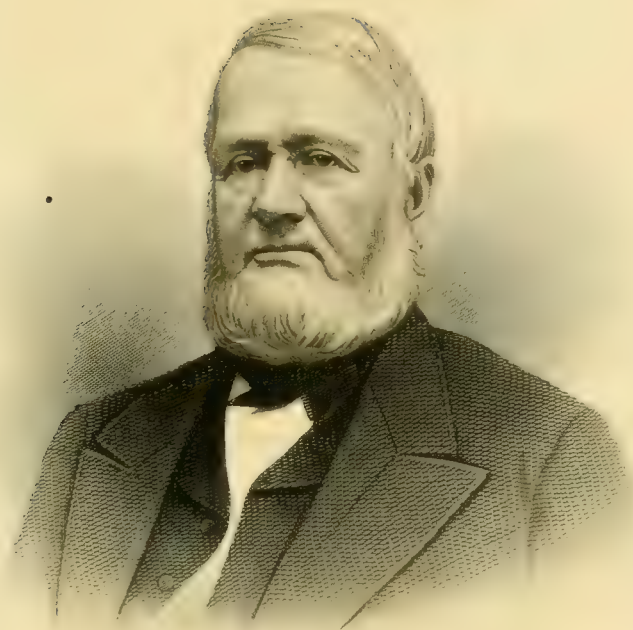
and then with Rev. Mr. Gould, of Southampton. In the summer of 1814, learning that there were funds at Andover for the aid of indigent students, and attracted by the excellence of the institution, he went to Phillips Academy, then under the principal charge of Rev. John Adams, and enjoying the instructions also of Mr. Hawes, afterward Dr. Hawes, of the Centre Church in Hartford, Conn. He excelled in his studies. He went up at a step from the "Epitome of Sacred History," over the class in "Viri Romæ," to the class in "Selectæ Sacris et Profanis," and on examination at the close of his first term he was placed upon the foundation as a charity scholar. Now he had reached a point from which he thought he could see the goal of his ambition, a college education. Now he was satisfied, and regarded his fortune as made, or at least quite secure. But severer trials awaited him. He had not been there a year when his eyesight failed him, and he was obliged to leave. For two years now, from the spring of 1815 to that of 1817, he vibrated between labor on the farm and a clerkship in a store, passing the larger part of the time in the store, but with intervals of two or three months on the farm, suffering all the while from weakness, inflammation, and incessant pain in the eyes, till at length he gave up all hope of being or doing anything that could satisfy his ambition. He made up his mind—this is the way in which he was in the habit of speaking of it—that he must be a farmer, and a poor man at that. These years, however, were by no means lost to him. In the store of Justin Ely, of West Springfield, and still more in the large wholesale establishment of Francis Child, of New York City, with whom he spent a year, he was acquiring that knowledge of men and things, and forming those ideas and habits of business, which were afterward to be of such essential service to him in the management of his own affairs. Moreover, it was during this period, under the discipline of repeated disappointments and sore trials, accompanied by the effectual teaching of the Holy Spirit, that he began life anew as a Christian, and after a severe inward struggle, which began soon after leaving Andover, and ended in submission and peace just before going to New York, he consecrated himself publicly to the service of God as a member of the Presbyterian church under the pastoral care of Rev. Dr. Spring.

In the spring of 1817, at the age of twenty-two, he came back to his father and proposed to him to go into the farming business; the father to furnish the farm and the capital, and the son to manage it and do the work. The father reluctantly consented, invested some four or five hundred dollars from his father's estate in the purchase of land, taking the deed of it in his own name, and then borrowed money for the purchase of more land and implements of husbandry. Thus unpromising was the commencement of Mr. Williston's business life, without capital, almost without anything that he could call his own, and having run his father in debt for the very tools with which he was to do his work. He continued to follow farming as his business four years, enlarging the farm and extending the business, varying it also by raising sheep and growing fine wool, till he became, for that place and those times, quite a large farmer and wool-grower. He worked on the farm himself, however, only in the summer. In the winter he betook himself to that unfailing resource of intelligent and aspiring youth of both sexes in Yankee land, teaching school.

In the spring of 1822 (May 27th) he was married to Miss Emily Graves, daughter of Elnathan Graves, a respectable farmer in moderate circumstances, in the neighboring town of Williamsburg.

He still taught one year, after being married, in the central district school in Easthampton, thus making five winters in all, besides the entire year of his teaching in Springfield. Meanwhile, the farming business went on, enlarging, as we have said, and on the whole prospering. But he was obliged to run in debt at the outset. This debt was still further in-





Samuel Wilson



Herbert Gustav Knight

creased for the sake of enlarging the business. He had invested in land and sheep eighteen hundred dollars, most of which was borrowed capital. His first crop of wool was lost through the failure of the purchaser. Two or three hundred dollars a year was all that could be saved for repairing this loss and reducing this burden of indebtedness. Mrs. Williston has remarked that at this time it was a daily subject of prayer at the domestic altar that God would open to him ways and means by which he might obtain a competence for himself and family. And now, at length,—doubtless in answer to those very prayers, and as the result, too, of the severe discipline to which he had been subjected,—the way was to be opened. And the relief was to come through the wife whom God had given him to be not only his companion and helpmeet in general, but his wise counselor and his good genius in that very thing which he had so often made a subject of special prayer. Mrs. Williston had never felt able to keep the help she needed in housekeeping, nor to give what she wished in aid of charitable objects. While looking about for relief and enlargement in these particulars, she found that her mother had been in the habit of making covered buttons for her own family, and a small surplus for sale to others. She took up the business at once on a somewhat larger scale. The first package of buttons which she made she took to Mr. David Whitney, of Northampton (long the treasurer of the Hampshire County Missionary Society), as a contribution of the first-fruits to the cause of missions; and President Humphrey, happening in about that time, became the first purchaser. Little did he or she think that there was the germ of Williston Seminary and Williston College.

The second package was sent to Arthur Tappan, of New York, who immediately contracted for twenty-five gross at two dollars a gross. Fifty dollars! Never in all their subsequent wealth did they feel so rich as when they received that order from the firm of Arthur Tappan. The first buttons Mrs. Williston made with her own hands. Then she employed other hands to work for her in the house. Next she began to give out buttons to be made in neighboring families. Mr. Williston soon perceived that here was a field of enterprise wider and more promising than farming, and that instead of making her time and toil merely subsidiary to his work, he might better make his minister to hers. It was in 1826, when he was already more than thirty years of age, that the beginning was made of this new undertaking. In 1827 he went to New York, found customers, received orders, and went back to extend his business. Soon he went in like manner to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, and established agencies in all the principal cities of the United States. The business grew rapidly, and it was only a short time before he had more than a thousand families at work making buttons for him, through all that circle of towns, thirty or forty miles in diameter, of which Easthampton was the centre. Auxiliary to the button business, he opened a store, and for a number of years carried on quite a large business, for the country, in the sale of dry goods, his first clerk being Mr. Knight, and Mrs. Williston his first bookkeeper.

The manufacture went on in this way by hand, employing thousands of busy and skillful fingers in a constantly-extending circle of private families, and rewarding their industry with a corresponding increase of the comforts and elegances of life, for ten or a dozen years, when Providence opened the way for a still greater improvement and enlargement. In one of his visits to New York, Mr. Williston found there some buttons of English manufacture, made without thread, without needle, and, I had almost said, without fingers,—in short, manifestly made by machinery. He took these buttons to the Messrs. Joel and Josiah Hayden, who were then just beginning to be known as ingenious and enterprising mechanics in Williamsburg, and proposed to furnish the capital, sell the goods, and divide the profits equally if they would discover

the process, get up the machinery, and manufacture the buttons. They entered with characteristic zeal and energy upon the experiment, and worked on patiently with hands and brains for years before their labors were crowned with complete success. It was a full year before they could make a button. When they had succeeded to some extent, they derived great assistance from a colored man who had been an employé in an English factory and knew the machinery and the process.

The perfecting of this machinery, and the successful carrying on of the manufacture, made the fortunes of both parties. It was the making—it was at least the beginning—of Easthampton. It has since done the same service for Easthampton.

It was when he was a little over forty that Mr. Williston began to lay "foundations" and build not only for himself, but for his native town, and for the larger public. In 1837 he bore a prominent part in the erection of the house of worship now occupied by the First Church in Easthampton. In 1841 he established Williston Seminary. In 1843 he built his own house. Early in 1845 he founded the Williston professorship of rhetoric and oratory in Amherst College. Later in the same year he spent six months in traveling in Europe. In the winter of 1846-47 he founded the Graves professorship—now the Williston professorship—of Greek, and one-half of the Hitchcock professorship of natural theology and geology in Amherst College, thus making in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars, which he had already given for permanent foundations in that institution.

It was in 1847 that he removed his business from Easthampton to Easthampton.

Mr. Williston has filled not a few posts of honor and trust. He was a member of the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1841, and a member of the Senate in 1842 and 1843. He was elected to the Legislature as an anti-slavery Whig, and might doubtless have continued to occupy and adorn public life if he had not, after three years' legislative service, declined a re-election. In politics he has always been known as belonging to the school of progress and reform.

While a member of the Legislature, in 1841, he was chosen by that body a trustee of Amherst College. For thirty-three years, and throughout one entire generation, he has not only been a member of the corporation, but during the larger part of these years a member also of the Prudential Committee, and often of special committees on buildings and business matters of the utmost importance, and until the recent failure of his health he was from principle an unfailing attendant of ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the board, and unsparing not only of his money, of which he gave during his life a hundred and fifty thousand dollars from time to time as it was wanted, and would do the most good, but also of his time, which, for a man of business and wealth, it is often far more difficult to give than money. For the same number of years he has been not only trustee, but president of the trustees, of Williston Seminary, and with only two exceptions—the one occasioned by sickness, and the other by absence from the country—he has presided in all the meetings. He has been the acting treasurer also of the seminary, and has watched over all its external and internal affairs with the same wise and careful personal supervision which he has given to his business. Appointed by the Governor and Council one of the first trustees of the State Reform School, when that office was no sinecure, he was of great service in erecting buildings, improving the farm, and inaugurating the institution. He was one of the first trustees of Mount Holyoke Seminary, of which he helped to lay the foundations, and in which he ever felt a lively interest. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and for many years as constant in attendance on its meetings as he was in contributions to its funds.

The business corporations, manufacturing companies, banks,

railways, gas and water-power companies in Easthampton, Northampton, Holyoke, and elsewhere, in which he was a leading corporator, and usually president, are too numerous to mention.

Mr. Williston's domestic life was marked by great trials as well as great blessings, and had a most important bearing on his character and history. For four years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Williston lived without children. In 1831 they lost two children, then three and a half and one and a half years old, by scarlet fever. In 1837 they were called to experience the same deep affliction again in the loss, and by the same disease, of two children who had reached the age respectively of five and a half and three and a half.

With his high intellectual endowments he united that integrity and fidelity to all his engagements which alone can inspire confidence, and therefore which alone can insure lasting prosperity.

Mr. Williston died July, 1874.

The aggregate of his charities in his lifetime must have exceeded a million of dollars. His will provides for the distribution of from one-half to three-quarters of a million more. Considerably more than half of this magnificent sum he gave to two institutions.

HORATIO GATES KNIGHT,

son of Sylvester and Rachel Lyman Knight, was born in Easthampton, Mass., March 24, 1819. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where he was educated at the common and select schools. In 1841 he commenced business as a partner of the late Samuel Williston in Easthampton, and continued in business with him more than thirty years. During this time Mr. Knight resided at Easthampton, although having a mercantile house in New York City.

In political matters he has affiliated with the Whig and Republican parties. He has ever manifested a decided interest in the political issues of the day, and has held many offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens. In addition to holding various town offices, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1852-53, Massachusetts Senate in 1858-59, Massachusetts Executive Council in 1868-69, and was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in the years 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878.

He was chosen as a delegate to the convention that first nominated President Lincoln at Chicago, and to the convention that nominated President Grant the second time at Philadelphia. He was appointed by Gov. Andrew in 1862 "commissioner to superintend the drafting of militia;" by Gov. Washburn in 1873 as "Massachusetts commissioner to the Vienna Exposition;" and by Gov. Talbot in 1879 as "member of the Massachusetts Board of Education."

He is president of the First National Bank of Easthampton; president of the National Button Company of Easthampton; president of the India-Rubber Thread Company of Easthampton; president of the Northampton Institution for Savings; director or trustee of various other corporations or institutions in Easthampton and Northampton; trustee of Williams College, Williamstown; and trustee of Williston Seminary, Easthampton.

He was married in New York City, Sept. 28, 1841, to Mary Ann Huntoon. Their children have been as follows: Alice, Lucy, Mary, Horatio Williston, Charles Huntoon, Russell Wright, and Frederick Allen.

During the rebellion Gov. Knight was very active in promoting enlistment, and spent much time and money in filling the quotas of this section and aiding soldiers' families. He has ever taken a deep interest in the prosperity of his native

town, and every movement looking toward the welfare of town, county, or State has received his earnest support.

EDWIN R. BOSWORTH

was born March 16, 1826, in Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass. In the same town his grandfather, Peleg Bosworth, lived and died. His father, Peleg Bosworth, a prominent contractor and builder, was born in the same town in 1778, and died in 1829. His mother was Susanna, daughter of Chase Rounds, of Rehoboth. Edwin R. was the youngest of twelve children, and passed his boyhood at home on the farm, attending the district school during the winter. When he was seventeen years of age, in 1843, he left home and went to Providence, R. I., where for two years he worked, learning the business of a carpenter and joiner. In 1845 went to Fall River, Mass., and remained there one year. In 1846 he removed to Palmer, Mass., and worked as a journeyman until 1850, when he commenced business for himself as a carpenter and builder. During this period, with others, he built the Baptist church and the New London and Northern Railroad depot. In 1854 he discontinued business in Palmer, and spent a portion of that year in travel, looking over the West, with the intention of finding a suitable place for his business. Failing in this, he returned to Massachusetts, and in the summer of 1855 was in Amherst superintending the erection of the fine Appleton Cabinet building, and at that time the elegant residence of Prof. Tuckerman, of Amherst College. In 1855 he removed to Easthampton, where he still resides, and has witnessed the remarkable growth of that town. At the time of his arrival this had just begun, and he was soon recognized as an honest and thorough builder. Important contracts were given him, and from that day he has been prominently identified with the building interests of this and other towns; was superintendent, builder, and assistant architect of the town-hall of Easthampton; builder of the Methodist church, the gymnasium, and North Hall of Williston Seminary; architect and builder of the First National Bank building, the high-school building, many of the large mills, business blocks, and private residences, among which are the residences of E. T. Sawyer, E. H. Gale, H. L. Clark, J. E. Clark, and F. J. Gould; also built the fine residence, on Park Street, of Hon. E. H. Sawyer. In Northampton he built the First National Bank building and the residence of William B. Hale, its president.

To his original business as architect, builder, and dealer in lumber he has added civil engineering, and from 1873 to 1876, while still conducting his business in Easthampton, was connected with C. W. Richards in the lumber business in Springfield.

Mr. Bosworth married, May 20, 1849, Hannah E., daughter of Nathan Barron, of Lyndon, Vt. By this union he has had four children, two of whom are living,—Frank E., born Aug. 4, 1853, in Palmer, and Susie B., born April 6, 1866, in Easthampton. His son, Frank E., is now on the editorial staff of the *Boston Globe*.

Mr. Bosworth is a self-made man. Prompt and energetic in all contracts intrusted to him, he has won a reputation as a contractor and builder second to none in this section. Although his business affairs have been of an onerous nature, he has found time to assist in all measures tending to the advancement of the interests of Easthampton, and is at present a selectman, a justice of the peace, director of the National Bank of Easthampton, and a trustee and member of the finance committee of the savings-bank. His political sentiments are Republican, and he has always acted with that party.



Rev. C. C. Smith

WILLIAM N. CLAPP.

William N. Clapp is the descendant in the seventh generation of Roger Clapp, who came to this country from England in 1630, settling in Dorchester, Mass. There he married Miss Joanna Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, England, who, with her parents, came over in the same ship with himself.

Roger Clapp was appointed by the General Court, in August, 1665, captain of the Castle (the principal fortress in the province), which position he held for twenty years, and was universally respected and honored. He also held various other offices, both civil and military. In 1686 he removed to Boston, where he died in 1691, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife died in 1695, in her seventy-eighth year. By this union there were fourteen children, one of whom was Preserved, born Nov. 23, 1643, who married Sarah Newberry, of Windsor, and settled in Northampton. He was a captain of the town, a representative in the General Court, and ruling elder in the church, and died from the effects of a gunshot wound received from an Indian. He had seven children, one of whom, Roger, was the father of Maj. Jonathan, one of the first settlers of Easthampton, who removed to that town about 1730. He was a man of great energy, and was very prominent in the early history of the town. He had three sons and eight daughters. The youngest son, Quartermaster Benjamin Clapp, was born in 1738, and married Phebe Boynton, of Coventry, Conn.

He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1815, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife died in December, 1847, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. She retained her activity, both of body and mind, till the last year of her life. There were born to them fifteen children. The eighth was Solomon, the father of William N. Clapp, who was born in Easthampton, Sept. 2, 1782, and died Nov. 25, 1827. He was a farmer, and lived on the place occupied by his father. He married Paulina Avery, daughter of Abner Avery, of Northampton, who was a native of Wallingford, Conn.; was in the Revolutionary war, holding the rank of lieutenant; removed to Northampton in middle life; lived there a number of years, and removed to Easthampton, living the last years of his life with a son, and died in 1836, aged eighty-eight.

There were ten children by this marriage, of whom William N. Clapp is the second son. He was born in Easthampton, Nov. 3, 1810.

Mr. Clapp spent his boyhood at home, receiving his education in the public schools, and attending one term at the Hopkins Academy, in Hadley, Mass. In his seventeenth year his father apprenticed him to a jeweler and watch-maker, in which position he remained but a few months, when he returned home in consequence of the death of his father.

In the winter of 1829, beginning in December, Mr. Clapp taught



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

William N. Clapp

a district school in South Amherst, Mass., and again, in 1830, in Westhampton, Mass., and, in 1831, in Grafton, Worcester Co., Mass. He then chose the calling of a farmer, which he has steadily and successfully followed to this time, 1879.

Mr. Clapp is a member of the Payson Congregational Church of Easthampton. He is a firm supporter of the public-school system, and is warmly interested in all educational matters.

Politically he was first a Whig, afterward a Republican, and at present is independent, supporting such men and measures as best meet his views. He is not an office-seeker, and is represented by those who know him well as being an inveterate hater of rings or combinations, and as having the courage to support such measures as he deems for the best good of the community; advocating retrenchment and economy, and being a positive man, he adheres somewhat tenaciously to this line, regardless of the effect upon his popularity, but is ever deferential and courteous.

Mr. Clapp has held various offices. Was a justice of the peace for twenty-one years, declining a renewal of his commission; was collector and treasurer of the town from 1839 to 1854. He was collector and treasurer of the first parish from 1839 to 1853, ceasing to act in that capacity upon the formation of the Payson Society. Is a trustee of the Easthampton Savings Bank.

Mr. Clapp has been married three times. His first wife was Try-

phena Janes, second daughter of Parsons Janes, of Easthampton. Her grandfather was Jonathan Janes, a soldier in the French-and-Indian wars, and was present at the surrender of Louisburg, July 26, 1758. Mrs. Clapp died July 29, 1847. Their children were four in number: Sarah Eugenia, was educated at Williston and South Hadley Seminaries, and for ten years has been a successful teacher in the public schools of Ohio and Massachusetts. William Edgar, served during the war of the Rebellion in the 52d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; was at the siege of Port Hudson, and has a good army record. Solomon Parsons, was a farmer, and died in 1872, leaving a widow and two children. Eliza Tryphena, became the wife of George W. Guilford, and died Feb. 18, 1879, leaving one daughter.

Mr. Clapp married (second) Emily Janes, sister of his first wife, Jan. 4, 1848. There were by this union two children,—Emily Maria and Harriet Ellen,—both of whom are at present attending the Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass. Mrs. Clapp died Nov. 8, 1861.

His present wife was Prudence T. Wait, daughter of Charles Wait, of Easthampton, and formerly of Williamsburg, whom he married Oct. 1, 1862. Her grandfather was Joseph Wait, of Williamsburg, Mass., a Revolutionary soldier. By this marriage there have been born to them two children, both of whom are dead.

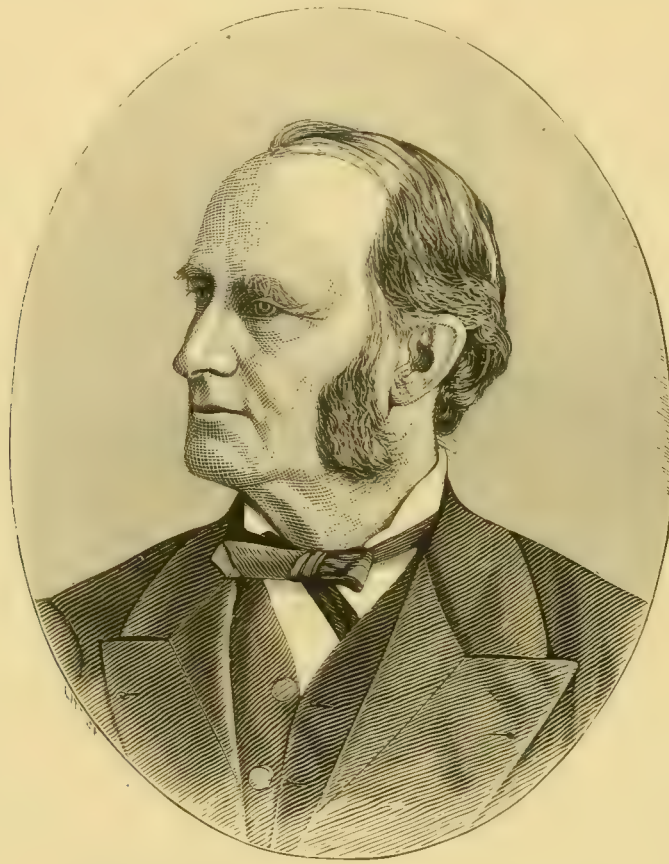
JOSEPH W. WINSLOW, M.D.

This gentleman is of Puritan descent, and traces his ancestry far back into England to Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, England. From an old record the writer finds the following ancestral line: "Kenelin, a younger brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., from the ship 'Fortune,' in 1621, was his first American ancestor. 2d, Lieut. Job. 3d, Dr. Richard W. 4th, Capt. Hezekiah W. 5th, Ezra Winslow, married the sister of Alden Spooner, printer of the first newspaper in Vermont. He was a man of sterling integrity, and strictly religious. He was a staunch

royalist, hence the name of George Rex, his son," father of Dr. Joseph W. Winslow.

Joseph W. Winslow, son of George Rex Winslow and Lucy Clark Winslow, was born in Barnard, Vt., March 8, 1820. Here he remained until seventeen years of age, attending the village school and the high school at Rochester, Vt. His father, in the mean time, had removed to Ware, Mass., whither young Winslow subsequently followed, and attended the high school at that place.

He decided upon the medical profession as his life-work, and spent four years in the study of medi-



J. W. Winslow M.D.

cine, principally under the preceptorship of Prof. Gilman Kimball, of Lowell, Mass., the last being as demonstrator of anatomy for him; and at the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea; and in 1845 graduated at the Berkshire Medical College with honor. He began the practice of his chosen profession at Enfield, Mass., where he remained about twelve years, and then removed to Easthampton, where he has since been engaged in active practice.

He was coroner in Easthampton when the office was abolished, and was subsequently appointed by the governor medical examiner for Hampshire Co.

May 13, 1857, he united in marriage with Emily B., daughter of Dr. Jared Bement, and adopted

daughter of her uncle, Edward Smith, of Enfield. They have two children,—Susie E. and Edward S.

Dr. Daniel Thompson, of Northampton, speaking of Dr. Winslow, says: "He is considered by his professional brethren as a true man, whose integrity could not be questioned. Professionally, he is of quick perception, sound judgment, and has more than ordinary attainments in both the practice of medicine and surgery, and his professional application of means to ends have uniformly been judicious."

Dr. Winslow enjoys the confidence of his fellow-citizens in a remarkable degree, and has a large and remunerative practice. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously a Congregational Trinitarian.

WESTHAMPTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

WESTHAMPTON lies principally west of the town of Northampton, and centrally distant from the court-house about seven miles. Its figure is more regular than that of any other town in the county, the outlines forming a slightly oblique parallelogram. It is bounded north by Chesterfield and Williamsburg, east by Northampton and Easthampton, south by Southampton, west by Huntington and Chesterfield. The farm acreage reported in the census of 1875 is 15,817 acres, or nearly twenty-five square miles. The town is a part of the original Northampton tract, and the title is traced back to the treaty conveying the land from the Indians to the first proprietors. The following vote upon the records of Northampton appears to indicate an early division of a large part of what is now Westhampton among the proprietors their heirs, or assigns:

"Jan. 20, 1714, voted to throw up three miles of the west end of the westwardly division of commons, and to lay said three miles into two ranges; and each proprietor shall draw again for the said three miles, and to draw by the same rule as before, except some persons who were left out, who are then to have a draught."

This tract was known as Long Division. This was nearly fifty years before there was any attempt at settlement. The Northampton records are lost for a period of twenty-two years, covering the time of the first settlement of the Long Division.

Many facts of interest were doubtless recorded at that time which are not now obtainable.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is drained to the southeast in a general sense, and mostly by tributaries that unite to form the north branch of the Manhan River. These are Turkey Brook, Sodom Brook, and other streams. In the southwest part of the town, however, are found some small rivulets that, with others flowing from Huntington, form the south branch of the Manhan. In the northeast there are also found the head-waters of Roberts Meadow Brook, a stream that finally unites with Mill River at Leeds, in the town of Northampton.

The east branch of the Westfield River touches the north-west corner of Westhampton. In the north part of Westhampton, then, these three river-systems—the Manhan, the Westfield, and the Mill River—have some of their sources very near each other, the high hills along the Chesterfield line forming the water-shed of the three valleys. Westhampton may fairly be called a mountainous town. There are several distinct elevations with special names. Along the western side are Canada Hill, Spruce Hill, Gob Hill, Breakneck Mountain, and Red-Oak Hill. In the centre, north of the village, is Tob Hill. Southeast of the reservoir is the eminence known as Hanging Mountain, and near the middle of the east side of the town is Turkey Hill. The names of two of these are evidently derived from the timber upon them, and a third from the number of wild turkeys found there originally, and even within the memory of some now living in town.

There is a story that some cattle were once killed by falling over a precipice on the hill known as *Breakneck*. The names of the others are more obscure, though vague tradition assigns Tob and Gob to certain reminiscences of Indian location.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The territory now included in the town of Westhampton, though only a few miles distant from the Connecticut River, and though it was an actual part of the town of Northampton, remained unsettled for more than one hundred years after the commencement of the settlements at Northampton, Hatfield, and Hadley. Early pioneers pushed out into Easthampton and Southampton forty, fifty, and sixty years before any one ventured to seek a home amid the hills of the Long Division. Chesterfield, to the northwest, was in vigorous progress of settlement for several years earlier than Westhampton. Perhaps Huntington and Williamsburg did not much antedate Westhampton, yet practically the latter was the latest settled of any of these towns. The commencement of its history is nearer to the people of the present generation than any other in this section, and therefore it is better preserved.

To the care with which the town records and those of the church were written up, and to the indefatigable researches of the well-known historian, Sylvester Judd, are the people of this town greatly indebted, both for the fullness and for the accuracy of their annals, offering as they do to the writer of the present day a wealth of material difficult to select from, on account of the worth of the whole, and difficult to compress into the limits of a single chapter in a work devoted to the three valley-counties.

From the historical address of C. Parkman Judd, delivered at the Westhampton reunion, Sept. 5, 1866, we take the following passages as the best summary statements of early settlement:

"The first settlement in Westhampton was made in the southwesterly part of the town, near the present highway which runs from Kingsley's mill by Norton's tavern to Norwich. Before the town of Norwich was incorporated, in 1773, that town, with Chester, was called Murrayfield, in honor of Col. John Murray, of Rutland; and that part of Murrayfield which joined Northampton was called Shirkshire and New Plantation.

"People had moved into Murrayfield in 1760, and Northampton wished to open some communication with the new plantation. For this purpose, in 1762, the town of Northampton laid out a road to the boundary-line between Northampton and Murrayfield or Shirkshire, and this was called the Shirkshire road. This road probably followed the old road from Northampton village by Park Hill and King's saw-mill on the Manhan or King's River to the present line of Westhampton, and thence through Westhampton, on to Murrayfield, substantially where the present road goes from Strong Kingsley's mill-site to the boundary of Huntington. But this road was simply a line run in the smoothest places through the woods, whose direction was indicated by some blaze-marks upon the trees. It was laid out very wide so that travelers on horseback could wind their way, dodging the rocks and trees.

"It was some time after this before the road became well trodden into a mere horse-path. We must not be misled by the term road. Indeed, the great route to the West through Blandford, which had been used more than sixty years, was in the time of the Revolution so bad and rough that it is said to have taken 20 yoke of oxen and 80 men to convey a mortar over the hills to the encampment at West Point.

"Abner Smith was the person who made the first permanent settlement within the present limits of the town of Westhampton. He is supposed to have come from Connecticut to Chester or Murrayfield, where he remained a short time, and removed from thence to Westhampton in 1762. It is certain that a poll-tax was levied upon him for the first time that year. He first cleared up some land not far from the spot where Deacon Enoch Lyman used to live. Here he built a log house, supposed to be just over the brook where the blacksmith-shop afterward stood. Here on the banks of the Manhan the first settlement began; here the first opening was made in the wilderness. He remained here a year or two, and then built a log house on the south side of the old Shirkshire road, and sold the place to Jonathan Fisher in 1770. This was the beginning of the Fisher place. The second settler was Ebenezer French, who is supposed to have come

from Southampton some time in 1763. He was concerned in King's saw-mill, and finally became the owner of two-thirds of it.

"This mill brought him to the wilds of Westhampton, where he selected a spot for his habitation as near to his mill as he could find on the Shirkshire road. He made a clearing and built a log house very near the old tavern-stand of Landlord Wright, recently occupied by Martin Wright. Both Smith and French were taxed by the town of Northampton in 1763 and 1764. In the latter year Smith was taxed for 7 acres of land, 2 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 2 cows, and 3 hogs. French was taxed for 20 acres of land, 1 horse, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 cow, and 1 hog. The two families in all numbered 19 persons,—10 in Smith's family, and 9 in French's.

* * * * *

"In 1765 the names of Smith and French still appear upon the tax-roll, and no others.

"In 1766, Abner Smith's name alone appears for that portion of Northampton within the present limits of Westhampton. French had sold out and left. Before the preparation of the tax-roll of 1767 two other settlers had come in, making, with Smith, three. Timothy Pomeroy came from Southampton, and purchased the place begun by French. He soon opened a tavern, which was greatly patronized by the hands working at the lead mine. Old Nathaniel Strong, of Northampton, owned a large tract of land situated between the Shirkshire road and the northerly line of Southampton, and embracing the spot occupied in later years by Wm. J. Lyman. This land had a great orchard of sugar-maples upon it, and his boys came out here to make sugar in the spring. In this way the land was explored, and his grandson, Noah Strong, Jr., was induced to commence a plantation near the orchard. In 1767 he put up a house on the westerly side of the Southampton road, and about half-way between the residence, in later years, of Wm. J. Lyman and the Huntington road. His family consisted of his wife and two children, and late in the fall a third child, Lemuel, was born, and that was the first birth in the town of Westhampton.

* * * * *

"In 1765, Samuel Kingsley, of Southampton, deeded to his son Samuel 40 acres, and to his son Joseph Kingsley 50 acres, in Long Division, on Shirkshire road. In 1768, William Bartlett moved his family into town, and settled upon the same spot, or near the residence of Jared Bartlett, and in the same year Samuel Kingsley, Jr., began to build on the south side of the Norwich road, very near the house where he lived for so many years.

"Martin Clark and John Smith moved into town in 1769. Clark first built upon the north side of the Norwich road, nearly opposite the new house of Mr. Ludden. Soon after this he built another house on the south side of the road, and lived there until his death.

"John Smith was a brother of the first pioneer, Abner."

Ten more persons settled in town in 1770, so that at this time there were about sixteen families in town. And by this time the small openings in the forest were found at various points throughout Long Division,—they were no longer confined to the old "Shirkshire" road.

By referring to the Northampton tax-list of 1771 and looking for the names in the Long Division, it will be found that there are 21; and it is interesting to note the statistics then given. There were *eight houses*: probably this includes only the frame houses. There were 13 horses over three years old, 10½ yoke of oxen, 16 swine, 20 sheep over one year old. There were 26½ acres in mowing, 40½ acres tillage, and 28½ acres pasturing. The whole valuation was £259 18s. Wm. Bartlett seems to have been the *millionaire*, having nearly one-fourth of the valuation,—£62 14s.

In 1772 there were only five names more than those of the previous year. The stock and the valuation were only slightly increased. The six largest tax-payers were the following, in the order named: William Bartlett, Martin Clark, Samuel Kingsley, Timothy Pomeroy, John Smith, and Noah Strong, Jr. Two persons were rated as having one-third of a barn each.

A great amount of attention was given about this time to the mines. They had been thought to be of considerable value a hundred years before, as shown in the records given elsewhere. About ten years before the Revolutionary war, the well-known Ethan Allen and a few other persons came to the mines, purchased large tracts of land in the vicinity, and began an excavation for lead.

After sinking some thousands of dollars rather deeper, probably, than they sunk the shaft, they sold out to William Bowdoin, brother of Gov. Bowdoin, and others. These took hold of the work in great earnest, and employed many hands. They were led on by the common opinion that there was silver as well as lead in the mine. They excavated to the depth of 60 or 70 feet into the rock, and to remove the water which flowed into the pit they put in a pump, which was kept in motion by a stream of water brought more than two miles,

from Sodom Brook, in the southerly part of Westhampton. From this brook the water was carried into a swamp a little south of the former residence of Sylvester Judd, Sr. It then followed the course of a small stream which issued from the easterly part of this swamp, and then a trench more than a mile long was dug to the mine. This trench could be seen in some places down to a late period of time, and probably some traces of it may be yet seen. This mining excitement along the south line of the town no doubt had some effect in inducing early settlement.

It is well known that Ethan Allen was somewhat rough and profane. He is said to have neither feared God nor regarded man. He was met at the mine on one occasion by Rev. Jonathan Judd, who took occasion to gently rebuke Allen for his profanity. The latter put in a plea of defense on the ground of the depravity of human nature in general; but the minister's words had an effect upon him, and he was not heard to swear for several days afterward.

The population increased rapidly during the six years preceding the incorporation of the town. The land was cheap, the soil was productive, yielded fair returns for labor, and settlers found it better than they had expected. The people worked upon the roads. Different parts of the town began to have easy communication with each other.

Eleven years before incorporation, the town of Northampton voted to build a bridge over the Manhan at King's saw-mill, and in the next year, 1768, voted to build a bridge over Sodom Brook. The latter was the first bridge built in Westhampton. The streams were forded previous to that date.

In 1771 it was voted to build a bridge beyond Samuel Kingsley's.

Thus little by little the early steps of settlement took place. Small neighborhoods gradually increased.

Meetings were held in various parts of the town. Occasionally a school was opened for a few weeks at a time.

The "Long Division" began to put on the appearance of a settled community.

"When Abner Smith came into town in 1762, this part of Northampton was a wilderness, covered with an unbroken forest. In every direction were woods, underbrush, and mountain elevations. No habitation was to be seen; no pioneer had put up his log abode; the woodman's axe was not heard, and the entire region was as silent as the grave, save when interrupted by the sighing of the wind or the gambol of wild animals.

"Even as late as 1800, one standing upon the top of Tob or Mineral Hill, or the hill near Norton's old tavern, which at this day open to the eye such beautiful prospects and scenes of surpassing loveliness, looked down upon hardly a mark of civilization save the curling smoke above the tall trees rising from the scattered habitations. And there were just the same wildness and boundless forests stretching over the northerly portion of the town. Old Mrs. Sybil Bridgman, wife of Elisha Bridgman, said she could see nothing but woods and forests from her husband's house, on Hanging Mountain, in 1786."

Besides, Long Division was the despised part of the old plantation laid out in 1654 on the west side of Connecticut River. It had no meadows stretching far and wide ocean-like; it had no interval land resting in the bosom of the mountains and treasuring up the riches of untold ages; and it had no rivers to open up a highway for enterprise and adventure. For a long time after the settlement of Northampton *meadows* was the only land which had more than a nominal value; other land was not prized, nor had it any temptation to the pioneer.

The early settlers were men of small means, but they were industrious, stout-hearted, and willing to meet dangers and difficulties.

They were the genuine working men and women. There were no ten hours' men in those days. They toiled through fourteen, and sometimes sixteen, hours of the twenty-four.

Perhaps there is no better picture of the early dress and the home-life of the pioneers of these hill towns than the following, written of Westhampton, but applicable to many others:

"Their dress was strong but simple. Pantaloon was not known in this part of the State ninety years ago. The men, both old and young, wore checkered

shirts, and a sort of brown tow or woolen trousers, or short breeches, known then as 'kilts' or 'skilts.' These only reached just below the knees, generally loose and open at the bottom, but sometimes fastened with a buckle. They had no braces or galls, but were buttoned tight around the hips in sailor fashion. Boots were rarely seen; they wore shoes and leggins over their legs in winter; but all the summer and fall work was done at home and in the meadows by them barelegged and barefooted. The head was covered with a cap made of the skin of some wild animal, and if perchance any of the men were able to wear a felt hat, it was kept for Sunday-go-to-meeting, and lasted a lifetime.

"Their diet was simple, but it was hearty, and contained the very marrow of life. Seventy years ago bread and milk were the common food of New England children for breakfast and supper, except on Saturdays and Sundays, when they made their supper and breakfast of hasty-pudding and milk; but at times in the winter, when milk was scarce, a little water and apple-molasses were put into a dish of cider and the whole warmed, then toasted bread was crumbed into it, and this mixture of bread and cider constituted the meal,—and down to the nineteenth century the adults and children made their morning and their evening meals of this same bread and milk or bread and cider.

"This was good eating. The Indian-bread of our foremothers bore no resemblance to the tasteless stuff which goes by that name to-day, and it was far more nutritious and wholesome than the sour, soggy bread, streaked with saleratus, which is brought upon the table by our domestics.

"The dinner was then the great meal, as it is now. The children then were allowed to come to the table. The dinner consisted of corned beef and pork,—boiled often with potatoes, turnips, and cabbage, commonly called 'pot-luck;' to this was added, once a week, a boiled Indian-pudding; and during the most laborious seasons of the year they made their suppers of this pot-luck, brought on to the table in the shape of cold victuals. They had no butcher-carts. Water or cider was the common drink, save on Sundays or festive occasions, and rarely on washing-days, when a little bohea tea was steeped and reesteeped as long as it would color or give any taste to the water. At a much later day cider-brandy or pupelo came into use.

"But the grandmothers,—and their loving daughters too,—they contributed too largely to the success of the young town to be forgotten. They bore their full share of the toils and hardships of pioneer life. They were the spinners, the weavers, tailors, nurses, and doctors of the town. They were the dairy-maids and cooks, as well as the friends, sweethearts, and housewives of the fathers.

"They were really the helps meet for their husbands. They were always at work. The morning began with work, work, work, kept on all through the day, and late into the night by the light of the pitch-pine fagot. They brought up the cows from the pasture and milked them; they fed the calves, nursed the sickly lambs, fed the pigs, raised the chickens and the goslings, and took care of the garden. These, however, were the daily chores. They often raked and spread hay. They pulled and spread flax. Mr. Sylvester Judd's manuscripts give an instance of a mother and daughter *that did all the cooking, washing, and mending for twelve laborers, and at the same time took care of the milk of thirty cows!*"

NOTE.—The compiler follows the orator in repeating this story, but will suggest that to modern readers it may throw some doubt upon Mr. Sylvester Judd's veracity or accuracy, or both!!

"Then again, almost all the clothing was made from flax and wool raised in the family. We stop not here to speak of their skill in making rye-bread, or rye-and-Indian, when we are all of us beginning to abandon our cream-of-tartar biscuits and saleratus bread made out of the choicest brand of Genesee or St. Louis flour, and trying to substitute in the place thereof the sweet, nutritious rye- and Indian-bread of our grandmothers. True it is that these good old dames sometimes of a Monday, after a hard day's work at washing, would sit down and sip a little bohea tea, and that now and then several women of a neighborhood would get together and talk gossip; but then no time was lost, for the knitting-needle or the darning-needle moved more rapidly than their tongues. And this toil and struggle followed day after day, and continued from the beginning to the end of the year; there were no holidays then: picnics and barbecues had not then been heard of.

"Almost the only interruptions were the twenty-four hours of the Sabbath, that were sacredly kept, and the occasional calls for extra meetings on week-days, when unusual attention was given to religion. And yet they grew up hearty, stalwart men and genuine women, and lived to a ripe old age. Sickness rarely came into the household, the doctor was seldom called in, they never bought any patent medicine, and it was not often that any illness afflicted them which a little 'pennyrial' or 'thoroughwort' tea, or 'Picra' would not cure.

"The dress of the women was as simple as that of the men. Most of their clothing consisted of wool, flax, and cotton made by their own hands. The materials were colored in the dye-tub, which used to stand near the great kitchen fire-place, or by the aid of butternut-bark. Generally they wore a black or striped petticoat with a white linen gown, which extended down a little below the waist, and a long checked apron in front. When at work out-of-doors they were sometimes bareheaded, but more commonly wore a rush hat or a pasteboard bonnet bound with a cape to protect the neck. Perhaps some of the older people of the present time can even yet remember the butternut-colored petticoats worn by the school-girls, and the flannel gowns of a purple color worn by adults. These were made up loose, adapted to the action of the body, and not fitted to sweep the streets; cut short so that the feet could move freely, and drawn up by a string in a few folds about the waist so loose that the lungs could perform all their duties.

"So dressed, the boys had hard work to catch the girls in the race at tag. For winter the hood was the bonnet, a Vandyke was worn over the shoulders, a

flannel gown protected the chest, and thick woolen mittens covered the hands. This was the golden age of homespun.

"It is no wonder that before the energy of such men and women the forest disappeared and the wilderness blossomed as the rose. The families of our forefathers were large. Four or five children were a small number; seven and eight were the more common numbers; often there were ten or twelve robust children in the family, and sometimes sixteen. The children were born healthy, they were fed upon plain, simple food, they grew up stout and healthy, and the dwellings of the parents were filled and made vocal with the merry clatter of buxom girls and ruddy boys."

It may be thought that in this long quotation we are allowing the orator to wander at his own sweet will over the fields of his boyhood and revel in the Arcadian simplicity of those patriarchal times.

He gives so rosy and charming a picture of those pioneer homes that we are tempted to reverse Solomon's opinion and say "that the former times *were* better than these." The general picture is no doubt correct; there were rugged physical frames; there were stalwart men and strong women skilled in every known industry of the household; there were bounding pulses, and health and joyous laughter in the homes; but still the fact remains that *grave-yards* were necessary in those days, and the student of pioneer history wandering through them will find they contain others besides the old men of a hundred years. It may be doubted, if not denied, that families were healthier then than now. Read the moss-covered records on the *low, small* grave-stones, trace the death-notices in the early files of the *Hampshire Gazette*, and we venture the assertion that the deaths in childhood, youth, and middle age will bear as large a proportion to the whole number as they have at any period since.

In these large, old families of ten, twelve, and even sixteen, the compiler of family notices will find himself compelled to write "died in infancy," "died in childhood," "died young," against one, two, three, or more of the names. It will surprise any one to read the columns of death-notices and see how many young people died in the very bloom of youth and opening promise: as Grace Fisher, only daughter of Aaron Fisher, Sr., and Hophni Judd, the talented young lawyer.

Canker rash, black tongue, scarlet fever, and dysentery raged among the children, and desolated homes then as the same or other diseases do now. Exposure, hardships, weak constitutions inherited, brought death to youth and middle age. Doctors could live well in these hill-towns then,—they are steadily starved out now.

There is no doubt that the children which survived were rugged. They must have been! It may not be possible to compare the past with the present accurately, but the number of *very old people* now living in these New England towns bears significant testimony that modern forms of living are no more enervating and destructive than the old; and if the families of a hundred years ago had drank less cider and eaten less pork, it is possible the roll of octogenarians in 1879 might have been longer than it is. It is not clear that Westhampton has deteriorated as to the health of the people. If we look at the faith, the virtues, the economy, of the old times, it is perhaps possible to reach a different conclusion. And yet the gospel with its sweet words of hope is still dear to warm, loving hearts, and yearly the old and the young are lying down to their last sleep "soothed and sustained" by its unfaltering trust.

There are not so many natives of the town graduating from college as once there were, but there are not so many people, by nearly one-half, to furnish the students. Besides, the extravagance of modern educational courses has practically barred the doors of all higher education except to the wealthy. Restore academic and college life to what it was when Justin Edwards completed a full course for less than \$400, and there may be many to avail themselves of their advantages.

PHYSICIANS OF EARLY TIMES.

The first and only physician for a long series of years was Dr. William Hooker. He was the son of Rev. John Hooker,

of Northampton, and was born in November, 1766. He studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Hunt, of Northampton. He settled in Westhampton in 1788. His homestead and office were at the present place of George Burt. He continued in practice for forty-six years, retiring from active work in 1834. He lived to the age of ninety-four, dying Feb. 27, 1861. Like the pastor of the church, Dr. Hooker became known to every one in Westhampton. Skillful in his profession, a sincere, devoted Christian, he followed closely in the footsteps of Him who went about doing good. Of a cheerful temperament, he carried sunshine into the chamber of the sick. His religious convictions were strong and fervent, rendering his declining years peaceful, hopeful, and happy to the last.

Dr. Orcutt was a noted physician in more modern times.

LAWYERS.

It is not proper perhaps to count any lawyers as actual residents of Westhampton. Several going out from their native town became distinguished in the legal profession elsewhere: their names appear in the list of graduates. Among those who have drawn legal papers, settled estates, and transacted much general business that sometimes falls within the province of the legal profession, may be particularly mentioned John A. Judd, long a magistrate, and consulted for many years on questions of law, as well as on public business.

Thomas C. Davenport at the present time does a variety of legal writing.

MERCHANTS.

Elijah Norton was trading at an early date, his advertisements appearing in 1794. His store was just south of the present town-hall. Others trading at that point were Israel Wright, Wm. Pease, and John A. Judd.

Wm. Hooker & Co. were in trade at about the same time as Mr. Norton. Their store was on the corner where E. B. Pratt now trades. Sylvester Judd, Jr., succeeded Hooker & Co. Others in trade at that store have been Mr. Baldwin, Jonathan Judd, John A. Judd, and Anson Chapman. E. B. Pratt is the present proprietor.

The present Davenport building was the old town-hall and centre school-house. In late years a store has been kept in it most of the time. F. H. Judd has been in trade there the last few years.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The earliest tavern must have been that of Timothy Pomeroy, which, it is supposed, he opened 1768 or 1769. This was when the mines in Southampton, near by, were being worked, and his house is said to have been patronized by the miners largely. The tavern of Landlord Wright is alluded to very often in connection with the early annals of the time. It was one of the prominent features of the old Shirkshire road. The tavern of Elijah Norton was also a noted stopping-place of early times in Westhampton. He bought out Seth Burk in 1785. Elijah Norton also kept tavern at the centre, not far from the present town-hall.

CATALOGUE OF EARLY SETTLERS.

Jehial Alvord, 1777-78, homestead "Shack Street," on land of Joseph Hathaway; house still standing. Jonathan Alvord, Sr., 1777-78, homestead the present house of Joseph Hathaway. William Atwater, 1774-75, probably removed from town at an early day. Thomas Alvord and Eliab Alvord both lived on the present Wm. Edwards place. Wm. Bartlett, 1768, settled near the present residence of Samuel Williams; descendants are still in town. The first frame house built in town was erected by Mr. Bartlett. John Baker, 1774, homestead where Ezra Howard now lives. John Bullard, 1771 or '72, settled on a place now owned by Deacon A. D. Montague, known in late years as the Davis place, on Hanging Mountain; buildings gone. Seth Burke, 1770, from Goshen; homestead the present place of the widow of Moses Ludden. Joel Bartlett,

homestead where Patrick Lawlor now owns; house unoccupied at the present time. Elisha Boyden, homestead near the reservoir; place now owned by George Evans; old buildings standing yet. Elihu Bartlett, homestead the Christopher Bartlett place. Noah Bartlett, homestead now owned by Patrick Lawlor. Cornelius Bartlett, homestead the old place of Oliver Norton. Phineas Bartlett, homestead the old James Lyman place. Nathan Brewster, homestead where Deacon A. D. Montague now lives; left town not long after 1800. Elisha Bridgman, homestead where Franklin A. Bridgman now lives. The property has remained in the family from the first settlement to the present time. Israel Bridgman, homestead where Abner P. Bridgman now lives, and this has always been in the family. Isaac Bullard, perhaps on the Lester Langdon farm, near the reservoir; buildings gone. Elijah Boyden, 1777-78, on the Langdon place. Gideon Clark, Jr., 1771 or '72, homestead the present Widow Bush place. This was the long-time town clerk. His father came and had a place near the Bush place, known as the James Hurlburt place. Abner Claffin, 1773. He warned the first town-meeting, but elderly people do not readily identify his homestead. Joshua Claffin, 1770, homestead at Turkey Hill, on the lot where Capt. Henry Hooker lived; buildings gone. Zachariah Curtis, 1777-78. He bought the place first settled by Ephraim Sandford, on the Roberts Meadow road, beyond Turkey Hill school-house, now occupied by Jerome Stevenson. James Cowen, 1770. His wife was a sister of John Smith, and Cowen settled near him; left town, however, at an early day. Martin Clark, 1769, settled north side of the Norwich road, nearly opposite the present residence of George Tower. Later he lived on the other side of the road, where Horace Clapp now lives. The parade-ground of the first military company was in that door-yard, on the north side of the road. Nathan Clark, 1774, the present Orcutt place, on what was known as "Clark Hill" in the old times. Ebenezer Clark, 1775, homestead the present place of Medad King. Jonathan Clark, 1774, homestead west of the meeting-house, on land now owned by Wm. E. Lyman; buildings gone. Dorus Clarke. He was the father of Rev. Dorus Clarke and Rev. Tertius Clarke. Epaphras Clark, 1775. He was a brother of Gideon Clark, and lived on the James Hurlburt place. He died early. Elihu Chilson, 1774, homestead in the northwest part of the town; moved away early. A son, Spencer, afterward bought the saw-mill known as the "Clark Mill." Joseph Chilson, 1777-78, homestead northwest part of the town. Benjamin Clark lived in the northwest part of the town; went to Northampton at an early day. He was a brother of Benoni. Solomon Clark, homestead part of the present Henry Parsons farm; cellar-place still visible at the foot of Mineral Hill, near the brook; removed to Dalton. Darius Clark, for a long time an editor at Bennington, was a son. Paul Clark, homestead near Jerome Chapman's, on the Horace C. Bartlett place. He was a brother of Benoni Clark. Matthew Clark, homestead the present place of Irene Clark. Two sons, Harvey and Eli, went to Wayne Co., N. Y. Lewis H. Clark, the author of several town histories in this volume, is a grandson of Matthew. Titus Clark, homestead where David Montague now lives. Thomas Clapp, homestead on the road near the reservoir; buildings gone. Reuben Coats lived near the meeting-house for a time. Giles Clark, perhaps where Horace C. Bartlett now lives. Seth Clark. He was a brother of Gideon, Jr. Kenaz Clark. He was a brother of Gideon Clark, Jr. Oliver Clapp, homestead on Chesterfield road, northwest part of town, known as the Charles C. Clapp place. Jacob Clark, the present Horace Rhodes place; first house stood back in the lot. He was the father of Rev. Orange Clark and Rev. Jacob L. Clark. Noah Cook, from Northampton, homestead the present place of Miss Sarah C. Cook. Children: Nancy,—Mrs. Enos Clark,—Chesterfield; Pliny, who went to Ohio; Hannah,—Mrs. Joseph Graves,—Niagara, N. Y.; Noah, Williamstown; Julius, Westhampton; Edwin,

Niagara, N. Y.; Ira, Illinois; Joel, Westhampton, on the old homestead; father of Miss Sarah. The latter is in possession of various military commissions given to her grandfather, and signed by Gov. John Hancock and Gov. Samuel Adams. David Dewey, homestead a mile or more southwest of the church. Nathan Damon, homestead northwest part of the town; last house in Westhampton on that road. Asahel Danks, homestead on Turkey Hill; now owned by Sylvester King. Nathaniel Elliot, 1771-72, near the Southampton line, not far from the mines. Thomas Elwell, 1775, homestead on the present place of his great-grandson Theodore Elwell. Timothy Edwards, 1775, homestead the buildings occupied by Alvin Kingsley, north of the late Deacon Joel Cook's place. Noah Edwards, 1777-78, homestead opposite the present place of Francis Edwards. Justin Edwards, homestead present place of Francis Edwards. He was the father of Rev. Justin Edwards, the great advocate of temperance, and author of the *total abstinence pledge*. Other children: Dotia, died unmarried; Jesse, settled in Westhampton; Mary,—Mrs. David Haskell,—Northampton; William, who settled on the old homestead, and father of Francis Edwards. Ebenezer French, 1763, from Southampton, built near the old stand of Landlord Wright. He left town about 1765, perhaps returning to Southampton. A few years later, however, he was living in the northwest part of Westhampton. Aaron Fisher. He was the son of Jonathan Fisher, Sr., and a brother of the Jonathan who died in the army. Aaron Fisher and his son, Aaron, Jr., were prominent in the public affairs of the town. Jonathan Fisher, homestead present Fisher place on the old Norwich road. He died Oct. 3, 1796, aged eighty-four. A son, Jonathan, Jr., died in the army of the Revolution at Morristown, N. J., 1777. Jonathan Fisher, Sr., was married twice, and had thirteen children. Skilton Felton, 1773. Abiather French; lived in the northwest part of the town. Jonathan Frost, 1775. Samuel French. Stephen Fisher; it is not clear from the record what family Stephen was from. The Stephen in the family of Jonathan, Sr., died in infancy. John Fisher. He was a son of Jonathan Fisher, Sr., and brother of Aaron, Sr. Jonathan French. He was a son of Ebenezer mentioned above. Ebenezer Gee, homestead last house on the Southampton road. Isaac Goodell, homestead where Thomas Clapp lived, on the Reservoir road. Elijah Gardner. Rufus Heminway. Jared Hunt, homestead where Henry W. Montague lives. Moses Hatch. D. F. Harwood. Ebenezer Higgins. William Hooker, the well-known physician mentioned elsewhere. Ezra Hickson, 1770, settled on the East road, near the present residence of Francis Edwards. Probably did not remain in town but a few years. Rev. Enoch Hale, settled on the lot voted him by the town, probably in the summer of 1779, as soon as the house was inclosed sufficient to live in. Sons, Nathan, Enoch, Richard; daughters, Mrs. Elisha Clapp, Mrs. William Hooker, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Levi Burt, Mrs. Richardson Hall. Sylvester Judd, from Southampton, in 1774. He was a son of the Southampton minister, Rev. Jonathan Judd. The Judd homestead, in Westhampton, was the present Elihu P. Bartlett place. Solomon Judd, brother of Sylvester Judd, Sr., and lived on the William Reed place. Joseph Kingsley, 1770, from Southampton, settled near his brother Samuel. He was the father of the well-known Strong Kingsley, who died a few years since. Samuel Kingsley, Jr., 1768, from Southampton, south side of the Norwich road, very near where he afterward erected another house, and where he lived for many years,—the present Lester T. Langdon place. Thaddeus King, from Northampton, 1787-88, homestead place now owned by L. Warner King. Children: Elijah, who settled in Westhampton; Thaddeus, who died young; Rebecca,—Mrs. Zadoc L. Wright,—of Westhampton; Luther, of Westhampton (father of L. Warner); both father and son born on the place, which has always remained in the family. Medad King, from Northampton, 1796. Homestead was bought of Ebenezer

Clark. Children: Vester, died young; Elisha, Westhampton; Simeon, died young; Susan and Dorcas, died young; Medad, now living on the old homestead; Susan (2d),—Mrs. George Day,—Northampton; Gaius, New York, Reynolds' Basin, west of Rochester. Azariah Lyman, homestead the farm of his grandson, W. E. Lyman. The old house opposite the residence was built by Azariah Lyman in 1774. Children: Azariah, Jr., went West; Jesse, settled on the old homestead; Elihu, Westhampton; Mrs. Jonathan Clark; Mrs. Hastings. Rufus Lyman, homestead where E. P. Lyman now lives. Jonah Mallory, 1770. Perhaps the name should be John. He and Jacob Mallory are said to have been brothers-in-law of John Smith, their wives being sisters of Smith. They lived near him, and left town at an early day. Peter Montague, 1777-78, lived in the west part of the town; buildings nearly gone. His grandsons now live in town and own the same land. Elijah Norton, 1785, bought the place already settled by Seth Burke. Two sons were Elijah and Joseph. Elijah opened a tavern where Christopher C. Bartlett now lives, and also at the Centre. Timothy Pomeroy, 1767, from Southampton, homestead the place of Ebenezer French, already mentioned, very near the present place of Edmund Slaterry. John Parsons, 1775, homestead on Turkey Hill. David Parsons, 1775, homestead on Turkey Brook. Noah Parsons, 1777-78, homestead where Henry M. Parsons, a grandson, now lives. Timothy Phelps lived near where Joseph Whalen now lives. Two sons were Luke and Timothy. Levi Post lived beyond the Fishers, on the Norwich road; place owned by Stephen Searl. Oliver Post, 1774, lived beyond the Fishers, on the Norwich road; place owned by Stephen Searl. Israel Parsons, homestead on what is now known as the Capt. Burt place. Cadwell Phelps. Pliny Pomeroy, homestead on or near the place formerly owned by Capt. Henry Hooker. Bela Parsons, homestead near the Oliver Clapp place, on the road to Chesterfield, where Otis Witherell now lives. Israel Pittsinger, homestead where Henry Hathaway now lives. He was one of the Hessian soldiers in Burgoyne's army, and chose to settle here. Medad Parsons lived on the road to Chesterfield, near the reservoir. Ebenezer Paine, homestead on the road to Chesterfield, above the Ralph Clapp place. Nathaniel Rogers, 1777-78. Zebulon Rust. Elijah Rust lived where Patrick McCarty now lives. Joel Rust, homestead where Edward Clapp now lives. Barnabas Rich. Ezekiel Snow, 1771-72, settled near the line of Southampton, not far from the mines. Ebenezer Stearns, 1771-72, settled southeast, near where Joseph Whalen now lives. John Strong (3d), 1771-72, first built near the residence of the late Jared Bartlett; he afterward lived opposite Gee's house. Jonathan Stearns was a son of Ebenezer. Levi Smith, homestead probably on the Enoch Lyman place. Abner Smith, the first settler of the town, came in 1762. His homestead at first and his subsequent change have been mentioned. He sold out to Jonathan Fisher in 1770, and is supposed to have left town at that time or soon after. John Smith was a brother of Abner, coming in about 1769. He lived in several different places; finally built the house in which Enoch Lyman used to live,—the present place of Leander Rhodes. Noah Strong, Jr., 1767; his son Lemuel was the first child born in Westhampton. He lived on the road leading south from the Huntington road, and not far from the present place of Wm. J. Lyman. Amasa Strong lived west of the church, near the old Montague place. Ephraim Sanford, 1770, settled on the well-known Bridges place, east of Turkey Hill school-house. He was a Revolutionary soldier; left town in a few years, selling out to Zachariah Curtis. Elijah Tyler, 1777-78, lived where Jerome Stevenson now lives. John F. Tucker, 1771-72, built a log house on the Nathaniel Edwards farm, east of Joel Cook's place (within the line of Northampton). Asa Thayer lived where David Montague now lives; earlier than that, opposite Joseph Whalen's place. He left the "Thayer Fund" to the

town. Timothy Thayer, 1771, built the old Alvord house, so called, over the brook, where Wm. Edwards now lives. He was a brother of Asa. Elias Thayer was also a brother of Asa; left town early. Ephraim Wright, 1773, homestead where Edmund Slattery now lives,—that was the old Wright tavern-stand. Jonathan Wales, 1771, lived above the place of Mrs. Bush. Simeon Ward, 1770, homestead near the present house of Henry Parsons, but probably left town in a few years. Reuben Wright, 1774, lived on Bascom's Hill, where R. W. Clapp now lives. At the foot of that hill the stage was overturned once and one or more lives lost. Daniel Winters, 1775. Oliver Waters, 1777-78. Phineas Wright, the present place of Charles W. Niles. Oliver Wright, homestead the present place of Christopher C. Bartlett.

The following are from old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*:

July 21, 1794.—Elijah Norton, merchant, advertises that he has just received "a handsome assortment of West India and Dry Goods."

March 4, 1795.—Solomon Clark offers for sale, cheap, a farm of 60 or 80 acres, 30 under improvement, with a house and barn, situated 2 miles east of the meeting-house, and on the County road to Northampton. A good place for a tradesman; especially a shoemaker is very much wanted. Also one-eighth of a saw-mill, within half a mile of said farm.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1817.—The new meeting-house dedicated. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gould, of Southampton. Sermon by the Rev. Enoch Hale,—Ex., chap. 3, verse 5. Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Waters, of Chesterfield. The services were accompanied with good vocal and instrumental music. The building was planned and built by that correct architect, Capt. Isaac Damon, of Northampton.

"CARD.

"Enoch and Richard Hale, having, with their families, commenced living in their new dwelling, erected principally by the liberality of their friends, beg leave publicly to express their gratitude for the truly Christian munificence which they have experienced to a very large extent. May the all-gracious God be pleased to repay earthly favors with spiritual blessings, and cause that they who water be also watered themselves!

"WESTHAMPTON, Feb. 12, 1817."

ORGANIZATION.

In the period of pioneer settlement, extending from 1762 to 1778, a population of sufficient numbers had been secured to warrant a separate town organization, and the necessary steps were taken to procure the assent of the General Court. The name of Westhampton seems to have been adopted by common consent, and was an appropriate name, as the territory to which it applied had been the west part of Northampton. The act of incorporation was passed Sept. 29, 1778.

The records of the town have been kept in a clear and accurate manner from the first year of the town organization. They are in excellent preservation, reflecting the highest credit upon the care, competency, and fidelity of the various town clerks through a period of one hundred years. They embody a large amount of valuable historical material. The first volume opens with the act of incorporation, approved by the Governor of the commonwealth, Sept. 29, 1778.

In pursuance of the act there follows the warrant for the first town-meeting, signed by Caleb Strong, Esq., of Northampton, requiring Abner Clafin, "one of the principal inhabitants of the town of Westhampton," to notify and warn the freeholders to attend the first town-meeting, to be held at the house of Nathan Clark, on Thursday, the 19th day of November, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to choose town officers, and also to determine whether the said town will request Mr. Hale to continue to preach in said town.

The following is the record of the first town-meeting:

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Westhampton, on the nineteenth day of November, 1778, in the first place Caleb Strong, Esq., was chosen moderator. The town then proceeded to the choice of town officers for the remainder of the present year, when the following persons were chosen to the offices annexed to their names respectively: Sylvester Judd, Clerk; Deacon Martin Clark, Treasurer; Mr. John Smith, Capt. William Bartlett, John Baker, Selectmen; John Parsons, Ephraim Wright, Surveyors of Highways; Azariah Lyman, Tythingman; John Smith, Warden; Abner Clafin, Constable.

The town then proceeded to consider the clause in the warrant, whether the town will request Mr. Hale to continue to preach in said town, upon which the town voted to choose a committee of three persons to procure Mr. Hale or some other person to preach in the said town four Sabbaths after the term is expired

for which Mr. Hale is engaged. The town then chose Messrs. Martin Clark, Azariah Lyman, and Sylvester Judd to be the said committee; also voted that the said committee be desired to request the gentlemen whom they shall obtain to preach the four Sabbaths above mentioned to preach two of the Sabbaths at the house of Nathan Clark, and the other two at the house of Azariah Lyman.

Attest:

CALEB STRONG, Moderator.

A second meeting followed in a few days, pursuant to a warrant issued by the newly-chosen selectmen, of which the following is the record:

At a legal meeting held at the house of Azariah Lyman, on the 24th of November, 1778, in the first place chose John Smith moderator. The town then voted to allow the surveyor's accounts in the manner following: for a man and team, four dollars a day; for a man, two dollars a day; for cart or plow, half a dollar a day for summer work, and nine shillings per day for a man for fall work; and other work in proportion. Also voted that the surveyors proportion the team work according to the goodness thereof; also voted to allow twenty shillings a hundred for good plank.

Voted that the town treasurer and town clerk procure what books are necessary for their respective offices.

Voted to raise four hundred pounds to defray the present debt and to defray the town expenses for the ensuing year.

After long debate as to whether the meeting-house, to be hereafter erected, should be located at the centre of the township, or as near as the nature of the land would permit, a vote was passed to that effect.

A vote to reconsider was, however, passed, and then it was decided to appoint a committee from neighboring towns to propose a site for the meeting-house, and Col. Bonney, of Chesterfield, Deacon Nash, of South Hadley, and Col. Day, of Springfield, were requested to act. A committee to provide for and attend this "outside" committee was named, consisting of Jonathan Wales, Zachariah Curtis, and Sylvester Judd. Voted to request the gentlemen from abroad to attend to this matter as soon as possible.

Attest:

JOHN SMITH, Moderator.

At another meeting, November 30th, the action of the 24th was reconsidered. This meeting was held at the house of Nathan Clark, but "removed" during its session to "Mr. Tyler's stock-yard." Voted that the "centre of the land" should be considered as the place for a meeting-house, or as near as the same will admit. And a committee, consisting of John Smith, John Baker, Ebenezer Clark, Noah Strong, John Bullard, and Elijah Tyler, were instructed to report a place for the meeting-house, but were required to conform to the vote in favor of the centre. Really, they were to find the centre of the town. These votes show the opening of the controversy, the settlement of which appears in the sketch of the church.

At the regular town-meeting, March 8, 1779, besides the officers given elsewhere, there were chosen Azariah Lyman and John Baker, Constables; Nathan Clark and Joseph Kingsley, Tythingmen; Elijah Tyler, Ebenezer French, Wardens; David Parsons, Jonathan Clark, Epaphras Clark, John Eliot, Hog-reeves; Zachariah Curtis, Amasa Strong, Aaron Fisher, Seth Burk, Surveyors of Highways; Noah Edwards, Levi Post, Fence-viewers.

A town-meeting was held June 25, 1779, at the house of Elisha Chilson.

The warrant for a town-meeting, to be held Sept. 25, 1786, contained the following clause: "To see if the town will consider the distressing calamities of public affairs, and direct their representative to attend the General Court." This was during the pressure of the "hard times" that were the pretext for the "Shays rebellion," so called, in which, however, Westhampton did not share.

The town voted upon this clause that Azariah Lyman, John Smith, Ebenezer Clark, Jonathan Wales, Noah Cook, Noah Edwards, Ephraim Wright, Rufus Lyman, and Samuel Edwards be a committee to instruct their representative, and agree with him concerning his wages.

April, 1790, voted that "the care of the meeting-house be committed to Mr. Samuel French, to sweep once a fortnight, furnish water for baptizing the children, also to lock and unlock said house on all public days reasonably; for which the town are to give him fifteen shillings a year."

Place of Town-Meetings.—The earlier meetings are designated in the records, and the place will be clearly known from the record of family location already given. As soon as the

meeting-house was sufficiently finished, town-meetings were held there, as in other New England towns, until the erection in later years of the town-hall.

The following is a list of the selectmen from the organization of the town :

- 1778.—John Smith, William Bartlett, John Baker.
 1779.—William Bartlett, Abner Claffin, Zachariah Curtiss.
 1780.—John Smith, Ephraim Wright, Gideon Clark.
 1781-82.—Ephraim Wright, Gideon Clark, Rufus Lyman.
 1783-85.—Ephraim Wright, Ebenezer Clark, Gideon Clark.
 1786.—Gideon Clark, Jr., Sylvester Judd, Asa Thayer.
 1787.—Aaron Fisher, Noah Cook, Ebenezer Clark.
 1788.—Asa Thayer, Sylvester Judd, Elijah Rust.
 1789.—Asa Thayer, Sylvester Judd, Gideon Clark, Jr.
 1790.—Aaron Fisher, Sylvester Judd, Gideon Clark, Jr.
 1791.—Aaron Fisher, Martin Clark, Gideon Clark, Jr.
 1792.—Aaron Fisher, Asa Thayer, Noah Cook.
 1793.—Aaron Fisher, Samuel Edwards, Gideon Clark, Jr.
 1794.—Sylvester Judd, Asa Thayer, Gideon Clark, Jr.
 1795.—Samuel Edwards, Ephraim Wright, Willard Smith.
 1796.—Sylvester Judd, Timothy Edwards, Noah Parsons, Gideon Clark, Jr., Peter Montague.
 1797.—Asa Thayer, Timothy Edwards, Sylvester Judd.
 1798.—Samuel Edwards, Jonathan Wales, Titus Clark.
 1799.—Samuel Edwards, Jonathan Wales, Timothy Edwards.
 1800-1.—Sylvester Judd, Asa Thayer, Timothy Edwards.
 1802-3.—Aaron Fisher, Asa Thayer, Noah Cook.
 1804.—Asa Thayer, Samuel Edwards, Willard Smith.
 1805.—Asa Thayer, Samuel Edwards, Sylvanus Clapp.
 1806.—Sylvanus Clapp, Sylvester Judd, Israel Parsons.
 1807.—Sylvester Judd, Sylvanus Clapp, Asa Thayer.
 1808.—Sylvester Judd, Aaron Fisher, Asa Thayer.
 1809.—Sylvester Judd, Aaron Fisher, Timothy Phelps, Jr.
 1810.—Sylvester Judd, Willard Smith, Timothy Phelps, Jr.
 1811.—Sylvester Judd, Willard Smith, Benoni Clark.
 1812.—Aaron Fisher, Benoni Clark, Jonathan Clark.
 1813.—Aaron Fisher, Jonathan Clark, Benoni Clark.
 1814.—Aaron Fisher, Benoni Clark, John Bates.
 1815.—John Bates, Benoni Clark, Samuel Edwards, Jr.
 1816.—Willard Smith, Benoni Clark, Samuel Edwards, Jr.
 1817.—Aaron Fisher, Sylvanus Clapp, Joseph Kingsley, Jr.
 1818-19.—Sylvanus Clapp, Benoni Clark, Samuel Edwards, Jr.
 1820.—Sylvanus Clapp, Elijah Rust, Jesse Lyman.
 1821.—Elijah Rust, Sylvanus Clapp, Jesse Lyman.
 1822.—Sylvanus Clapp, Jesse Lyman, Benoni Clark.
 1823.—Samuel Edwards, Jr., Benoni Clark, Richard Clapp.
 1824.—John Bates, Richard Clapp, Samuel Edwards, Jr.
 1825.—John Bates, Samuel Edwards, Jr., Jesse Lyman.
 1826.—Timothy Phelps, Jesse Lyman, Bela P. Clapp.
 1827.—Timothy Phelps, Bela P. Clapp, John A. Judd.
 1828-29.—Bela P. Clapp, John A. Judd, Ezra Kingsley.
 1830-31.—Bela P. Clapp, Jesse Lyman, Richard Hale.
 1832.—Bela P. Clapp, Richard Hale, Jared Bartlett.
 1833.—Jared Bartlett, Eleazer Judd, Joel Cook.
 1834.—Joel Cook, Jared Bartlett, Francis Loud.
 1835.—Joel Cook, Jared Bartlett, Eleazer Judd.
 1836.—Joel Cook, Roswell Dickinson, Richard Hale.
 1837.—Almon B. Ludden, Jesse Lyman, Ralph Clapp.
 1838.—Almon B. Ludden, Jonathan W. Bartlett, Roswell Dickinson.
 1839.—Roswell Dickinson, Medad King, Jr., Levi Burt.
 1840.—Levi Burt, Medad King, Jr., Almon B. Ludden.
 1841.—Almon B. Ludden, Levi Burt, Linus Chapman.
 1842.—Linus Chapman, Clark Bridgman, Jared Bartlett.
 1843.—Jared Bartlett, Linus Chapman, Clark Bridgman.
 1844.—Jared Bartlett, Joel Cook, Asa Parsons.
 1845-46.—Joel Cook, Asa Parsons, Matthias Rice.
 1847.—Joel Cook, Matthias Rice, Festus Hooker.
 1848.—Festus Hooker, Joel Cook, Almon B. Ludden.
 1849.—Almon B. Ludden, Festus Hooker, Joel Cook.
 1850.—Almon B. Ludden, Medad King, Festus Hooker.
 1851.—Medad King, Enoch H. Lyman, Jared Bartlett.
 1852.—Jared Bartlett, Enoch H. Lyman, George N. King.
 1853.—Enoch H. Lyman, George N. King, Augustus E. Hale.
 1854.—Levi Burt, Linus Chapman, Enoch H. Lyman.
 1855.—Joel Cook, Linus Chapman, Levi Burt.
 1856.—Joel Cook, Festus Hooker, Jared O. Bartlett.
 1857.—Joel Cook, Festus Hooker, Reuben W. Clapp.
 1858.—Jared Bartlett, Sylvanus Hubbard, Reuben W. Clapp.
 1859.—Jared Bartlett, Sylvanus Hubbard, Anson Chapman.
 1860.—Medad King, Anson Chapman, John Bates.
 1861.—Medad King, John Bates, Enoch H. Ludden.
 1862.—Medad King, Enoch H. Lyman, Henry M. Parsons.
 1863-64.—Enoch H. Lyman, Henry M. Parsons, Elbert Langdon.
 1865-66.—Elbert Langdon, Albert G. Jewett, Henry W. Montague.
 1867.—Albert G. Jewett, H. W. Montague, Wm. J. Lyman.
 1868-69.—Joel Burt, Theophilus Edwards, Elbert Langdon.

- 1870.—Elbert Langdon, C. C. Bartlett, Charles N. Loud.
 1871-72.—A. G. Jewett, C. C. Bartlett, Charles Clark.
 1873.—A. G. Jewett, Charles Clark, R. W. Clapp.
 1874-75.—A. G. Jewett, Franklin Strong, R. W. Clapp.
 1876.—A. G. Jewett, Franklin Strong, George Burt.
 1877.—A. G. Jewett, George Burt, E. P. Lyman.
 1878.—George Burt, John Watson, E. Payson Lyman.
 1879.—A. G. Jewett, George Burt, John Watson.

TOWN CLERKS.

Sylvester Judd, 1778; Gideon Clark, Jr., 1779-1813; Sylvester Judd, Jr., 1814-15; Luke Phelps, 1816-29; John A. Judd, 1830-36; Francis Loud, 1837; John A. Judd, 1838-54; Daniel W. Clark, 1855-66; Charles N. Loud, 1867-69; Thomas C. Davenport, 1870; F. H. Judd, 1871-80.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

John Smith, 1781; Sylvester Judd, 1787-88; Gideon Clark, 1793; Sylvester Judd, 1796; Sylvester Judd, 1798; Aaron Fisher, 1801; Sylvester Judd, 1804; Sylvester Judd, 1805-6; Sylvester Judd, 1808-10; Timothy Edwards, 1811; Sylvester Judd, 1812; Sylvester Judd, 1813; Sylvester Judd, 1814-15; Aaron Fisher, 1816; Sylvester Judd, 1817; Joseph Kingsley, Jr., 1818; Willard Smith, 1819; Aaron Fisher, 1822; Joseph Kingsley, Jr., 1823; Joseph Kingsley, Jr., 1827; Samuel Edwards, Jr., 1828; Bela P. Clapp, 1829-30; Samuel Edwards, Jr., 1832; John A. Judd, 1833; Jesse Lyman, 1834; Eleazer Judd, 1835; Jesse Lyman, 1836; John A. Judd, 1837; Jared Bartlett, 1840; Joel Cook, 1841; Almon B. Ludden, 1842; John A. Judd, 1843; Asa Parsons, 1847; Levi Burt, 1849; Daniel W. Clark, 1851; Medad King, 1852; Festus Hooker, 1853; Joel Cook, 1858; Matthias Rice, 1862; Wm. J. Edwards, 1869.

VILLAGES.

This subject is easily disposed of. The CENTRE, so-called, first derived its importance from the location of the meeting-house. A small stream tumbling down from the western hills furnishes water-power, which has generally been improved. A country store has usually been maintained, and at the present time there are two, one kept by F. A. Judd, in the building of T. C. Davenport, the other by E. D. Pratt, on the southeast corner. The watch-repairing business, by T. C. Davenport, has for many years been a feature of Westhampton Centre, rivaling, if not excelling, that of more showy establishments in larger villages. He is also postmaster and justice of the peace. In and near the Centre are quite a number of the large, roomy, hospitable-looking dwellings of olden time.

George Burt is the present owner of the Dr. Hooker homestead, a place associated in the memory of the oldest citizens with "turnkeys" and pills, as well as the kindly sympathy of "the beloved physician." Nathan Burt has the Hale homestead. The Chapman family the Sylvester Judd mansion. The Dr. Orcutt place, still owned by the family, was the old Nathan Clark homestead. David Montague owns the Benoni Clark place, and A. G. Jewett that of Theodore Clark. If the "Centre" can scarcely be called a village, yet there is a history clustering around it which renders it a cherished spot to the sons and daughters of Westhampton. However far they may have wandered, "their hearts untraveled" fondly turn to the picturesque hillsides and the secluded dells of this rural hamlet. Some special names may be noticed.

SHACK STREET seems to be applied to the northwest part of the town from the custom in early times of sending the swine up into those woods to fatten upon the falling nuts of the forest.

BABCOCK'S CORNER, on the Huntington road, is so called from a family of that name once residing there.

LOUDVILLE owns a divided allegiance to Northampton and Westhampton. Its mills and stores and shops, excepting the wood-turning business of Francis Norton, are all in the former town, and also the school-house. But the residences of the citizens situated upon the west side of the principal street are in Westhampton, and the Loudville people seem to be closely connected to Westhampton in church, social, and business affairs.

The first postmaster at Westhampton Centre was Jonathan Judd. His successors have been John A. Judd, Anson Chapman, John A. Judd a second time, F. H. Judd, and T. C. Davenport. The last named was appointed in 1865, and has kept the office to the present time.

SCHOOLS.

The first settlers of Westhampton took early measures to provide education for their children. They petitioned the town of Northampton to allow the people of the Long Division something for schooling. In 1776, as noted elsewhere, they succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of £9 for preaching and schooling. Some children were sent to Northampton, and some to Southampton.

In the winter of 1781-82, the people of the south part raised a fund by private contribution and opened a school. This was probably the first school kept in the town. The teacher was Deacon Samuel Edwards, and he taught in a room of Azariah Lyman's house. This was kept about three months. Tradition states that he was an excellent teacher, and was engaged for several winters. He taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling.

The first school-house was built by private means, in 1782, near Babcock's Corner. Rev. Enoch Hale took much interest in starting the schools, and urged the town to make suitable provision for the education of youth. He encouraged young men to go on in their studies; he assisted them, and invited them to come to his house for instruction; and it was through his advice that so many young men in the early years of the town fitted themselves to enter college. These students had very small means to aid them in their studies, and the kind assistance of their pastor saved their funds from exhaustion and quickened their zeal. Rev. Justin Edwards pursued his preparatory studies with Mr. Hale, and entered the sophomore class, and yet his whole expenses were only \$38. These lessons of economy ought not to be lost upon the present age, when the middle and poorer classes of the community are well-nigh denied the advantages of higher education in consequence of the expense with which modern extravagance has surrounded the pathway of the student even at heavily-endowed institutions.

Williams was the favorite college for the Westhampton boys. Justin Edwards several times walked to and from Williamstown,—a distance of 40 miles. But the early collegians used to generally ride to and from college on horseback.

At the beginning of the term a number from this and the adjoining towns would go up together, taking one person along with them on a spare horse. The latter would go to the college in one day, pass the night, and on the following day lead back the horses with empty saddles, and at the end of the term some one go to Williamstown for them in a similar way.

March 22, 1779.—The first official action with reference to schools seems to have been in the negative, as an item in the warrant to see whether the town would raise any money to encourage schooling was voted down.

Schools were evidently sustained by private enterprise several years.

March 13, 1786.—A committee was appointed to divide the town into a convenient number of districts, in order to receive the benefit of schooling,—Messrs. Israel Parsons, Ebenezer Clark, Martin Clark, Peter Montague, Aaron Fisher, John Baker, Azariah Lyman, Jonathan Wales, Noah Edwards, Timothy Edwards, and Rufus Lyman.

May 29, 1786.—Voted, to raise the sum of twenty-five pounds to be expended in schooling during the term of one year from this time.

June 26, 1786.—Committee on school districts discharged and the town divided into six districts by a vote then and there,—certainly a prompt, summary method, if not the most accurate and complete. District No. 1 at the corner by Ebenezer French's house; 2d at Oliver Post's; 3d at Cornelius Bartlett's; 4th at or near the crotch of the road at Wright's field, so called; 5th at Elijah Boyden's; 6th at John Baker's.

Also voted, that each district board their own master or mistress. Also voted, that each man's money be expended at that school to which he is the nearest, measuring on the road, except John Bullard, John Pittsinger, Jonathan Alvord, and Jehial Alvord, who shall be allowed to lay out their money at Elijah Boyden's, if they shall think fit.

March 12, 1787.—Voted, to raise twenty-five pounds for schooling, to be divided as last year, except the six families that live the southeast side of Turkey Hill, who are to lay out their proportion in schooling where they please; and each district to act their pleasure concerning the boarding of their masters or mistresses.

March 10, 1788.—Voted, 30 pounds for schooling, and appointed Israel Par-

sons, Samuel Edwards, Sylvester Judd, Justin Edwards, John Smith a committee to determine from time to time upon the propriety of each school district sending their children to other districts, if any complaint be made.

March 2, 1789.—Voted, 30 pounds for schooling. Those persons near the centre of the town about to build a school-house allowed to expend their money at the new house, in case it should be built.

In a meeting held at Northampton, Oct. 22, 1818, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a college in Hampshire County, at which the Hon. John Hooker, of Springfield, was chosen chairman, and Rev. Isaac Knapp, of Westfield, secretary, a committee was appointed to see about the removal of Williams College to this county. On that committee were Rev. Dr. Lyman, of Hatfield; Rev. Mr. Williston, of Easthampton; Rev. Mr. Hale, of Westhampton; Rev. Mr. Gould, of Southampton; Sylvester Judd, Esq., of Westhampton; Hon. Ezra Starkweather, of Worthington. The little town of Westhampton, it appears, had two members of this important committee,—a compliment to its educational standing and to the distinguished men residing there.

The modern school system of the town, founded by these vigorous labors of the fathers, is in steady and successful operation, and liberal appropriations are made from year to year.

The following is a list of graduates of colleges, natives of Westhampton:

Tertius Strong, 1790, Williams College, law.
 Levi Parsons, 1801, Williams College, ministry.
 Nathan Hale, LL.D., 1804, Williams College, journalism.
 William Fisher, 1805, Williams College, ministry.
 Justus Kingsley, 1809, Williams College.
 Justin Edwards, D.D., 1810, Williams College, ministry.
 Hophni Judd, 1812, Williams College, law.
 Ebenezer B. Wright, 1814, Williams College, ministry.
 Calvin Montague, 1814, Williams College, medicine.
 Epaphras Clark, 1815, Williams College, law.
 Dorus Clarke, 1817, Williams College, ministry.
 Anson Hooker, 1819, Williams College, medicine.
 Edward Hooker, 1820, Williams College, law.
 Joel Burt, 1821, Union College, medicine.
 Tertius S. Clarke, D.D., 1824, Yale College, ministry.
 George Burt, 1825, Amherst College, business.
 Levi F. Claffin, 1826, Williams College, business.
 Orange Clark, D.D., 1828, Columbia College, ministry.
 Jacob L. Clark, D.D., 1831, Yale College, ministry.
 Calvin Clark, 1832, Williams College, ministry.
 Sylvester Judd (3d), 1836, Yale College, ministry.
 George Lyman, 1837, Amherst College, ministry.
 Zenas M. Phelps, 1839, Williams College, teaching.
 Jonathan S. Judd, 1839, Williams College, ministry.
 Dexter Clapp, 1839, Amherst College, ministry.
 Chauncey P. Judd, 1840, Yale College, law.
 Melzar Montague, 1841, Williams College, ministry.
 Enos J. Montague, 1841, Williams College, ministry.
 Luther Clapp, 1841, Williams College, ministry.
 Samuel W. Fisher, 1841, Williams College, business.
 James Brewer, 1842, Williams College, ministry.
 Anson Clark, 1845, Williams College, ministry.
 Charles H. Norton, 1847, Williams College, ministry.
 Justin W. Parsons, 1849, Williams College, foreign missions.

Chester Bridgman, 1856, Amherst College, ministry.

Henry M. Bridgman, 1857, Amherst College, foreign missions.

Francis Burt, 1857, Amherst College, teaching.

With reference to Samuel Fisher, usually included in the above catalogue, the editor of the "Reunion Pamphlet" adds a statement to show that he was undoubtedly a native of the town. The explanation needs explaining. The Jonathan Fisher who died in the army was only thirty-four years of age, and was the son of the Jonathan that bought the Abner Smith place in 1770. That the younger Jonathan lived in

Westhampton is sufficiently proved by the general understanding that he represented the town in the Continental army, but it could only have been for a period of five years, or at most seven. Samuel Fisher was the youngest son, and a posthumous child, born in Sunderland, June 30, 1777, his father, the lieutenant, having died in the month of March before. The widow of the lieutenant evidently returned to Dedham soon after, as Samuel lived with his mother there until he was five years of age, and after that with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Ware, of Conway.

As this disposes of the name of Samuel, it is proper to add that the date of William Fisher's birth, in 1776, leaves it pretty certain that he was born in Westhampton. Jonathan, who graduated at Harvard and became the pastor of the church at Blue Hill, Me., and was the author of several works, was probably born in Dedham before the removal to Westhampton, as he died at quite an advanced age in 1845.

Besides the list of graduates, there are others who entered various professions without completing a full college course. Among these may be mentioned Dr. Enoch Hale, of Gardiner, Maine, and afterward Boston; Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Dr. Oliver D. Norton, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Watson Loud, Dr. Philo Clark, Dr. Henry Cook, Dr. Mendal Jewett, Rev. Christopher Clapp, Rev. Henry Loud, Rev. Joseph Stearns, Rev. Anson Stearns.

There are others who took a classical course of studies, without, however, graduating, and went into business instead of professional life, as John A. Judd, Edwin Cook, Zenas Kingsley, Alvin Clark.

Joseph Alvord was connected with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine works, and was a noted business-man. He died within a few years.

LITERATURE.

The Rev. Enoch Hale prepared a spelling-book about the beginning of this century. He was far in advance of his age. That book is now something of a literary curiosity,—a *rare prize for the antiquarian*. It contained lessons and stories for children, written in a style adapted to their understanding. It is said the book suited the children, but not the adults. The latter supposed that abstract doctrines of theology were the right and proper material to be placed in the hands of children, even to learn to read. Mr. Hale's method became popular thirty years later, and the bright, cheerful literature of modern school-books is but the development of his idea.

Sylvester Judd, Jr., was not only editor and historian, but an author of several books, as "Margaret," and other works of fiction. His name is still standard authority upon the early annals of the Connecticut Valley.

His published history of Hadley is a specimen of the diligence with which he labored, and the fullness and accuracy of his writings.

The "Reunion" of 1866 was a noteworthy occasion in the history of the town. It was similar to a centennial celebration, and its proceedings are appropriately preserved in a pamphlet full of valuable historic material.

To have the gathering twelve years before the completion of a century had the advantage of securing the attendance of many aged people, natives of the town, then living, but who soon after passed away,—among them Jesse Lyman, Asa Parsons, Mr. Burt, Eli Clark, and doubtless many others.

School Statistics.

January, 1837.—Nine schools; attending in the summer, 198; average not stated; winter, 269; average, 233; in town between 4 and 16, 259; summer schools, 32 months; winter, 22 months and 7 days; summer teachers, 8 females; winter, 7 males, 3 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$19.43; female teachers, \$9.73.

January, 1847.—Eight schools; attending in summer, 163; average, 123; winter, 175; average, 132; in town between 4 and 16, 206; attending under 4, 11; over 16, 14; summer schools, 28 months and 21 days; winter, 23 months; total, 51 months, 21 days; summer teachers, 8 females; winter, 5 males, 3 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$18.80; female, \$11.45.

January, 1857.—Seven schools; attending in summer, 83; average, 66; winter, 100; average, 86; attending under 5, 8; over 15, 11; in town between 5 and 15, 116; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 7 females; summer schools, 21 months and 5 days; winter, 22 months, 5 days; total, 43 months, 10 days; average wages female teachers per month, \$12.57.

January, 1867.—Six schools; attending in the summer, 86; average, 70; winter, 126; average, 102; attending under 5, 7; over 15, 14; in town between 5 and 15, 147; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 2 males, 3 females; summer schools, 26 months; winter, 16 months and 5 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$33.66; female teachers, \$30.80.

January, 1878.—Five schools; \$18.37 for repairs; scholars attending during the year, 114; average, 70; 1 under 5; 21 over 15; number between 5 and 15 in town, 127; teachers, 3 males, 7 females; schools kept 38 months, 15 days; wages of male teachers per month, \$26; female, \$24 per month; taxation, \$1000; superintendence, \$45; income of vested funds and dog tax, \$35.90; 1 private school, 10 scholars; tuition, \$127.50; town share of State school fund, \$224.57.

CHURCHES.

As in most other New England towns, so especially in Westhampton, the convenience of public worship was a matter considered at the time of the incorporation, and as one of the reasons for it. In the memorial to the General Court asking for an act to organize a new town, it is expressly stated "that your petitioners, being now increased to a considerable number, are of the opinion that we can support a minister of the gospel among ourselves." But there are earlier records than this, showing their earnestness in this matter. At the town-meeting of Northampton, March, 1772, the inhabitants of Long Division petitioned the town to return to them their minister and school-rates, in order to pay for preaching. This request was granted, and in August of that year an order was drawn in favor of Samuel Kingsley, representing Long Division, for £7 16s. At the December meeting of the same year Northampton voted £8 to Long Division for preaching. A year later, November, 1774, the town voted £9 to Long Division for preaching and schooling, and in November, 1777, Northampton voted Long Division £15 for the support of preaching. These appropriations by Northampton were rendered effective by the vigorous efforts and the zealous sacrifices of the people themselves; ministers were procured, sometimes for single Sabbaths, again for several weeks at a time, and so public worship was quite steadily maintained as early as the summer of 1772. It is stated that Noah Cook, of Hadley, preached that year a few Sundays, services being held at the house of Samuel Kingsley, and also at the house of Timothy Thayer.

The house of Samuel Kingsley was not far from Babcock's Corners, where a few years later it was proposed to locate the meeting-house. The house of Timothy Thayer was over the brook, near the residence in later years of William Edwards, and to accommodate some of the foot-people logs were placed across the stream; sometimes both boys and girls waded through the water.

Mr. Cook was a lame man and walked with a crutch, so that he was sometimes called the "three-legged minister." The next winter one Mr. Gould preached a few times. In the winter of 1773-74, Mr. Hooker, of Northampton, held service and baptized three children, whose names were Noah Kingsley, Justice Burk, and Rebecca Fisher, and it is supposed these were the first baptisms in Westhampton.

There was preaching in 1774 or 1775 in the northerly part of the town, at the house of Jonathan Wales, by a Mr. Taft, brother of Mrs. Wales. These were the times that "tried men's souls." Mr. Taft was a zealous Whig, talked Revolutionary politics during the week, and preached and prayed for liberty on Sunday. He believed in the non-intercourse policy, and refused to drink any tea when England was endeavoring to force Americans to pay a tax upon it.

Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Northampton, and Mr. Judd, of Southampton, occasionally came and gave lectures on week-days. As places of meeting the barns of Joseph or Samuel Kingsley and of Nathan Clark were alternately used.

A Mr. Hotchkiss preached a few times in Westhampton and

Norwich. In the spring of 1778, John Eliot preached four Sabbaths. Jonathan Smith, of Hadley, and David Parsons, of Amherst, preached during the same year.

And old man, known as Father Saxton, who lived in Long Division, near the old house of Solomon Judd, preached all one summer in 1776 or 1777.

But these preliminary and somewhat irregular services soon gave way to something more permanent and orderly. Previous to the incorporation of the town, Rev. Enoch Hale had preached one or more Sabbaths, and at the first meeting, Nov. 19, 1778, about the only business done, except to elect town officers, was the appointing of Martin Clark, Azariah Lyman, and Sylvester Judd a committee to engage his further service; the preaching one-half of the time to be at the house of Nathan Clark, the other half at the house of Azariah Lyman. The settlement of a minister in those days was an affair of deliberation,—slow, but very certain to be wise and judicious. It was not until nearly a year later, August, 1779, that a regular call was extended Mr. Hale to become the settled pastor. It was accepted. The terms of *settlement* consisted of many items, substantially the following: A lot of land in the northwest part of the town,—15 acres from Nathan Clark's farm, 5 acres from Elihu Chilson's homestead,—a parsonage to be built, 32 by 30, or the value of such a house paid to Mr. Hale in money. The *annual salary* was to be the first year £40, and to rise by adding £3 a year until it reached £70, this sum to be perpetual. To this was added the finding of the minister's firewood annually after the first six years; and also the promise to make further provisions for his support if these stipulations proved to be insufficient.

The ordination took place Sept. 20, 1779, in a barn on the old Norwich road, standing a little east of the present residence of Mr. W. E. Lyman. It was an occasion of great interest, long remembered by those who were present, and often described by them to the children of later years. The ordaining council consisted of Rev. Jonathan Judd, Rev. Solomon Williams, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, Rev. Joseph Huntington, Rev. Joseph Lyman, Rev. Aaron Bascom, Rev. Gershom C. Lyman, and Mr. Joel Hayes, a delegate.

The church was organized Sept. 1, 1779, Rev. Jonathan Judd, of Southampton, and Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Northampton, present and assisting. The first deacons chosen were Martin Clark and Reuben Wright. The exact list of members at the date of organization is not preserved, but the following names appear in the handwriting of Rev. Enoch Hale, and by him are described as being members "soon after the formation of the church:" Jonathan Alvord, William Bartlett, Joel Bartlett, Elijah Boyden, John Bullard, Jonathan Clark, Nathan Clark, Ebenezer Clark, Gideon Clark, Noah Edwards, Jonathan Fisher, Ebenezer French, Samuel Hubbard, Saml. Kingsley, Joseph Kingsley, Sylvester Judd, Azariah Lyman, Rufus Lyman, Peter Montague, John Parsons, David Parsons, Oliver Post, John Smith, Noah Strong, Amasa Strong, Elijah Tyler, Mary Bartlett, Ruth Boyden, Joanna Bullard, Sarah Clark, Eunice Clark (wife of Nathan), Eunice Clark (wife of Ebenezer), Esther Clark, Jerusha Edwards, Mary Elwell, Rachel French, Beriah French, Jerusha Hubbard, Hannah Judd, Isabel Kingsley, Martha Lyman, Mary Montague, Lydia Parsons, Irene Parsons, Mary Phelps, Mrs. Strong (wife of Noah), Thankful Strong, Sarah Strong, Ruth Tyler, Abigail Wright.

The erection of a meeting-house was considerably delayed by the discussion over the site. The story is too long for our limits; we can only state the successive steps. May 21, 1779, a site was selected by the town and a house voted to be built 40 by 50. This site was very near the present location, as appears from subsequent statements in the town records, but it was unsatisfactory. The south part of the town desired to have it on the old historic Norwich road, where the first settlement had been made, and where the majority of the people then

lived, and they suggested what has been known in late years as Babcock's Corners. The northern portion insisted on the "square" in front of Nathan Clark's, now the rock-covered triangle near the centre school-house. The dissension was severe and threatening. Meanwhile, Mr. Hale's house was erected, the present place of Nathan Burt, and meetings were held in that, his house, perhaps, as well as himself, thus proving a peacemaker; but the town returned the meetings to Nathan Clark's the next spring. The geographical centre, near the top of Tob's Hill, was gravely proposed. Then a committee from abroad, consisting of Col. Chapin, of Hatfield, Deacon White, of Springfield, and Deacon White, of Whately, were invited to decide the location. They reported a site which the town accepted, but which was not really satisfactory to either party, and this was abandoned. Five weary years were thus passed, when, with considerable unanimity, the town came back nearly to a previous selection, and the house was at last located and built where the present one stands. It was in the woods, the primeval timber being cut away to make room for it, the log hut of Samuel Hering and the house of Mr. Hale, now the place of Nathan Burt, being the only habitations near the meeting-house; but the struggle was ended, and ended for all succeeding years.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH RECORDS.

In 1789, large additions were made to the church, mostly young people.

Dec. 26, 1781.—The pastor, with Deacon Martin Clark, delegate, attended a council at Williamsburg, to install Rev. Joseph Strong.

September 30 and Oct. 1, 1782.—The pastor, with Deacon Wright, delegate, attended a council at Amherst.

Sept. 29, 1801.—The pastor, with Samuel Kingsley, delegate, attended a convention at Northampton, to form a missionary society. This shows that some of the earliest movements in behalf of Christian work for the heathen began in these towns of the Connecticut Valley; this date being some years earlier than the historic prayer-meeting by the hay-stack, in Williamstown.

1806.—Forty-eight were added to the church that year.

Oct. 21, 1819.—Pastor, with Solomon Judd, delegate, attended a convention at Hadley, which recommended unanimously certain articles respecting church union and government. Subsequently, May 1, 1820, the church of Westhampton, after hearing the report of a committee on said articles, refused to approve them, and also declined to send delegates to another convention to meet at Hatfield. The committee above mentioned were Deacon Martin Clark, Deacon Samuel Edwards, Sylvester Judd, Esq., Capt. Azariah Lyman, Deacon Pliny Sykes, Maj. Aaron Fisher, Solomon Judd, Dr. Wm. Hooker, and Willard Smith.

This transaction shows very clearly the dignity and carefulness with which the local church guarded their independence, and how steadily they declined to yield their own convictions of truth and duty even to unanimous recommendations from conventions and councils.

May 1, 1818.—The church chose a committee "to superintend Sabbath-schools in this town, and to apply if necessary to the town for this purpose,"—Benoni Clark, Levi Post, Jr., Noah Kingsley, Luke Phelps, and Richard Clapp.

Oct. 30, 1818.—The church voted their thanks to the above committee for "their benevolence, diligence, and fidelity in conducting the Sabbath-schools." This appears to have been the opening of the modern Sabbath-school work in this town,—a work which for sixty years has been steadily cherished by the church as one of its most important departments.

April 6, 1820.—At the meeting which appointed the annual Sabbath-school committee, they were instructed "to see what can be done in regard to our common schools for the promotion of religion among the children," and April 16th the committee reported that "the Bible be read with solemnity every half-day in the public schools in connection with prayer, if prayer be attended."

April 5, 1821.—Benevolent work was provided for by the appointment of Joseph Kingsley, Dr. William Hooker, Deacon Pliny Sykes, Joel Rust, and Willard Smith a committee "to encourage and receive charitable donations and deliver them to their uses."

May 3, 1822, the standing committee of the church in their annual report have the following reference to a subject that has not yet disappeared from the field of public discussion:

"During the past year they have unhappily found occasion in several instances to pay attention to brethren who were thought to be injuring, if not destroying, themselves by drinking intemperately intoxicating liquors. Their exertions to reclaim from that vice, if not so completely successful as they ardently desired, they allow themselves to hope have not been wholly without success. But further endeavors they are sensible will be necessary to effect (if by the grace of God it be possible) a thorough reformation in all who have deviated from the way of the gospel."

It appears from the records that the evil of intemperance cost the church much trouble, resulting in many unpleasant trials, and in some instances actual excommunication.

We copy one sentence as a specimen of the solemnity and almost judicial formality attending ancient church discipline:

"Mr. —, listen to your sentence. To the grief of God's children you have a number of years been intemperate, in drinking to drunkenness. This church has labored to reform you, without success. You refuse to be reformed; therefore hear: the church of Christ in Westhampton sentences and pronounces you, Mr. —, to be excommunicated, and does by this sentence excommunicate you from the fellowship of Christ's church."

To the radical temperance men of the present time it will seem strange that the crime specified in the above sentence was not "drinking" intoxicating liquors, but "drinking to drunkenness," and doubtless the culprit was tried, the decision made, and the sentence pronounced by men who saw no harm in moderate drinking, and no doubt practiced it. Doubtless their own cellars were stored with cider,—an agent that has probably wrought more ruin in rural towns than any other intoxicating liquor. But the men of that time had not learned, what is now so clear, that church members, to save their own sons and their neighbors' sons, must close their lips against even cider, and banish it as a beverage from their households.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. Enoch Hale, ordained Sept. 20, 1779; died Jan. 14, 1837, in the fifty-eighth year of his pastorate and the eighty-fourth year of his age. 2d. Rev. Horace B. Chapin, installed as colleague to Mr. Hale July 8, 1829; continued only a short time after Mr. Hale's death, being dismissed, at his own request, in May, 1837; he died at Lewiston Falls, Me., October, 1840. 3d. Rev. Amos Drury, installed June 28, 1837; he died while still pastor, July 22, 1841, at Pittsford, Vt., being on a visit to friends in that place. 4th. Rev. David Coggin, ordained May 11, 1842; died of consumption while still pastor, April 28, 1852, aged thirty-five years. 5th. Rev. Andrew Bigelow, installed March 2, 1854; dismissed April 18, 1855. 6th. Rev. Roswell Foster, installed Nov. 20, 1856; dismissed Dec. 28, 1858. 7th. Rev. Edward C. Bissell, ordained Sept. 22, 1859; Mr. Bissell enlisted in the army for the suppression of the Rebellion, and was chosen a captain; he was dismissed from the pastorate May 10, 1864. 8th. Rev. Thomas Allender, installed June 21, 1866; died Sept. 17, 1869. 9th. Pliny F. Barnard, installed June 30, 1870; dismissed July 1, 1873. 10th. Rev. Joseph Lanman, installed June 3, 1874; dismissed Sept. 11, 1876. 11th. Rev. Edward S. Palmer, installed Dec. 7, 1876, and present pastor of the church (November, 1878).

Record of Deacons.—Reuben Wright, chosen Oct. 13, 1779; died May 6, 1798. Martin Clark, chosen Oct. 13, 1779; died May 24, 1823. Samuel Edwards, chosen Jan. 31, 1786; died Aug. 12, 1842. Pliny Sykes, chosen June 5, 1811; died Nov. 12, 1833. Elisha King, chosen May 19, 1824; died June 29, 1852. Eleazer Judd, chosen Jan. 5, 1834; died June, 1863. Zenas S. Clark, chosen Dec. 16, 1852; present deacon, but not acting. Joel Cook, chosen July 5, 1855; died 1878. Wm. P. Edwards, chosen Feb. 27, 1862; present deacon officiating. Alfred D. Montague, chosen Dec. 30, 1875; present deacon officiating.

THE UNION CHURCH OF WESTHAMPTON

was formed Sept. 30, 1829. It consisted of 41 members who had withdrawn from the fellowship of the old church. The movement was the result of differences of views and feelings, not really of doctrine,—such a movement as may often be expected to occur where men of equal rectitude, equal faith, and equal piety, exercising the liberty of thought common to this free country, arrive at exactly opposite conclusions as to duty and policy. The Rev. John Truair was pastor of this church for eight years, but after his removal meetings were not regularly continued. There were no sufficient reasons for a separate society, and the church was formally dissolved

Aug. 17, 1850. The members returned to the old church, and few traces of the division exist either in policy or sentiment at the present time. The Rev. Mr. Truair is spoken of by some writers as an impulsive agitator, a disturbing force, and doubtless he may have somewhat roughly broken in upon the ancient set forms and possibly the prosaic sermonizing of the times. But it must be remembered that 1825 to 1835 was the great period when modern methods of revival work were to a certain extent inaugurated, new measures introduced, and new styles of thought and speech became prominent throughout this and other States in the pulpit and the prayer-meeting. The children of the families who adhered to Mr. Truair, now in advanced life, speak yet with some feeling of his energy, his enthusiasm, but they heartily join with the children of the other families in throwing the kindly veil of charity over all the proceedings of that period, and forgetting both conservatism and radicalism in united, harmonious work in the old paths and for the old faith.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The burials in this town seem to have very early been made in just *three* places,—not scattered over the farms and in the neighborhood, as in the case of some pioneer settlements. The action of the town in 1779 implies that one had been in use in the south for some years previously. This was located a little west of Babcock's Corners, on the north side of the road, and in later years the remains have been removed and the ground given up. The first burial here is not certainly known.

The action of the town alluded to was the following:

March 8, 1779.—Voted, that the town will procure two acres of land—the one in the north, the other in the south part of the town—for the purpose of burying-places. Voted, that the place *that has been used* in the south part of the town be continued for that purpose. Voted, that Capt. William Bartlett, Jonathan Clark, Seth Burk, Zachariah Curtis, and Aaron Thayer be a committee to procure the places above mentioned.

The one north of the centre, near the present residence of Sylvester King, was laid out pursuant to the above action, and is therefore nearly one hundred years old.

The cemetery at the centre was authorized by the following action:

Dec. 6, 1790.—Voted, that the committee heretofore chosen to seek a place for a burying-ground be directed and empowered to purchase a piece of ground of the Rev. Enoch Hale and Mr. Jared Hunt for the purpose above mentioned, and to take deed for the same in behalf of the town.

Bounds of the new burying-ground in Westhampton, lying on the east side of the highway that leads from Mr. Hale's to Mr. Samuel Kingsley's, about 30 rods south of Mr. Hale's dwelling-house; one-half said burying-ground, lying on the south side of the dividing-line between Mr. Hale and Mr. Jared Hunt, taken out of Mr. Hale's land, and the other half, on the north side of said line, out of Mr. Hunt's land,—being 16 rods in length on the above said highway, and 15 rods to the east parallel to the above said line, and containing in the whole one acre and a half.

This ground is the principal cemetery of the town. The dates extend back about eighty years, but there were much earlier burials. Near the front entrance stands a fine soldiers' monument, erected, soon after the close of the war, to the memory of those who fell in that struggle. It bears the inscription,—

"Erected by the Town of Westhampton in grateful remembrance of her brave and patriotic soldiers who sacrificed their lives in defense of liberty and union during the great rebellion."

This cemetery is in good condition; excellently cared for; containing some fine monuments of later years standing amid the low, moss-covered stones of the earlier times. Upon this death-crowned summit, and along its beautiful eastern slope, are gathered the dead of a hundred years.

The Damon family have a private burial-place near the old homestead, in the northwest part of the town.

Some members of the Hayden family were buried originally upon their farm, the place now occupied by Mr. Stanton. The remains were, however, removed to Chesterfield many years ago.

In the "Reunion Address" of 1866 it is stated that the wife

and child of John F. Tucker were buried in Nathaniel Edwards' pasture, east of Joel Cook's.

TOWN SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, ETC.

There have existed here the usual variety of religious, benevolent, and temperance organizations common at the present time and for the last half-century. None of them were of sufficient permanence to furnish materials to any extent for a historical sketch.

The old parish or town library of early times seems to have been a valuable means of instruction. It, however, disappeared, the books being scattered and lost.

In later years, and particularly at the time of the Reunion Festival of 1866, efforts were made to establish a new and more permanent one, especial attention being given to a pastor's library.

At that time Rev. Dorus Clarke made a donation to the town of \$100, the interest of which should be given as a prize annually to the best reader and speller in the centre school.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

These are mentioned in the general narrative, and need little additional notice. The place of the first settlement on the banks of the Manhan, by Abner Smith, in 1762, is interesting in its pioneer reminiscences. It was on the southern branch of the Manhan, and just where the present Huntington road crosses the stream in the southwest part of the town. The place of the first town-meeting at the present Orcutt place recalls the early efforts at civil organization. Here came that distinguished man, Governor Caleb Strong, to preside at this formation of a new town, organized in the midst of the Revolution.

These and similar places will readily occur to all who read the interesting annals of other days.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of Westhampton have always been mostly engaged in farming. In former times considerable attention was given to selling firewood and lumber. Indeed, much of the actual money received by the earlier settlers and down to thirty years ago was for firewood drawn to Northampton. Firewood gradually rose in value, as well as lumber in various forms.

The last ten years have witnessed a great change in this form of industry. Firewood has declined nearly one-half in value, owing to the introduction of coal in dwellings, stores, and business-places, as well as upon the railroads. Another reason of the decline was the establishment of the steam-mills at Mount Tom. These keep continually for sale (more, in fact, than they can dispose of promptly) large quantities of slab-firewood, which supplants soft wood in the market to a great extent. The business prosperity of Westhampton has been largely injured by these causes. In the earlier times many cattle were fattened for beef in the pastures of this town, and the products of the dairy were of much importance. The sharp competition of Western beef, Western butter, and Western cheese in the market towns of New England has largely destroyed the profit formerly made from these sources.

Westhampton, too, has been one of the most prolific of New England towns in furnishing emigrants to settle the broad and fertile States of the Centre and the West. Her sons have sought more genial climes and easier-tilled lands. The houses have disappeared from large sections of the town. Pastures and fields, formerly plowed, have grown up to woodland. Some of her own distinguished sons have intimated in public addresses that the town will, after a time, disappear as a civil organization; that it will become a wood-lot of Northampton again; that the wild animals may once more live in the ancient haunts, wolves howl upon the slopes of the mountains, and bears prowl along the banks of Turkey Brook,

Sodom Brook, and the Manhan River. The reduction is not rapid, however, for the last twenty years, and no such result need be expected. The great period of reduction was from 1830 to 1850.

The later decrease is at a much slower rate. It is not necessary to infer that Westhampton must live in future history solely upon her past fame. Were it so, were the volume of Westhampton records to be closed now, there would remain in the annals of the commonwealth enduring memorials of the labors of her distinguished sons. It would be a history in which any town might feel a just pride. But we prefer to believe that some of the sons of Westhampton will abide in the old ways and restore the old homesteads; that the rose shall not give place to the ivy, and the fruitful field to the untrodden wilderness; that material prosperity, under the impulse of some new revival of business, will again visit these rugged hillsides; that religion and education shall still display here their signal worth, as they have in the past; and that other generations shall arise here to bless the fathers of to-day as these now bless the fathers of a century ago.

Mills, Factories, etc.—In the northeast part of the town, on the Roberts Meadow Brook, is the Bridgman saw-mill. It was a very early affair, built about the time the country was settled. It has been kept up ever since by the family of Bridgmans. It is now owned by Lucas Bridgman. The Westfield River touches the northwest corner of the town, but it does not appear that the water-power was improved within the limits of Westhampton. On the head-waters of the Manhan, just below the reservoir, was a saw-mill, known as Langdon's, built thirty years ago or more. It is now abandoned. Farther south, just below the junction of a western branch, was formerly the Chilson grist-mill. It dated back probably to about the time of the first settlement. It was burnt and not rebuilt many years ago. In the same building at one time was a brass-foundry, Bruce & Armitage. They made harness trimmings. The enterprise was continued for a few years. At this same point was the Chilson saw-mill, built probably by Mr. White at an early day. This was also abandoned.

Farther down the stream are the wood-turning works, formerly run by Gere and T. K. Wright, now occupied by E. P. Torrey. Next below was the Thayer grist-mill, an institution entirely unknown to the young people of the present time, or even some of older years. It was built by Deacon Timothy Thayer, and stood near where Deacon Wm. I. Edwards now lives. It is thought that this was given up as early as 1800. Next below is the saw-mill of Henry Parsons. This was built by Mr. Solomon L. Warner, thirty or thirty-five years ago. A curious feature of this water privilege is that to a stranger standing on Parsons Bridge and looking northwest toward the meeting-house there is a strong temptation to believe the stream runs *up hill*, and that when the next bridge is reached, still farther toward the centre, and one looks back, the same impression remains.

The "natives" familiar with the topography and with the actual levels do not seem to think there is any difficulty in understanding it at all, and perhaps there is not. It is all in the visitor's "eye." Beyond the Parsons mill this stream soon enters the town of Northampton. Commencing on Sodom Brook, near the Southampton line, and coming north, there was formerly the distillery of Joseph Kingsley. It stood near the present place of Lester T. Langdon. Next below is the tannery-yard of Matthias Rice & Sons; this is still in operation. Near this place in former years were also the tan-works of Samuel Giddings, on the north side of the Huntington road. Near Babcock's Corner also chairs were manufactured at one time. On this stream below is the saw-mill of W. E. Lyman. This was built by the late Jesse Lyman. It is still in operation. At the site of Loud's Mills there was formerly a fulling-mill. It was run at one time by Strong Alvord, also by Saml.

Ormsby. Not far below Loud's Mills this brook unites with the Manhan.

In going west from Babcock's Corners the dividing-ridge between the northern and southern branches of the Manhan is crossed, and on the latter various mill privileges have been improved. There was the distillery in old times of Enoch Lyman. Below was a tannery, run, perhaps, by Samuel Giddings. Then Enoch Lyman had a saw-mill on the place now owned by Leander Rhodes. Below that was the Fisher saw-mill, and farther south was the saw-mill and grist-mill of Elihu Bartlett. This was an important place of business for many years. At Loudville, within the town of Westhampton, is located the wood-turning establishment of Francis Norton.

Various other enterprises, as distilleries, potash-works, and wood-turning works, have existed from time to time in different parts of the town. At the present place of the Loud Mills was an old saw-mill, owned at various times by Ludden, Niles, Drake, Edgerton, and others. Charles W. Niles also had a wood-turning shop. On the little stream in the village was the turning-shop of Francis Loud, now owned by Charles N. Loud; not operated to any great extent. A little above, Austin Loud had a turning-shop and also a saw-mill.

The ten leading articles of farm production for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values stated: Butter, \$12,991; firewood, \$13,925; hay, \$21,851; potatoes, \$4671; tobacco, \$3727; apples, \$5863; beef, \$7263; pork, \$3591; cider, \$2947; corn, \$2194.

MILITARY.

Westhampton was settled just before the Revolutionary war and during its progress, being incorporated in 1778; hence it naturally had little Revolutionary history, except as a part of Northampton. In the sketches of the latter town relating to the war of Independence may be found names that properly belong to the present territory of Westhampton.

Rev. Enoch Hale, the first pastor, was of a patriotic family, his brother being Nathan Hale, who was executed as a spy in the British camp, and whose fame has been celebrated in oratory and song. The minister had also seen actual service in the field during the opening years of the struggle, previous to his settlement as the pastor of the Westhampton church.

The following official action, found in the town books, forms an honorable record for a town not organized until three years after the war of the Revolution commenced:

Aug. 5, 1779.—At a town-meeting, voted, that "the town would provide such things for those men that went from us into the Continental army as the town of Northampton desired of us.

Aug. 11, 1779.—In the midst of Revolutionary difficulties, Massachusetts having proceeded to call a State convention to form a constitution, Westhampton elected Sylvester Judd as a Delegate.

Oct. 18, 1779.—The town voted to hire the three men required for the Continental army. Gideon Clark, John Smith, and Sheldon Felton were appointed a committee to assist the militia officers in hiring the men.

Voted, that the selectmen collect the clothing required of Westhampton for the use of the army, deliver the same in Northampton, and take a proper receipt therefor.

Voted, that the men that went the month's campaign into Connecticut be paid the same as those that went in June last, in proportion to their service. Nathan Clark, Aaron Fisher, and Sylvester Judd were appointed a committee to attend to this.

July 23, 1781.—Voted, to hire the three men now required of us for the army, and that Capt. Azariah Lyman, Lieut. Aaron Fisher, and Lieut. Noah Edwards be a committee to hire said men, expense to be assessed upon said town, and paid within one month.

Sept. 18, 1781.—Voted, that the men that now hold themselves in readiness to join the army at the shortest notice shall be paid 2 pounds 10 shillings per month for each month they shall be in actual service, twenty shillings to be paid in advance when called upon to march.

May 1, 1782.—Voted, that Mr. Sylvester Judd be a committee to hire one man for the Continental army.

Perhaps this was not accomplished, for a similar vote seems to have been taken September 10th of the same year; also, October 28th; also, December 4th; and, after all, it does not appear whether the man was obtained.

The votes thus given show the official action of the town. From other sources the following general facts are obtained:

Training-bands were formed in the colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1774. The first training in Westhampton is said to have been in the fall of that year. A company consisting of 30 or 40 persons held a parade in the door-yard of Deacon Martin Clark. There is probably no muster-roll of this impromptu company. The people had refused to train the year before under certain officers appointed by Gov. Hutchinson, but now, under the impulse of the coming danger, they met voluntarily to prepare not for simply a holiday parade, but for actual war, which it was seen could not long be delayed.

William Bartlett was elected captain, Noah Strong lieutenant, and Jonathan Fisher ensign.

The company had a small drum and no fife. That same year the company of Minute-Men formed in Northampton included several from the Long Division. Captain Noah Cook, afterward of Westhampton, was a member of this band. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Northampton on the morning of April 21, 1775, the bells were rung and the drum beat to arms in the streets. A cannon appears to have been discharged, as stories coming down in Southampton families tell of the signal-gun that summoned them to the post of duty. Noah Cook was in the meadows harrowing in oats. Like others, he abandoned the work on the instant. In a short time the Minute-Men came in from all parts of the old town of Northampton; they paraded in front of the meeting-house, occupying the present street before "Shop Row." They were armed and equipped. Rev. Mr. Hooker made "a stirring prayer." Col. Seth Pomeroy made a patriotic speech and encouraged them in the good cause. That same afternoon, with three or four days' rations, they started for Concord, which they reached on the 24th. Another company of Minute-Men was formed from the territory of Southampton, Norwich, and Westhampton. Jonathan Wales, Ebenezer French, Jr., and Ebenezer Gee marched with this company to Concord soon after the battle of Lexington. They remained near Boston several months. In September, 1775, Gee enlisted in Arnold's expedition against Canada, and went as far as Dead River. In February, 1776, Noah Cook and Abiather French marched with the second expedition to Canada by way of Ticonderoga, arrived at Quebec in April, where, instead of taking the fortress, they took the smallpox, and the only ammunition they had adapted to that was butternut-bark pills. At Dorchester, Ebenezer French joined a force sent on for the defense of New York.

In December, 1776, a company was formed under Jonathan Wales, captain, and Noah Strong, lieutenant. From Westhampton this company had also Seth Burk, Jonathan Fisher, Levi Post, Timothy Phelps, Asa Thayer, and Sylvester Judd. Jonathan Fisher died in March, 1777, at Morristown, N. J., whither the company had marched after remaining at Peekskill a short time. Jonathan Fisher is spoken of as a fair-looking, well-built man, with gentlemanly manners. He was a zealous patriot, and did much to aid the enlisting of soldiers. He was brave, courageous, and a true soldier. The Bible he carried into camp with him is in the possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Lewis H. Clark, of Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

In the crisis of the Burgoyne campaign, September, 1777, when reinforcements were ordered, eight men from Westhampton went to join the army of Gen. Gates. The names do not seem to be preserved. It is apparent that from the Lexington alarm, in 1775, all through the weary years of the war, there were several in the army all the time from this town.

In 1780, June 5th, there came the order of the General Court for every sixth man to march to reinforce the Continental army. This must have taken ten or twelve, but we have no record of the names. They were ready by the 28th, and marched, but to what part of the army is not stated in the chronicles of the

times. But not yet were the calls finished. In the fall of 1781, a company raised from the three Hamptons marched to Saratoga, to prevent any possibility of renewing the Burgoyne campaign of four years before. This was during the southern campaign against Cornwallis. It is no doubt the case that during the remaining two years of the struggle that culminated in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Westhampton was still represented. And so through this whole contest the people responded to every call for men.

Though the calls followed each other very closely, in one instance less than a month intervening, yet it does not appear that a draft was made. The men were procured by volunteering, or perhaps in a few instances by hiring, to fill the quota. Orders came from time to time to the towns to provide supplies for the army,—that is, so many pounds of beef, so many blankets, shoes, and stockings. Committees were appointed to visit every house; they decided whether the house should furnish one, two, or more blankets, or so much beef, etc. There could be little delay: the owner immediately produced them, and took his pay in Continental paper; or, if the owner preferred, he could pay so much money and save his property. The town was to provide each soldier with a firearm and bayonet,—or instead of a bayonet, a tomahawk or hatchet,—a cartouch-box, knapsack, and blanket. Tories were not found in Westhampton, except, it is said, in a single instance, and the place was speedily made too hot for him.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

Westhampton seems to have been more free from the influences attending that outbreak than any of the surrounding towns.

If the people felt the pressure of the hard times, as they must have done, they yet deemed that the only safe way for a redress of grievances and for relief was by peaceful means. It is not known that any of the citizens of this town shared in the insurgent movements or were favorable to them. So noted was the town at that time in this respect that when the Shays' men seized that staunch old patriot and firm "government man," Capt. Kirkland, of Norwich, they were afraid to take him through Westhampton for fear he would be rescued by the citizens.

The State convention which ratified the Federal Constitution of 1788 was an important body, and the debates were able and earnest. The Constitution had strong opposition. The delegate from Westhampton, Major Aaron Fisher, was one of its friends, and it was approved by 19 majority. As long as he lived Mr. Fisher enjoyed the proud satisfaction of having voted in the affirmative.

OFFICIAL ACTION DURING THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

1861.—There was no action by the town in its corporate capacity during this year.

1862.—The first meeting to consider war matters was held August 1st, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of seventy-five dollars each for nine months' volunteers. October 4th, the treasurer was directed "to pay back to the several collectors all moneys paid in by them as bounty-money for the town's first quota of the three hundred thousand men, and that the town treasurer be directed to borrow six hundred dollars to pay equally to each of the six volunteers.

April 25, 1863.—The town voted to raise seventeen hundred and fifty dollars for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

July 22, 1864.—It was voted to refund to each man who has paid commutation or furnished a substitute, or who may pay it under the last two calls of the President for men, one hundred and twenty dollars. It was further voted to provide for the future by borrowing \$1500 "to aid, when needed, to procure volunteers to fill the quota of the town under any future call of the President by paying a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the same amount to be paid to each person who pays commutation or provides a substitute."

May 9, 1865.—Voted, to pay three hundred dollars to each drafted man who in 1864 paid commutation-money or furnished a substitute; also to assess this year \$1200, and the remainder in the two succeeding years, to pay money borrowed on account of the war. The treasurer was authorized to borrow money in advance of the levy by tax.

Westhampton furnished 68 men for the war, which was a surplus of four over and above all demands. One was a commissioned officer. The whole amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$9454.50. The assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$298,404, and the population of the town 608. Aid to families under the provision of the State law 1861, \$81.60; 1862, \$561.63; 1863, \$912.93; 1864, \$514.75; 1865, \$270.92. Total, \$2341.99.

The soldiers' list hereto annexed is presumed to include the name of every resident of the town who entered the army. Substitutes and recruits hired abroad are omitted. The list is based upon the reports of the adjutant-general and the records in the town clerk's office.

Edwin C. Bissell, capt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Charles S. Marsh, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Horace C. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Abner P. Bridgman, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Feb. 26, 1863, for disability, at Baton Rouge.
George Burt, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
George A. Chilton, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 37th Inf., Co. A; disch. July 18, 1865.
Frederick F. Jessimine, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died the 6th; buried there.
Nelson T. Knight, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; died Oct. 3, 1862, at Washington, N. C.
Hugh B. Laidley, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
Hiram J. Von Steenburgh, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. June 27, 1865.
Wm. A. Bartlett, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; trans. Dec. 15, 1863, to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. April 15, 1864, for disability.
Justin E. Janes, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. March 29, 1863, for disability.
Sumner L. Niles, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. June 21, 1865, for wounds.

Jonathan M. Phelps, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, 37th Inf., Co. D; died April 3, 1864, at Washington, D. C., of measles; buried in Westhampton.
Francis H. Wright, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; died Feb. 19, 1863, at Falmouth, Va., of typhoid fever; buried there.
Anthony F. Tufts, enl. Jan. 30, 1862, 15th Inf., Co. F; disch. March 19, 1863, for disability.
John P. Conway, enl. Aug. 19, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. C; disch. Aug. 30, 1864.
Andrew J. Shaw, corp., enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. April 13, 1863, for disability; had been a rebel prisoner; well-nigh starved to death at Andersonville.
Horace F. Clapp, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Michael Connery, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Sylvester Davis, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Wm. I. Edwards, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
George W. Snyder, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died May 9, 1863, at Berwick City, La., of fever.
Henry Sullivan, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Wm. H. Tufts, enl. Aug. 26, 1861, 20th Inf., Co. D; disch. for disab., March 31, 1863.
Samuel P. Janes, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Oct. 8, 1864; was in the signal corps a portion of the time.

Daniel F. Knight, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. D; disch. June 27, 1865, having re-enlisted.
Edward Reed, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enlisted; disch. June 27, 1865.
Henry H. Clark, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; lost in the battle of the Wilderness; known to have been wounded; undoubtedly died on the battle-field.
Caleb F. Tufts, enl. Jan. 21, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. H; disch. June 18, 1862, for disability.
Wm. J. Pittsinger, enl. Feb. 4, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. I; disch. June 20, 1862, for disability; died on the road home at New York, Sept. 9, 1862; buried in Westhampton.
Edward W. Hooker, sergt., enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. C; pro. to 2d lieutenant. May 24, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.
Augustine G. Janes, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; disch. March 10, 1863, for disability; died at Philadelphia on the way home; body brought to Westhampton for burial.
Oliver K. Hooker, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; killed May 12, 1864, in Virginia.
Charles Loud, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Henry Strong, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; died in the service, and brought to Westhampton for burial.
Wm. M. Kingsley, enl. 37th Inf.; killed in battle.
Charles L. Wright, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. C; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.



Photo. by Hardie & Schader.

Ansel Clapp

ANSEL CLAPP is a direct descendant of Roger Clapp, who was born in Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609; and, coming to this country, landed at Nantucket Beach, May 30, 1630. Four years later he married Joanna Ford, who arrived in this country in the same ship, the "Mary and John."

Ansel Clapp is the sixth generation from Roger; Preserved was of the second, Samuel of the third, Seth of the fourth, and Seth of the fifth. Ansel was born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 13, 1788. Opportunities for education in those days were meagre, but he made good use of his time in attending the common schools.

In the thirty-first year of his age he married Eunice, the only daughter of Reuben Wright, who was one of the first to erect the standard of home in the wilds of Northampton. During the same year Reuben Wright's son, Burt, having entered the ministry, Ansel Clapp removed to his father-in-law's premises in Westhampton, and succeeded in the active management of the farm upon which he passed the balance of his life. His life was not an eventful one as the world counts it. He was first a Democrat, subsequently an Abolitionist, and later a Republican. He was a pronounced Abolitionist, and lived to see the institution of American slavery destroyed.

He became an advocate of temperance principles quite early in life. When he was but eight years old he attended the raising of a barn, and, as was the custom in those days, the flip-iron was kept in pretty constant use in the mixture of hot toddy, which was thought to be necessary upon such occasions. The boys drained the sweet from the bottom of the cup. Ansel loved it so well that he became somewhat intoxicated, and on the following day was so chagrined that he resolved to never again touch the intoxicating cup; a resolution that he strictly adhered to throughout his life. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Westhampton.

He delighted to be much in society. He always looked

upon the bright side, and would extract a large amount of sweet where another would only find bitter. He loved to make others happy. He was benevolent, and, being economical, frugal, and industrious, always had something to spare for those in need. In temperance, politics, and religion Mrs. Clapp was a true wife and helpmeet; she kept herself well informed upon all subjects before the public, and always interested herself in forwarding the objects she thought were for the best good of all.

Mr. Clapp enjoyed good health during his life, and his death, in his seventy-eighth year, Sept. 11, 1866, was the result of an injury received in the harvest field a few weeks before. His wife survived him ten years, dying Sept. 30, 1876, aged seventy-nine.

They had two sons and two daughters. The first son, Luther, entered the ministry and became the pastor of a Congregational Church in Wannatosa, Wis. He married Harriet Priscilla Stedman, of Chicopee. Their children are five daughters and one son,—Harriet, Priscilla, Emma Louisa, Mary Stedman, Wardlow Ansel, and Grace Danforth Wright.

The second son, Reuben Wright Clapp, was united in marriage, Dec. 23, 1852, to Susan T., daughter of Levi Burt, of Westhampton, and granddaughter of Rev. Enoch Hale, the first minister of Westhampton. To them were born eight children,—Ellen Louise, Laura Hale, George Burt, Lyman Wright, Martha Frances, Edwin Bissell, Susan Maria, and Mary Anna.

The first daughter, Harriet Frances Clapp, is unmarried. The second daughter, Sophia, is the wife of Alfred D. Montague, who was the son of David Montague, of Westhampton, and grandson of Peter Montague, who was one of the first settlers in the west part of the town. Their children are Francis Clapp, Edward Hooker, Lovisa Janes, Alfred Dwight, and Harriet Frances.



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

Jesse Lyman

Richard Lyman, the ancestor of Jesse, was born, in 1580, in High Ongar, England. He emigrated to this country in 1631, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he was a member of the church of Rev. John Eliot. His wife was Sarah Osborne. In 1635 he removed through the woods with others to Hartford, Conn., and his name, with ninety-nine other first settlers of Hartford, is inscribed on a monument in an ancient cemetery in that place. He died in 1640.

Lieut. John Lyman, son of Richard, was born in England, in September, 1623, and died Aug. 20, 1690.

He was in command of the Northampton soldiers in the famous Falls fight, above Deerfield, May 18, 1676. His wife was Dorcas Plum, of Branford, Conn. Their oldest son, Lieut. John Lyman, was born in 1661; married Mindwell Pomeroy in 1687, and died in 1740. Their first son was Lieut. John Lyman, who married Abigail Mosely. Their first son was Zadoc Lyman, who married Sarah Clark. They lived at South Farms, in Northampton, afterward Hockanum, Hadley. Their second son was Capt. Azariah Lyman, who married Jemima Kingsley, daughter of Samuel Kingsley, of Southampton. In the year 1774 they removed to Westhampton, where their fourth son, Jesse Lyman, whose portrait appears with this

sketch, was born, March 9, 1789, he being of the seventh generation.

Jesse Lyman was essentially a self-made man. His education for his day was advanced. He possessed excellent judgment, and was well versed in matters pertaining to the law, and frequently acted as referee in the settlement of disputes in his own and neighboring towns. He thus became well known, and made many friends. He was prompt in his dealings with men. His word was always strictly kept; in this respect he was scrupulously particular. When he was twenty-one years old he was selected to fill public positions, being a justice of the peace for many years, and twice elected to the Legislature, in 1834 and 1836.

Mr. Lyman was a member of the Congregational Church of Westhampton, but did not profess to be a Christian until in after life. He died Feb. 9, 1874. Politically he was first a Whig, and for a time a Democrat, but upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks.

Jesse Lyman married Lucy Kingsley. Their surviving son is William Eustis Lyman, who now lives on the old homestead where his father was born and died. William E. Lyman married Mary E. Orcutt, daughter of Dr. Orcutt, of Westhampton, and their surviving children are Myra Elma, Annie Field, and William Hervey Lyman.

S O U T H A M P T O N .

GEOGRAPHICAL.

SOUTHAMPTON is situated southwest of the county-seat, and distant from it about eight miles. It is bounded north by Westhampton and Easthampton, east by Easthampton and Hampden County, south by Hampden County, west by Hampden County and Huntington.

In the petition of the settlers for incorporation, under date of July 8, 1741, the territory is spoken of as consisting of 14,000 acres. In the tables published with the census of 1875 the farm acreage is stated at 17,128 acres.

The territory of Southampton is a part of the original purchase from the *Non-o-tuck* Indians, and the title is traced back direct to that treaty. The town also includes the "Additional Grant," so called, which was south of the original Northampton tract. The first proprietors of Northampton owned the lands now included in Southampton. It was their heirs or assigns who constituted the body of proprietors that, in 1730, proceeded to divide up and settle the "new precinct."

NATURAL FEATURES.

Southampton is fully embraced within the system of the Manhan River and its tributaries. The southwestern branch, rising in Huntington and Westhampton, flows southerly through the western part of Southampton, receiving several tributaries; then, extending into Hampden County, it makes a sharp angle in its course and flows northeasterly through Southampton, a little east of the centre, to the Easthampton line. There it forms the boundary line for a short distance, and then unites with the north branch, that, rising in Westhampton, sweeps across the corner of Northampton at Loudville, and is also the boundary line for some distance between Southampton and Easthampton.

Among the smaller streams may be mentioned Alder Meadow Brook, Red Brook, Moore Brook, Triple Brook.

The town has considerable variety in its surface, including hilly and even mountainous tracts, as well as a large area of rolling country and rich alluvial lands. It is one of the finest agricultural towns in the county, comprising a large proportion of tillable land.

Geologically, the town has some interesting features. The lead-bearing strata in the north have attracted the attention of miners and capitalists at various times for 200 years. Geologists have been much interested in the Southampton "Adit." This is an artificial excavation of 900 feet in length, perforating the solid rock, and large enough to admit a boat with several persons. There are several considerable elevations in the town; the most important is Pomeroy's Mountain. In the southwest is Wolf Hill, and in the southeast is Whiteloofe Hill.

The view from some points in the town is very fine. From the higher lands above the village the west front of Mount Tom and the adjacent country form a landscape of great attraction.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

The early settlement of Southampton is shown by the following extracts from the old proprietors' book, still preserved in the office of the town clerk. It opens with the following entry:

At a legal Proprietors' meeting, the second Monday in March, the tenth day Anno Domini 1730, and continued by adjournment from the 19th day of January

last past, a motion was made for the dividing the land over Manhan, upon the west side of the County road. Then the question was put whether the proprietors would divide the land, beginning up the hill over Manhan, upon the west side of the County road, and so extend beyond "Whiteloofe brook" so far as our old boundaries, in such form and manner as to be suitable, together with the additional grant that now belongs to the town, to make a precinct or town; and the division to be made to and amongst the original or ancient proprietors, their heirs or assigns, or any that hold by purchase under the ancient or original proprietors or their heirs. Voted affirmatively.

Then a motion was made to make choice of a committee to form the matter for the proprietors, and then the proprietors made choice of Col. John Stoddard, Ebenezer Pomeroy, Deacon John Clark, Mr. Joseph Hawley, and Ensign Ebenezer Parsons to be a committee to project the manner and form of the Division of said land in the best manner, as they should think most likely to bring forward a speedy settlement; and they to make report of their doings to the next proprietors' meeting, in order to their allowance or approbation. Voted affirmatively.

Then Ebenezer Pomeroy was chosen Proprietors' Clerk. Then the manner of calling another proprietors' meeting was voted as followeth, viz., that when the aforesaid Committee have prepared the projection with respect to the division of the land, as aforesaid, that they give notice unto the Proprietors' Clerk that he should post up a notification in a public place, seven days before said meeting, setting forth the articles thereof; he doing the same, that should be a sufficient warning or notification for said proprietors' meeting. Voted affirmatively.

Then the proprietors did desire of the selectmen that there be a town-meeting at the same time with the proprietors' meeting, to act their pleasure upon and with respect to that land on this side Webb's Rock, adjoining to the aforesaid land. Then the proprietors did adjourn the said meeting until 2 o'clock this day afternoon.

Attest: EBENEZER POMEROY, *Moderator.*

Afternoon: then a motion was made, agreeable to that which was in the warrant, viz., whether the proprietors would vote a confirmation of those three divisions heretofore made by the Proprietors, and recorded in the town-book of records,—and it passed in the negative.

Attest: EBENEZER POMEROY, *Moderator.*

At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the Common and undivided land within the township of Northampton, May 25, 1730, Committee reported "that there shall be laid out to thirty of the proprietors who shall undertake to bring forward a speedy settlement on said land ninety acres each, at the place hereafter mentioned, as part of their proportion of said land, provided that ninety acres does not exceed any of said thirty's part; and in case any one should not be entitled to as much as that, then to lay out to such person the whole of the amount due to such proprietor."

The general method of laying out the land was to give to each man a house-lot of 20 acres either on Pomeroy's little mountain or on town-plot hill, 10 acres of Pine Plain either in Davises Plain or in the adjoining Plain which lieth southwardly of Pomeroy's little mountain, and 60 acres more to each to complete his 90 acres in the best of the land either on Pomeroy's little mountain, town-plot hill, or wolf hill, or in the land adjoining said hills; and for a minister the same quantity was to be set apart in each of the divisions stated as to each of the 30 settlers. At the same meeting it was voted that Ebenezer Corse might have his share laid out *near to his house*; and that Samuel Pomeroy and Eldad Pomeroy may have their rights as near to their meadows as may conveniently be.

May 25, 1730.—At a proprietors' meeting it was voted: 1st. That each settler should be required to till and fence five acres before next fall twelve months.

2d. Each settler was to build and cover a house of at least one room, within two years from the above date, either on Pomeroy's Mountain or on the town-plot hill, so called.

3d. That each settler should remove there with his family within two years, and live there at least two years.

4th. That each settler does so manage and improve his land that the Committee shall be satisfied he will fulfill the conditions in good faith.

The surveying was done in the months of May and June, 1730, by Capt. Dwight, John Alvord, Ebenezer Kingsley, Jonathan Strong, and Stephen Wright. The proprietors'

clerk in the record says, "June 2d, Lieut. Hawley and myself went out to them in the woods to give directions."

"June 5th, Col. Stoddard and Deacon Clark went out in the same desire;" and "June 8th all the committee went out to read conditions and to admit each to draught."

The drawing took place on this last day named, June 8, 1730.

The names of 30 proprietors seem to have been placed in one box, and 30 numbers of home-lots in another, and 30 numbers of 10-acre lots in a third. A name was drawn, and a number from each division of lots. In two or three instances it is somewhat uncertain from the record what number should stand against a particular name. There seem to have been 31 numbered lots in each division, and this ought to be so if they laid out 30 for the proprietors and 1 for the minister; but the ministerial lot is not stated in the following list, which we copy from the old proprietors' book:

Drawing Home-lots, June 8, 1730.

Names.	Home-lots.	Ten-acre lots.
1. Judah Hutchinson	27	9
2. Ebenezer Miller	28	22
3. Thomas Porter	9	12
4. Nathaniel Searl	2	3
5. Noah Sheldon	29	27
6. Jonathan Bascom	22	15
7. Josiah of Nehemiah Strong	21	14
8. Nathan Lyman	12	26
9. Stephen Root	31	4
10. Elias Root	3	5
11. Noah Strong	16	8
12. Noah Clark	25	1
13. Eleazar Hannum	1	2
14. Gideon Parsons	5	17
15. Ebenezer Kingsley	8	18
16. John Alvord	6	11
17. Phineas King	4	29
18. David Bartlett	3	24
19. Jonathan Strong	10	25
20. Joseph Wright	23	31
21. Stephen Wright	20	30*
22. Robert Danks	14	6
23. Dea. Clark	24	28
24. Ebenezer Sheldon	15	23
25. Waitstill Strong	19	21
26. Jonath. Parsons	13	10
27. Preserved Wright	26	20
28. Aaron Clark	11	13
29. Jonathan Strong	17	19
30. Jonathan Miller	18	16

March 12, 1731.—The Committee, viz., Col. Stoddard, Dea. Clark, and Ebenezer Pomeroy, took into consideration the fact that David Bartlett and Jonathan Miller would not go; also Ebenezer Miller, Noah Strong, Noah Clark, and Jonathan Parsons. They admitted the following in their places: Nathaniel Clark, Joseph Clark, John Wait, Roger Clapp, Nathaniel Phelps, Jonathan Phelps.

March 15, 1732.—Liberty was given to four men, viz., Dea. Clark, Joseph Wright, Ebenezer Sheldon, and Jonathan Strong, to set up a saw-mill, either upon the great brook at the Falls, or below it, upon Manhan River, at their election, upon condition they shall prepare said mill for sawing before next winter. And the Committee did also agree and consider to let them have such a quantity of land as they should judge convenient, at the place of and about said mill, as a part of their said proportion in said land.

Twenty years later, Oct. 10, 1752, another drawing took place of lots in the "additional grant." At this time the proprietors appointed three assessors: Deacon Cook, Noah Clark, and Capt. John Hunt; Noah Clark, Collector, and John Hunt, Treasurer.

The arrangements for settling the south part of Northampton were thus made in 1730. The date of actual settlement is next to be considered. In the proprietors' proceedings, quoted above, it will be noticed that the share of *Ebenezer Corse* was permitted to be laid out *near his house*. This would indicate that he was already settled May 25, 1730. His home was the present Theron Pomeroy place, Easthampton. It was further voted that Samuel Pomeroy and Eldad Pomeroy might have their shares laid out as near to their meadows as might conveniently be. This shows that they were already settled. This is further sustained by tradition, and their *ownership* for many years before is proved by a petition which they made in 1742 to the General Court, desiring to be exempted from taxation for the support of the new precinct lately formed by "about thirty families at the southwest corner of the town bounds." The Pomeroyes belonged to the old town as they

considered, and did not desire to be a part of the new. They state that they had improved their lands and paid taxes for them forty or fifty years. This would indicate the cultivation of "Pomeroy's meadows" as early as 1700. They were evidently the first pioneers upon the territory of Southampton, though not a part of the company of proprietors who made the general settlement. As the descendants or representatives of the original proprietors of Northampton they were entitled to share in the newly-divided territory, and their rights were accorded by the vote above mentioned, but neither they nor Ebenezer Corse participated in the drawing of home-lots or Pine Plain lots.

After the drawing of June 8, 1730, several of the proprietors came out to their lots, made some improvements, and cleared small tracts of land, leaving their families, however, in Northampton. This was probably about all that was done in 1730 and 1731. Ebenezer Corse and the Pomeroyes are counted as among the first settlers of Easthampton.

"In 1732, Judah Hutchinson and Thomas Porter came to the precinct and erected houses. In May, 1733, fourteen settlers joined them. These were Deacon John Clark, Joseph Clark, Samuel Danks, Phineas King, Ebenezer Kingsley, Nathan Lyman, Elias Root, Stephen Root, Nathaniel Searl, Ezra Strong, Ichabod Strong, Deacon Waitstill Strong, John Wait, Moses Wright.

"During three or four of the succeeding years fourteen additional settlers united with the little plantation. Their names were Jonathan Bascom, Samuel Burt, Roger Clapp, Aaron Clark, Elisha Clark, Jonathan Clark, Ebenezer French, Eleazar Hannum, Elias Lyman, John Miller, Noah Pixley, Israel Sheldon, Noah Sheldon, and Stephen Sheldon."

The town of Northampton voted, Dec. 22, 1732, "to lay out a highway over the branch of Manhan River at or near Pomeroy's meadow, or some other suitable and convenient place, so as to accommodate the new settlement," and appointed Ensign John Baker and Moses Lyman a committee for that purpose. Among the petitioners for incorporation as a precinct, July 8, 1741, were some names not mentioned above: Ebenezer Pomeroy, Joseph King, Selah Clark, Aaron Root, Elias Lyman, Jonathan Miller, Nathaniel Searl, Jr., Charles Phelps.

The above statement as to the order of time in which the early families actually located here is the traditional one. But there seems to be no proof, either in the old proprietors' book or other documents of the town clerk's office, that Thomas Porter and Judah Hutchinson were actually the first. There is another theory, which is undoubtedly entitled to some consideration. In the cemetery may be seen a stone, in good preservation, standing on the left of the main avenue, and only a short distance west of the soldiers' monument, upon which is the following inscription:

"In memory of Ensign Ebenezer Kingsley and Mrs. Mary, his wife.

"Ensign Ebenezer died March 21st, 1783, in the 79th year of his age. Mrs. Mary Kingsley died Feb. 8th, 1781, in the 74th year of her age.

"THEY WERE THE FIRST SETTLERS IN SOUTHAMPTON."

The style of the inscription, the kind of stone, and its general appearance, indicate that it was erected not long after the latest death, 1783. This *testimony* is therefore itself ninety-six years old, or nearly that, and was recorded when the town was only fifty years old, and when the facts of settlement must have been known. The family would not have permitted that inscription if they had not supposed it to be true; and if it were not true, so much public conversation would have arisen over it that some traces of that would have almost necessarily come down to the present time in family traditions.

Ebenezer Kingsley's "house" is mentioned as early as Feb. 25, 1734,—the first time the word house is used in the proprietors' records. He was then undoubtedly here the year before, 1733. Then, in "summing up," we need to rely upon this gravestone testimony only to carry the date of his settlement twelve or fifteen months still farther back, and the "direct examination" is closed. We leave this venerable monumental witness to be "cross-examined" by those who

* Probably.

suppose Porter and Hutchinson were the first settlers. The record of births, not usually stating the place, is not conclusive, but we add that Ebenezer Kingsley, Jr., was born Feb. 28, 1728, and Chloe Aug. 17, 1731, and John June 30, 1734; and these births are entered in the Southampton records.

We add a few remarks upon the pioneer families, necessarily brief for want of space in a volume devoted to three counties.

Location of the Early Settlers, 1732 to 1735, from Northampton.—Jonathan Bascom's homestead was the present place of Elam Hitchcock, south of the Methodist church, where he built a log cabin. Mr. Bascom's house was surrounded with palisades for defense during some of the Indian alarms. He died April 20, 1780, aged seventy-four. His wife died April 4, 1789, aged eighty-nine. His children were Jonathan, Elisha, and Rachel. Elisha was a lieutenant of the militia; he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and lost his life at Fort Ticonderoga. The Sheldon K. Bascom house is one of the three oldest houses in town, and is now standing between the village and the depot. The latter may have been the fortified house.

Judah Hutchinson was a tailor, and his house stood a few rods east from that now owned by Joel T. Clapp. It is said that his house and that of Thomas Porter were the first erected in town.

Thomas Porter. A part of the house which he erected is the southwest corner room of the present house of George K. Edwards. His homestead was bought by Deacon Samuel Edwards, Sr., and Mr. Porter removed to a place a little south of the old Pomeroy tavern, on the road from Northampton to Westfield. Jehial Porter, of somewhat later years, was a son of this pioneer. The widow of the late Col. Elisha Edwards now resides in this ancient dwelling-house. From her many valuable items have been obtained for this history. Five generations of the Edwards families have been born in the house.

Deacon Samuel Edwards, homestead as above stated, came to Southampton in 1753. Children: Hannah (Mrs. Stephen Lyman), Southampton; Catherine (Mrs. Lemuel Coleman), Southampton; Samuel, who settled in Westhampton; Luther and Elisha, in Southampton; Mercy and Asenath, died young. In this old homestead are some venerable relics,—a rifle carried by Deacon Samuel in the old French war, by Deacon Elisha in the Revolution, and by Col. Elisha in 1812; the teacher's chair of Deacon Samuel, and in which his son, Deacon Elisha, died, and his grandson, Col. Elisha.

Eldad Pomeroy. "Lyman's History of Easthampton," in 1866, states "that Eldad Pomeroy and Samuel established themselves about 1732 near where Deacon Eleazer W. Hannum now resides." Other writers, however, make their settlement nearly ten years earlier.

Samuel Coleman, a Revolutionary soldier, was at the battle of Ticonderoga. His homestead was the present place of, and the first house was very near to the present house of, Zeno E. Coleman, his grandson. Children: Sarah (Mrs. Clark Searl), Southampton; Zeno, Southampton; Thaddeus, Southampton; Eliphalet, Chester; Eleazer, Southampton; Catherine (Mrs. Ira Searl), Southampton; Phoebe (Mrs. Quartus Hannum, and after his death Mrs. Josiah Pomeroy); Benoni, Southampton; and Mercy, who died young.

Nathaniel Searl, from Northampton, homestead a number of rods north of the present house of George W. Foley, on the same side of the road. His house was the place of board for the ministers who preached on probation, and he also entertained the council at the time of Mr. Judd's ordination. He had more conveniences for such purposes than other settlers, having a house with two rooms and only nine sons. The cellar is still visible. He is said to have been the richest man in Southampton.

Israel Sheldon, from Northampton, homestead where Abner Sheldon now resides. Two sons, Paul and Silas, settled in Southampton; Daughters: Naomi (Mrs. Deacon Nash, of

Williamsburg), Eglah (Mrs. Jonathan Warner, Williamsburg), Lucy (Mrs. Jonathan Bascom, Southampton). Children by second marriage: Israel, Southampton; Abner, Southampton; Pliny, Southampton; Sarah (Mrs. Luther Edwards, Sr.).

Noah Sheldon, brother of Israel, homestead thirty or forty rods north of that of the former Ralph Edwards; buildings gone. They were near the present residence of Albert Root.

Stephen Sheldon, brother of Israel and Noah, homestead where his grandson Rodolphus Sheldon afterward lived, and where Augustine Munson now resides. Ezra Strong, from Northampton, homestead near the place afterward owned by Israel Sheldon, and nearly opposite to the present house of B. F. Williams; he died in 1748, and his widow with the children removed back to Northampton; his widow was afterward the second wife of Israel Sheldon. Ichabod Strong, from Northampton; homestead was nearly half a mile south of the present house of Charles B. Lyman. Deacon Waitstill Strong, from Northampton, homestead a few rods east of the house of the former Jonathan Judd, Esq., which is the present place of Harris Nimocks, east of the village; he was a grandson of Elder John Strong, of Northampton. Nathan Lyman, from Northampton, homestead where Lucius Hayden now resides; John Lyman, a nephew, came from Northfield and lived with him; John Lyman's children were Mrs. Capt. Joel Burt, Westhampton; Mrs. Stephen Wright, Easthampton; Achsah, unmarried. Sons: Nathan, died young from an injury; John, of Southampton, father of Mrs. Elisha Edwards; Asa, Southampton, on the old homestead. Samuel Burt, from Northampton, homestead where Stephen E. Searl now lives; Deacon Samuel Burt was the father of the three ministers found in the list of graduates of the Burt family.

Roger Clapp, from Northampton, homestead where Nathan H. Lyman now resides. Aaron Clark, from Northampton, homestead where George Hyde now resides. Elisha Clark, from Northampton, homestead a few rods west of the house where Martin P. Clapp now lives; the barn in which Elisha Clark was killed by the Indians stood near; the chimney that marked this old home of Mr. Clark was standing till within a few years.

Deacon John Clark, from Northampton, homestead where Arthur W. Lyman now lives; Deacon John was a brother of Aaron and Elisha above mentioned; the father of Deacon John (Deacon John, of Northampton) gave to the Southampton church a silver goblet, which (unfortunately remodeled into modern style) is now in use in the communion service.

Jonathan Clark, from Northampton, homestead opposite to the present place of Solomon A. Wolcott. Joseph Clark, from Northampton, homestead on Rattle Hill, where Samuel Pinch afterward lived; his wife dying soon after he came here, he returned to Northampton.

Selah Clark, from Northampton, succeeded to the place of Joseph Clark; Jonathan, Joseph, and Selah were brothers, and cousins of the first three Clarks mentioned. Samuel Danks, from Northampton, homestead where Moses Danks afterward lived, and later Simeon Lyman; the present place of Thomas Bailey. Ebenezer French, from Northampton; house stood thirty or forty rods north of the house where Roswell W. Marshall now lives. Eleazer Hannum, from Northampton, homestead where Gilbert Bascom now lives. Phineas King, from Northampton, resided in a house which stood between the street and the house built by Lemon Gridley, afterward owned by Heman Searl; the present place of Noah H. Clark was the Phineas King house. Ebenezer Kingsley, from Northampton, resided near the house which was occupied for many years by Rev. Mr. Gould. The place is opposite the burying-ground, and now owned by Charles H. Frary. As shown elsewhere, this is very probably the point of first settlement by the colony formed among the proprietors.

Elias Lyman, from Northampton, lived where his grandsons, Joel and Isaac, afterward resided, a mile and a half west of the village. John Miller, from Northampton; house was near where Royal Burt afterward lived. Noah Pixley, from Northampton, lived where Rainsford Root afterward did. The place where he was killed by the Indians is elsewhere identified. He was some distance from the homestead here stated. Elias Root, from Northampton; homestead was opposite the present place of Lyman C. Tiffany. Stephen Root was a brother, and resided with Elias, returning soon to Northampton. John Wait, from Northampton; homestead known for so many years afterward as the Wait farm. Moses Wright, from Northampton, homestead a few rods south of where Whitney Loomis now lives; he died unmarried in 1748.

Rev. Jonathan Judd. Children: Silence (Mrs. Samuel Edwards, Westhampton); Sarah (Mrs. Timothy Clark, Southampton); Clarissa (Mrs. Luther Edwards, Southampton); Jonathan, who settled in Southampton, and was the long-time merchant; Sylvester, who settled in Westhampton, and was the father of the well-known historian of the same name. Jonathan Judd was a graduate, a "gentleman of the old school," and known as Sir Judd; never married. He opened a store in his father's house, the present residence of Col. E. A. Edwards.

PHYSICIANS—LAWYERS.

Dr. Woodbridge was the first physician, and came here by formal invitation of the town in 1775. He was equal to the trust reposed in him; was a skillful and conscientious practitioner. His wife was Mindwell Strong, of Northampton. His children were Mrs. Gould, Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge, and Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge. Dr. Woodbridge spent a long life in Southampton, and accumulated a handsome property as the result of his busy life-work. Indeed, all the physicians who remained any length of time in Southampton are said to have been pecuniarily successful.

When Dr. Woodbridge was advanced in years, Dr. Blair came to the town and commenced practice. He was the first to practice inoculation, and met with much opposition. Esquire Birge was the first person operated upon. Dr. Blair remained but three or four years. When he left he introduced Bela P. Jones as the next physician. This was about 1809. He practiced about thirty years. He died in Hudson, Mich., in 1865.

During Dr. Jones' practice Dr. Jehial Abbott was in Southampton for two or three years. He was considered a superior physician. He removed to Westfield, and remained there till he died in a good old age. Dr. Jones sold out in 1838 to Dr. Artemas Bell, who did good service for thirty years. He was succeeded by Dr. S. E. Thayer, who, after seven years, sold out to Dr. George W. Wood. The latter was a promising young physician, and devoted himself with zeal to his profession. He died in five months of diphtheria, a martyr to his professional zeal and to his devoted care of a family he was attending in that fearful disease. He was succeeded by Dr. H. P. Atherton, the present physician.

To this notice should be added the name of Dr. Josiah H. Gridley, a native of the town, who lived and died here, and had quite an extensive practice in the town and vicinity. He was of the botanic or eclectic school, and practiced thirty-five years.

As to lawyers, though Southampton has furnished many for other places, few have made any attempt to practice at home. Charles Bates practiced for a time, but found so little litigation that he resorted to other labors. Several citizens not educated directly for the legal profession have given attention to matters before the courts from time to time.

MERCHANTS.

Jonathan Judd first commenced trade at his father's house, just how early is not ascertained. He then established himself

where Orrin Moore now lives, and continued until 1816 or 1818. He was succeeded by his nephew, Asa Judd, who traded there perhaps thirty years. He died in 1848, and was succeeded by Jonathan Judd for nineteen years. He built the corner store, and was followed in 1862 by A. G. Judd, the present proprietor. This store is, therefore, the regular successor of the little store first opened more than a hundred years ago in a small room of the present Col. Edwards' house. It was the "Judd store" then; it has been the "Judd store" ever since; it is still the "Judd store."

James K. Sheldon, at present retired from business, kept store fifty-two years where he now lives. He came from Suffield and opened about 1818. E. H. Bell succeeded for six or seven years, and the present proprietor is A. R. Clark.

TAVERNS.

The old tavern of Peres Clapp was the present Hitchcock place, south of the Methodist meeting-house. A tavern was kept a few years in the present house of Noah Clark. The Gamaliel Pomeroy tavern was in the east part of the town, and it was known as the Pomeroy Tavern for a long series of years.

The following are from old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*: March 9, 1787, Lemuel Pomeroy advertises for the recovery of two mares belonging to him "taken by the rebels from Elias Lyman's tavern 29th of January last." This is an incident of the Shays rebellion.

July 1, 1793, Sylvester Woodbridge, merchant, advertises an extensive assortment of goods, "Satin, Tiffanies, West India rum, Jesuits' Bark, Salt Petre, Snake Balls, etc." He closes with the following: "Incited by motives of Benevolence, he invites all those indebted to him by book or note to make immediate payment, as the day of patience with them will soon expire, when the law will bite—and—sting."

April 21, 1793, David Chapman informs those indebted to him that they must pay up without further notice: "that old excuse—produce is low—is no excuse now; everything bears a high price and demands the cash."

Nov. 18, 1794, Sylvester Woodbridge, besides offering his usual variety of goods, calls on those indebted to pay up, and, "with regret, informs such as neglect this call that one more alarming and expensive awaits them, which, he thinks, it requires no spirit of prophecy to foresee will issue in unfeigned repentance."

Nov. 21, 1798, Sylvester Woodbridge advertises a large number of apple-trees "inoculated with particular fruit."

Oct. 6, 1800, Gashum Pomeroy asks for the arrest of a thief who stole from him fifteen yards check linen, one fur hat, almost new, one pair of striped linen overalls, one pair of small knee-buckles, and a *Raizor*.

Aug. 26, 1801, Rev. Mr. Gould was ordained colleague pastor to Rev. Mr. Judd.

The several parts were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Atwater, Backus, Lyman, Smith, Williams, and Hale. "The audience behaved with unusual propriety through the whole exercise."

ORGANIZATION.

From the records in the office of the town clerk of Northampton the following items are taken, as throwing light upon a period of more than fifty years preceding the first civil organization of any kind for the present territory of Southampton:

At a legal town-meeting July 27, 1679, upon the consideration of a letter from Mr. Hezekiah Usher and Mr. Wharton recommending Ensign and Robert Lyman to our town about a lead mine within the bounds of our town, the letter being read, and after much discourse and agitation the town did then pass the following vote, viz., that Robert Lyman and any other of the inhabitants of this town, and having common rights in the town, shall have liberty to try and open any place within our bounds, and to make use of any sort of mines or minerals, provided they attend law.

Oct. 16, 1679, the town gave up all their right "in that mine lying about six miles off on the west side of the town to a company, who chose to undertake the work, viz., Wm. Clark, Sr., John Strong, Samuel Davis, Israel Rust, Joseph Parsons,

Sr., Robert Lyman, Joseph Hawley, John King, Joseph Parsons, Jr., Preserved Clapp, John Lyman, Sr., Martyn Smith, Samuel Bartlett, Richard Lyman, Medad Pomeroy.*

Jan. 2, 1681, the town granted them 100 acres of land, provided they went forward with the enterprise.

Medad Pomeroy was granted the right to erect a fulling-mill, April 14, 1682.

Jan. 2, 1687, Caleb Pomeroy asked for a piece of land between the branches of the Manhan. Samuel Bartlett and James Wright appointed a committee to view what he desires, and report.

May 10, 1731.—Granted to Joseph Wait five acres of land on the southwardly branch of the Manhan, to be laid out so as to avoid incommencing Samuel and Eldad Pomeroy as much as the committee conveniently can.

Dec. 11, 1732.—Voted Ensign John Baker & Moses Lyman a committee to lay out a highway over the Branch of the Manhan River, at or near Pomeroy's Meadow, or some other suitable and convenient place, so as to accommodate the new settlement.

May, 1737.—The selectmen of Northampton laid out a road; they began at Eldad Pomeroy's path that goeth Southerly to Samuel & Eldad Pomeroy's bound tree, so called, and then they turned westwardly on the said hill till they come to Samuel Pomeroy's path going down the hill from his house; and then going over the brook, and so up the hill along near Caleb Pomeroy's house, still westwardly, till they come to the top of the hill; then, turning something southwardly, down the hill, all in Samuel Pomeroy's land; and then over Manhan River, over the bridge that is now over the river, erected by the new town people, from the foot of the hill to the bridge in Eldad Pomeroy's land, so along where the path now goeth; all to be two rods wide.

The young surveyors now in the schools can retrace this road for a practical example.

Feb. 10, 1742.—Voted a bridge over the Manhan, near Bartlett's mill, and the town appointed Waitstill Strong and Joseph Wright, Jr., Capt. Parsons, Com.

March 7, 1743.—5000 acres of land granted the new precinct "on the back side of White Loaf Hill," 300 of it for the support of the gospel.

May 7, 1750.—Northampton voted a school-master to the second precinct.

The new settlement was a part of Northampton for several years. It became known and distinguished as the "Second Precinct." In the warrant for the Northampton town-meeting of Sept. 14, 1739, the clause was inserted:

"To see whether the town would consent to setting off the new town, so-called, by the bounds following, viz.: beginning on the south side of Manhan River a little above Bartlett's house, and so bounded easterly upon the county road till it extends southwardly unto the dividing-line between Northampton and Westfield, and then bounded westwardly upon land belonging to the province, and bounded northwardly upon the Long or West Division, so-called," and the record of the meeting held states the action thereon as follows: "All which land, and the inhabitants as before described, the town voted should be set off a distinct and separate precinct, that so by the consent of the General Court they might be under a capacity to carry on the worship of God among themselves."

The authority of the General Court was not, however, sought until nearly two years later.

The petition under date of July 8, 1741, states "that your petitioners dwell on a certain tract or parcel of land in the township of Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, intended for a precinct, the centre of which is about eight miles from Northampton meeting-house;" that "the town have given their consent;" that "the proprietors are willing that a tax of sixpence per acre should be laid on the whole of their tract (being about 1400 acres) to enable us to defray some necessary public charges that may arise among us."

The petitioners close with this clause:

"We therefore most humbly move that your Excellency and honours would be pleased to set us off to be a Precinct with the usual privileges, and order the aforesaid tax to be levied, that we may be enabled to build a meeting-house, settle a minister, and have the worship of God among ourselves; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

It will be noticed how clearly the great object was "to settle a minister and have the worship of God" established among them. All questions of civil polity, all business interests, were subordinate to this. The necessary act was passed July 17, 1741, by the House of Representatives, and was attested by J. Hobson, speaker. It was concurred in by the Senate, July 18th, and signed by I. Willard, secretary. It received the executive approval July 23d. This latter date is regarded as the birthday of the town of Southampton, and its hundredth anniversary, July 23, 1841, was celebrated with great enthusiasm. An address was delivered by Prof. B. B. Edwards, of Andover Seminary, a native of the town. The committee of arrangements consisted of Rev. Morris E. White, Elisha Edwards, Asahel Birge, Asahel Chapman, and Stephen Strong.

The 44th Psalm was sung to the tune of Mear. Mrs. L. H. Sigourney contributed a poem, and Daniel W. Chapman, of Rochester, N. Y., also sent an ode.

* These were the miners of two hundred years ago.

At the ample entertainment which followed, every article of food is said to have been the product of the town itself.

Thirty-eight years of a second century have passed away, and some of the children now living in Southampton may very likely share in the second centennial, 1941.

We make the following extracts from the early precinct records:

Precinct Proceedings.

September 21, Anno Domini 1741.—At the first meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants qualified, according to law, to vote in precinct affairs, assembled at the house of Phineas King, in the second Precinct, in Northampton, to choose Precinct officers,

Voted that Ebenezer Kingsley should be the moderator of said meeting. Voted that Phineas King should be the precinct clerk.

Voted that Waitstill Strong, Ebenezer French, and Aaron Clark should be assessors for the present year. Voted that Stephen Sheldon should be collector, for the ensuing year. Voted that Nathaniel Searl, John Wait, and Phineas King should be a committee to appoint meetings for the year ensuing. Voted that John Clark, Ebenezer Kingsley, & Phineas King should be a committee to seek out some meet person to preach the gospel to us.

PHINEAS KING, *Precinct Clerk.*

The above votes have been examined, and are found to be a true record by me.

EBENEZER KINGSLEY, *Moderator.*

April 13, 1843.—Nathaniel Searl, Moderator. Voted to give Mr. Jonathan Judd a call to settle with us, in the second Precinct of Northampton, in the work of the gospel ministry. The settlement and salary elsewhere stated were then voted. Committee to treat with Mr. Judd were Nathaniel Searl, John Wait, Ebenezer Kingsley, John Clark, & Ebenezer French. Voted to make a pulpit in the meeting-house the year ensuing.

May 20, 1743.—John Wait, *moderator.* Voted Mr. Jonathan Judd's word to him, in addition to the settlement and salary already voted. Voted that June 8, 1743, as the day for the ordination of Mr. Judd as "Pastor and Teacher." Voted to invite to the council Mr. Hopkins, of West Springfield, John Woodbridge, of South Hadley, Mr. Parsons, of East Hadley, and Mr. Woodbridge, of Hatfield, and Mr. Williams, of Hadley, and Mr. Ballantine, of Westfield. Voted June 2d be appointed as a day of solemn fasting and prayer. Mr. Nathaniel Searl was appointed to provide for the ministers and messengers who may come to the ordination.

Mr. Judd's answer concludes, "I do now, as I hope under some suitable apprehension of my own nothingness, and also my insufficiency to engage in such a great work, accept of their call, begging their prayer for me, that I may be enabled to be faithful and successful in the work of the ministry unto them, and save my own soul and theirs."

Jan. 12, 1749.—Voted to accept of the offer of the town of Northampton to give us five hundred acres of land as an equivalent for our right in the land lying in the great meadow, or common field, that was sequestered for the use of the ministry, provided they will permit us to sell the whole land, and put the money at interest for the use of the ministry charges of said precinct.

March 20, 1749.—A committee to dispose of the above land was appointed,—Ebenezer Kingsley, Waitstill Strong, Samuel Burt, Eleazer Hannum.

March 16, 1752.—Waitstill Strong, Moderator; Ebenezer Kingsley, Precinct Clerk (and he appears to have served from the first, except Mr. Phineas King the one year 1741); Samuel Burt, Precinct Treasurer; Amos Loomis, Collector; Aaron Clark, Esq., Stephen Sheldon, and Elias Lyman, Assessors.

Voted, a committee on furnishing the meeting-house,—Stephen Sheldon, Eleazer Hannum, and Samuel Burt. Thomas Porter was voted fifty shillings, old tenor, for sweeping the meeting-house.

Voted, Jonathan Clark, Nathan Lyman, and Ebenezer French to examine the votes that are in loose papers, and determine what part of them should be entered in the records.

March 4, 1752.—Voted, a committee see that every man has liberty to do his part in labor toward Mr. Judd's salary,—Solah Clark, Ichabod Strong, Elias Lyman, Timothy Clark, Nathaniel Searl, Jonathan Clark, and Samuel Pomeroy.

Jan. 18, 1753.—Voted, as to the price of materials to be allowed upon the minister's salary,—money counted as "old tenor," viz.: good pine boards, eleven pounds; a thousand slit-work, twenty-four shillings a hundred. Voted to give eight shillings a load for carting from Loomis' mill to the meeting-house.

Voted, to give Stephen Sheldon, for his slit-work for the galleries, twenty shillings; Jonathan Bascom, for setting some squares of glass and stacking up two stacks of boards, twelve shillings.

Voted, to give Stephen Sheldon for some nails, and bringing them up from Westfield, three pounds, old tenor.

Voted, Ebenezer French for thick timber, twenty-six shillings per hundred.

Voted, Ebenezer Kingsley and Nathan Lyman for carting a load of boards from Clark's mill to the meeting-house, twelve shillings.

Voted, that Stephen Sheldon and company should have liberty to "set up a horse-house in some convenient place near the meeting-house."

Committee to seat the meeting-house,—Elias Lyman, Aaron Clark, Stephen Wright.

One year in age shall be esteemed as good as one pound in the valuation. To "dignify" the seats a separate committee was voted,—Samuel Burt, Jonathan Clark, Stephen Sheldon.

During the separate precinct organization the territory was really under the jurisdiction of Northampton.

March 2, 1752, the town of Northampton by vote declared their willingness that the Second Precinct should be erected into a separate district if the General Court should see fit. During the following year the necessary act of the Legislature was obtained, and the new district commenced its independent existence in 1753. The first district-meeting was held March 19, 1753. The name Southampton was first used officially about this time, though it had probably been coming into use gradually for some years. As the territory was the southwest part of the original Hampton tract, together with the additional grant, lying still farther south, it is evident that the name was an appropriate one. The following list of officers was chosen at the first meeting.

The first and legal meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Southampton, met at their meeting-house on Monday, March 19, 1753, chose Deacon Waitstill Strong, Moderator; Ebenezer Kingsley, District Clerk; Waitstill Strong, Stephen Sheldon, Ebenezer Kingsley, Selectmen and Assessors; Samuel Burt, Treasurer; Timothy Clark, Constable; Ebenezer French, Nathan Lyman, Stephen Sheldon, Tythingmen; Samuel Danks, Ebenezer Pomeroy, John Wait, Fence-Viewers; Ebenezer Pomeroy, Roger Clapp, Amos Loomis, John Wait, Jr., Samuel Clapp, Lemuel Burt, Phineas King, Stephen Wright, Jr., Highway Surveyors; Waitstill Strong, Clerk of the Market.

The notes we have given already cover the first twelve years of civil history, though the town was not independent of Northampton until the district organization took place. Further extracts from the valuable records occur under the different heads of this sketch.

On Jan. 3, 1774, the town voted in the negative upon a proposition to allow certain inhabitants to unite with some of Northampton to form a new district or town. (This was the Easthampton project.)

At the meeting in March a committee was appointed to draw up and present the objections of the town, viz., Jonathan Judd, Aaron Clark, and Elias Lyman.

Place of Town-Meetings.—The first precinct-meeting was "at the house of Phineas King." The records do not show where the others were held until the one called for March 16, 1752, which was held "at the meeting-house," and there they continued to be held until March 16, 1840, a period of eighty-eight years. They were then changed to "the upper room in the centre school-house," or a different expression for the same place was "at the town room in the centre school-house." This was only for a year. The first meeting in "the new town-house was held Nov. 8, 1841." This was built by Seth Bartlett, contractor.

The old school-house stood in the centre of the public square, —streets all around it. This venerable building, with all its educational memories, is still standing, the residence of Charles H. Frary having been removed to that place about 1805.

It was succeeded about that time by the two-story school-building, the upper room of which belonged to the town. This stood on the present school-house lot near the street, and was taken down and the present brick school-house built about 1863 or 1864.

The following is a list of the selectmen from the organization of the town:

- 1753.—Waitstill Strong, Stephen Sheldon, Ebenezer Kingsley.
- 1754.—Samuel Burt, Ebenezer Kingsley, Aaron Clark.
- 1755.—Samuel Edwards, Samuel Burt, Jonathan Clark.
- 1756.—Ebenezer Kingsley, Samuel Edwards, Samuel Clapp.
- 1757.—Aaron Clark, Samuel Burt, Ebenezer Pomeroy.
- 1758.—Samuel Edwards, Aaron Clark, Samuel Burt.
- 1759.—Samuel Edwards, Jonathan Clark, Stephen Sheldon.
- 1760.—Aaron Clark, Samuel Edwards, Elias Lyman.
- 1761.—Samuel Burt, Samuel Edwards, Aaron Clark.
- 1762.—John Lyman, Roger Clapp, Aaron Clark.
- 1763.—Nathaniel Searl, Elias Lyman, Stephen Wright.
- 1764.—Waitstill Strong, Nathaniel Searl, Jr., Samuel Burt.
- 1765.—Waitstill Strong, Aaron Clark, Nathaniel Searl, Jr.
- 1766.—Samuel Burt, Roger Clapp, Samuel Edwards.
- 1767.—Aaron Clark, Elias Lyman, Nathaniel Searl, Jr.
- 1768.—Elias Lyman, Aaron Clark, Samuel Burt.
- 1769.—Nathaniel Searl, Jr., Waitstill Strong, Aaron Clark.

- 1770.—Waitstill Strong, John Lyman, Nathaniel Searl, Jr.
- 1771.—Aaron Clark, Waitstill Strong, Jonathan Judd, Jr.
- 1772.—Jonathan Judd, Jr., Samuel Edwards, Nathaniel Searl.
- 1773.—Aaron Clark, Elias Lyman, John Lyman.
- 1774-75.—Elias Lyman, John Lyman, Aaron Clark.
- 1776.—Timothy Clark, Elias Lyman, Aaron Clark.
- 1777.—John Lyman, Timothy Clark, Douglass King.
- 1778.—John Lyman, Lemuel Pomeroy, Dr. Sylvester Woodbridge.
- 1779.—Douglass King, Timothy Clark, Sylvester Woodbridge.
- 1780.—Jonathan Judd, Jr., Benjamin Lyman, Douglass King.
- 1781.—John Lyman, Sylvester Woodbridge, Abner Pomeroy.
- 1782.—John Lyman, Sylvester Woodbridge, Lemuel Pomeroy.
- 1783.—Douglass King, Sylvester Woodbridge, Lemuel Pomeroy.
- 1784.—John Lyman, Timothy Pomeroy, Silas Sheldon.
- 1785-86.—John Lyman, Timothy Pomeroy, Lemuel Pomeroy.
- 1787.—Moses Clark, John Lyman, Timothy Pomeroy.
- 1788-89.—John Lyman, Lemuel Pomeroy, Moses Clark.
- 1790.—Ebenezer Pomeroy, Moses Clark, Peres Clapp.
- 1791.—Lemuel Pomeroy, John Lyman, Isaac Parsons.
- 1792.—Ebenezer Pomeroy, Peres Clapp, John Lyman.
- 1793.—Lemuel Pomeroy, Peres Clapp, Ebenezer Pomeroy.
- 1794.—Lemuel Pomeroy, Ebenezer Pomeroy, Samuel Burt.
- 1795.—Lemuel Pomeroy, Samuel Burt, Peres Clapp.
- 1796.—Samuel Coleman, Peres Clapp, Samuel Burt.
- 1797.—Isaac Parsons, Samuel Coleman, John Lyman.
- 1798.—John Lyman, Isaac Parsons, Samuel Coleman.
- 1799-1801.—Peres Clapp, Roswell Strong, Timothy Clapp.
- 1802-4.—Silas Sheldon, Luther Edwards, Roswell Strong.
- 1805.—Luther Edwards, John Lyman, Jr., Silas Sheldon.
- 1806.—Luther Edwards, John Lyman, Jr., Frederick Judd.
- 1807.—Frederick Judd, John Lyman, Jr., Samuel Coleman.
- 1808.—Noah Clark, Asahel Chapman, Roswell Strong.
- 1809-11.—Roswell Strong, Noah Clark, Asahel Chapman.
- 1812-13.—John Lyman, Roswell Strong, Luther Edwards.
- 1814-15.—John Lyman, Abner Sheldon, Jr., Asahel Chapman.
- 1816-18.—Abner Sheldon, Jr., Gaius Lyman, Stephen Strong.
- 1819.—Abner Sheldon, Jr., John Lyman, Stephen Strong.
- 1820.—Asahel Chapman, Stephen Strong, Abner Sheldon, Jr.
- 1821.—Stephen Strong, John Lyman, Thaddeus Clark.
- 1822-23.—John Lyman, Asahel Birge, Thaddeus Clark.
- 1824.—Asahel Birge, Thaddeus Clark, Timothy Clark.
- 1825.—Timothy Clark, Joseph Ranger, Wm. S. Rogers.
- 1826.—Joseph Ranger, Timothy Clark, Wm. S. Rogers.
- 1827.—Asahel Birge, Joseph Ranger, Wm. S. Rogers.
- 1828.—Wm. S. Rogers, Silas Sheldon (2d), Joseph Ranger.
- 1829.—Wm. S. Rogers, Thaddeus Clark, Asahel Birge.
- 1830-31.—Wm. S. Rogers, Thaddeus Clark, Timothy Clark.
- 1832.—Thaddeus Clark, Luther Edwards, Jr., Wm. S. Rogers.
- 1833-34.—Elisha Edwards, Theodore Strong, Strong Clark.
- 1835-36.—Elisha Edwards, Theodore Strong, Wm. S. Rogers.
- 1837.—Stephen Strong, Wm. S. Rogers, Theodore Strong.
- 1838-39.—Wm. S. Rogers, Stephen Strong, Linus Bates.
- 1840.—Wm. S. Rogers, Stephen Strong, Orange Strong.
- 1841-42.—Orange Strong, Asahel Pomeroy, Jr., Elisha Edwards.
- 1843.—Elisha Edwards, Chauncey Clapp, Asahel Chapman, Jr.
- 1844-45.—Asahel Chapman, Jr., Chauncey Clapp, Samuel Lyman.
- 1846.—Asahel Chapman, Thaddeus Clark, Chauncey Clapp.
- 1847.—Elisha Edwards, Orange Strong, Samuel C. Pomeroy.
- 1848.—Elisha Edwards, Strong Clark, Samuel C. Pomeroy.
- 1849-50.—Elisha Edwards, Timothy P. Bates, Zeno E. Coleman.
- 1851.—Wm. S. Rogers, Elisha A. Edwards, Timothy P. Bates.
- 1852.—Wm. S. Rogers, Elisha A. Edwards, Isaac Parsons.
- 1853.—Wm. S. Rogers, Oliver N. Clark, Isaac Parsons.
- 1854.—Joseph Ranger, Thaddeus Clark, Joseph S. Clark.
- 1855.—Wm. S. Rogers, Joseph Ranger, Joseph S. Clark.
- 1856.—Isaac Parsons, Joseph S. Clark, Edson Hannum.
- 1857-58.—Isaac Parsons, Edson Hannum, Orrin R. Moore.
- 1859.—Isaac Parsons, Elisha A. Edwards, Harris Nimocks.
- 1860.—Isaac Parsons, Harris Nimocks, Jonathan N. Judd.
- 1861.—Isaac Parsons, Jonathan N. Judd, Artemas Barnes.
- 1862.—Isaac Parsons, Edson Hannum, Artemas Barnes.
- 1863-65.—Zeno E. Coleman, Henry S. Sheldon, Lyman C. Tiffany.
- 1866.—Zeno E. Coleman, Timothy P. Bates, Jairus E. Clark.
- 1867-68.—Timothy P. Bates, Jairus E. Clark, Lewis Hannum.
- 1869.—Isaac Parsons, Henry S. Sheldon, Albert S. Atkins.
- 1870-71.—Timothy P. Bates, Henry S. Sheldon, Albert S. Atkins.
- 1872-74.—Henry S. Sheldon, Edson Hannum, George W. Edwards.
- 1875.—Henry S. Sheldon, George W. Edwards, Lyman C. Tiffany.
- 1876-78.—Henry S. Sheldon, Lyman C. Tiffany, George D. Hannum.

TOWN CLERKS.

Ebenezer Kingsley, 1753-56; Timothy Clark, 1757-61; Ebenezer Kingsley, 1762-76; Jonathan Judd, Jr., 1777-86; Perez Clapp, 1787-1801; Asahel Birge, Jr., 1802-27; Wm. S. Rogers, 1823-29; Asahel Birge, 1830-31; Timothy Clark, 1832-35; Elisha Edwards, 1836-43; Jonathan N. Judd, 1844-48; Elisha A. Edwards, 1849-50; Jonathan N. Judd, 1851-61; Elisha A. Edwards, 1862; Lyman C. Tiffany, 1863-66; Elisha A. Edwards, 1867-76; F. E. Judd, 1877-79.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.*

Joseph Hawley, 1754-55; Gideon Lyman, 1756-57; Timothy Dwight, 1758-61; Timothy Dwight, 1762-63; Joseph Hawley, 1764; Timothy Dwight, 1765; Joseph Hawley, 1766-73; Elias Lyman, 1774; Samuel Burt, 1775; Timothy Clark, 1779; Lemuel Pomeroy, 1781; Jona. Clark, 1784; Lemuel Pomeroy, 1785; Lemuel Pomeroy, 1787-89; Lemuel Pomeroy, 1796; Isaac Parsons, 1798; Lemuel Pomeroy, 1800-1; Samuel Pomeroy, 1802; Lemuel Pomeroy, 1803-6; Frederick Judd, 1807; Lemuel Pomeroy, 1808-9; Frederick Judd, 1810; Luther Edwards, 1811-13; Asahel Birge, 1814; Asahel Birge, Jr., 1815; Asahel Birge, 1816-18; Asahel Chapman, 1819; Asahel Chapman; 1822; John Lyman, 1825-26; Luther Edwards, Jr., 1827; Timothy Clark, 1828; Elisha Edwards, Jr., 1829; Timothy Clark, 1831; Elisha Edwards, Jr., 1832; Timothy Clark, 1833; Elisha Edwards, 1834; Wm. S. Rogers, 1835-36; Elisha Edwards, 1837-38; Wm. S. Rogers, 1839; Elisha Edwards, 1841; Strong Clark, 1846-47; Noah L. Strong, 1848; Samuel C. Pomeroy, 1852; Stephen Lyman, 1855; Lysander B. Bates, 1856; Almon B. Clapp, 1857; Orrin R. Moore, 1858; Lyman C. Tiffany, 1861; Edson Hannum, 1864; Samuel B. Quigley, 1871-72; Henry Sheldon, 1879.

VILLAGES.

SOUTHAMPTON CENTRE

was the first point of settlement by the colony of thirty; Thomas Porter and Judah Hutchinson being the first to erect houses, according to the account already given. If Ebenezer Kingsley was earlier, his house was north of the present village.

The village is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fine farming country. It includes the Congregational church, the Methodist church, Sheldon Academy, a handsome brick school-house, a town-hall, two stores, post-office, and several shops. Here is located also the whip manufactory of Mr. Quigley, who removed to this town for business purposes and for a pleasant home, after an active engagement of many years upon the *New York Independent* and the *New York Tribune*. There are quite a number of new, elegant, private dwellings, as well as many others of a substantial and permanent character,—the homes of the "solid" men of olden times, around which cluster many family traditions. The railroad station is a short distance east, and with several trains a day, both north and south, there are afforded excellent facilities for business or travel. On the whole, it is one of those charming New England villages in which the virtues of the earlier times are united to the progress and the culture of the present.

RUSSELLVILLE, in the southwest part of the town, is frequently spoken of as "the village." It is a small hamlet which has grown up in modern times around the business of the Russells,—father and sons,—and from them derives its name.

Like other towns, Southampton has some odd local names, as "Foggintown" and "Bedlam," and divides, perhaps, with Easthampton the traditions of "Pogue's Hole" (Glendale).

The postmasters of Southampton have been James K. Sheldon, Gad C. Lyman, O. N. Cowles, E. A. Edwards, Harvey Dada; J. N. Judd, twenty-one years, 1840 to 1861; A. G. Judd, from 1861 to the present time.

SCHOOLS.

While the new precinct was still a part of Northampton, that town made some provision for schools. In 1748, Northampton voted to have schools in the "distant parts of the town to instruct in reading and writing, viz., on the plain, over Mill River, Pascommuck, Bartlett's Mills, and *new precinct*." In 1750 the selectmen were instructed to provide a school-master for the second-precinct.

In 1751, Northampton appointed Eleazer Hannum, Waitstill Strong, Jr., and Stephen Sheldon a committee to have the oversight of building a school-house in the second precinct.

Deacon Samuel Edwards, who moved to Southampton in 1753, was a teacher for a long time. He is said to have been engaged for *forty* winters.

* Northampton and Southampton were united in sending representatives from 1755 to 1773, inclusive.

A few extracts from the town records are of educational interest:

April 2, 1753.—Voted to have a school set up at the school-house the beginning of October next, and that the selectmen provide a schoolmaster.

February 1, 1754.—Voted Waitstill Strong and Ebenezer Kingsley ten shillings a day for two days' work upon the school-house.

Occasionally the town-meeting was adjourned from the meeting-house to the school-house. The latter could be warmed, while the former could not.

Nov. 10, 1766.—Samuel Edwards, Aaron Clark, Elias Lyman, Samuel Clapp, Jonathan Clark were appointed a committee for the business of the school. This was probably the first school committee, the selectmen having had charge of any business of that kind before. That year fifteen pounds were voted for the support of the schools, the extreme parts of the town to have their equal part of the school. From which it may be inferred that some other school-houses were by this time erected besides the one at the Centre, though the other schools may have been held in private houses.

Nov. 3, 1767.—Voted to raise fifteen pounds for the use of the school.

March 20, 1769.—Voted that the present selectmen shall keep the school as long as they think proper this spring, and to set it up again when they think best.

Dec. 4, 1769.—Voted fifteen pounds for schooling.

"Ebenezer Kingsley was an early teacher. After the Revolution four classes were formed in different parts of the town and small houses built. Mrs. Deacon Elisha Edwards was the first female teacher in town (Miss Anna Bates), in the summer of 1785."

In 1791, voted, a third part of £50 for support of a woman's school. This was after considerable opposition.

The school-house was used for warming, on Sunday, as appears from the appointment of a committee to inspect the school-house on the Sabbath, and to keep order, "and if they cannot keep order to lock up the school-house." Voted, that Obadiah Frary and Stephen Wright shall have charge of the school-house.

School Statistics at intervals of about Ten Years.

January, 1837.—Seven schools; attending in the summer, 258; average, 225; winter, 324; average, 284; in town between 4 and 16, 357; summer schools, 29 months, 15 days; winter, 22 months; summer teachers, 8 females; winter, 4 males, 4 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$20.25; female teachers, \$11.43.

January, 1847.—Eight schools; attending in summer, 204; average, 156; winter, 278; average, 173; in town between 4 and 16, 290; summer schools, 34 months; winter, 25 months and 21 days; total, 59 months, 21 days; summer teachers, 8 females; winter, 4 males, 4 females; average wages male teachers per month, \$21.25; females, \$11.05.

January, 1857.—Eight schools; attending in summer, 185; average, 138; winter, 242; average, 186; attending under 5, 20; over 15, 26; in town between 5 and 15, 239; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 2 males, 6 females; summer schools, 23 months, 18 days; winter, 24 months, 18 days; total, 48 months, 16 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$24; female, \$14.41.

January, 1867.—Seven schools; attending in the summer, 200; average, 159; winter, 217; average, 173; attending under 5, 10; over 15, 26; in town between 5 and 15, 266; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 1 male, 6 females; summer schools, 24 months; winter schools, 21 months; average wages of female teachers per month, \$23.08.

January, 1878.—Eight schools; 203 attending during the year; average, 133; 4 under 5; 18 over 15; whole number in town between 5 and 15, 190; teachers, 12 females; from normal school, 2; school kept 59 months, 3 days; average wages of female teachers, \$28.04; taxation, \$1450; expense of superintendence, \$43; printing, \$10; vested funds, \$1860; income from local funds, \$129.60; other income and dog tax, \$68.48; 1 high school, 1 teacher, 26 scholars; by taxation, 5 months, 15 days; principal's salary, \$225; town share of school fund, \$227.49.

To this notice of the schools we add the following list of graduates from this town:

Jonathan Judd, 1765, Yale College, business.

David Searl, 1784, Dartmouth, went South.

Ashbel Strong, 1801, Williams, ministry.

Lyman Strong, 1802, Williams, ministry.

Sylvester Burt, 1804, Williams, ministry.

John Woodbridge, 1804, Williams, ministry.

Martin L. Hurlburt, 1804, Harvard, ministry.

Saul Clark, 1805, Williams, ministry.

Theodore Pomeroy, 1808, Yale, medicine.

Samuel Ware, 1808, Williams, ministry.

Rufus Pomeroy, 1808, Williams, ministry.

Thaddeus Pomeroy, 1810, Williams, ministry.

Isaac Parsons, 1811, Yale, ministry.

William Strong, 1811, Williams, ministry.

Federal Burt, 1812, Williams, ministry.
 Sylvester Woodbridge, 1813, Williams, ministry.
 Rufus Hurlburt, 1813, Harvard, ministry.
 Noble D. Strong, 1813, Middlebury, ministry.
 Aretas Loomis, 1815, Williams, ministry.
 Justin W. Clark, 1816, Harvard, law.
 Medad Pomeroy, 1817, Williams, ministry.
 Chandler Bates, 1818, Williams, ministry.
 Lemuel P. Bates, 1818, Williams, ministry.
 Philetus Clark, 1818, Middlebury, ministry.
 Erastus Clapp, 1822, Union, ministry.
 Jairus Burt, 1824, Amherst, ministry.
 Bela B. Edwards, 1824, Amherst, ministry.
 Abner P. Clark, 1825, Yale, ministry.
 Ralph Clapp, 1825, Amherst, ministry.
 Joseph B. Clapp, 1829, Amherst, law.
 Jeremiah Pomeroy, 1829, Amherst, ministry.
 Alvan W. Chapman, 1830, Amherst, medicine.
 Gideon Searl, 1830, Union.
 Jesse L. Frary, 1831, Amherst, ministry.
 Edward R. Thorp, 1831, Hamilton.
 Israel W. Searl, 1832, Amherst, missionary to Africa.
 Mahlon P. Chapman, 1832, Amherst, died before graduation, at Andover.

Philander Bates, 1833, Amherst, ministry.
 Rufus C. Clapp, 1833, Amherst, ministry.
 David Gould, 1834, Amherst, law.
 Sereno D. Clark, 1835, Amherst, ministry.
 Justus L. Janes, 1835, Amherst, ministry.
 Lemuel Pomeroy, 1835, Amherst, ministry.
 Alexander H. Strong, 1835, Williams, business.
 Lewis F. Clark, 1837, Amherst, ministry.
 Wm. H. Sheldon, 1837, Yale, ministry.
 Spencer S. Clark, 1839, Amherst, ministry.

The above was prepared for the centennial anniversary of 1841, and there may now be added the following:

Julius C. Searl, graduated at Amherst in 1842; studied theology at Princeton and East Windsor; settled in the ministry at Unionville; deceased.

Henry L. Edwards, Amherst College, 1847; studied theology at Andover; now residing in Northampton.

Austin Weeks, Antioch College, Ohio, in 1858.

Henry Jones, Amherst College, 1857; studied theology at East Windsor; now pastor in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

J. B. Finck, at Amherst College for a time; graduated at Columbia; studied theology at Union Seminary, New York City; now residing on Long Island.

Andrew J. Clapp, Amherst College, 1857; studied theology at Andover, 1861; died at Shutesbury, Mass., 1863.

Julius D. Phelps, Amherst, 1874.

S. C. Pomeroy, Noah L. Strong, and Charles Bissel took a partial course at Amherst.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE LIST.

Jesse Searl, M.D.;* Ashbel Searl, M.D.;* Noah Bartlett, M.D.;* Ichabod Searl, M.D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Oscar F. Searl, M.D., Kansas; — Searl, Springfield, Mass.; Josiah A. Gridley, M.D.;* Elias Strong;* A. E. Strong;* E. R. Strong, New York City; Artemus Clapp, New York City; Dwight Clapp, Boston, Mass.; John P. P. White, M.D., New York City; Horatio Clapp, Westfield, Mass.; Horace S. Bascom, New Haven, Conn.; Edward F. Barnes.

A few prominent men, natives or descendants of natives, may properly be added: Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, ex-U. S. Senator, Kansas; Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, New York State Senate; Rev. Noble Strong, D.D., LL.D., Texas; Rev. Henry M. Parsons, D.D., Boston and Buffalo; Rev. Washington Gladden, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. Edward Birge, Ph.D.,

* Deceased.

Professor of Zoology, Madison, N. Y.; Alvin Searl, Judge in San Francisco; Cornelius S. Hurlburt, Professor of Dental Surgery, Springfield; Jairus S. Hurlburt, Dentist; Parmenas B. Strong, Teacher, Springfield, deceased; Alvin B. Clapp, Teacher, Westfield State Normal School.

Southampton has also been quite noted for the number of ministers' wives: Mindwell Woodridge married Rev. Vinson Gould; Asenath Edwards married Rev. Rufus Pomeroy; Anna Hatch married Rev. Sylvester Burt; Armena Bascom married Rev. Abner Clark, and for a second husband Rev. Lemuel Dada; Eunice Edwards married Rev. L. P. Bates; Pamela Strong married Rev. Sumner Clapp; Mary Strong married Rev. Thomas Hall; Mary Gould married Rev. A. W. McClure, D.D.; Mindwell Gould married Rev. John Patten; Abigail Ely married Rev. Justus L. Janes; Aurelia R. Woodbury married Rev. Samuel Clark; Hannah Wolcott married Rev. Lemuel Pomeroy; Lucy Parsons married Rev. Samuel Ware; Ruth Pomeroy married Rev. Flavel Bascom; Nancy Sheldon married Rev. Lewis F. Clark; Martha Rogers married Rev. John W. Dadman; Abbie Parsons married Rev. Jason Morse; Sophia Parsons, second wife of Rev. Jason Morse; Julia A. Edwards married Rev. C. H. Taylor; Amelia Jones married Rev. Mr. White; Mary Searl married Rev. Lyman Johnson; Ophelia A. Searl married Rev. Andrew J. Clapp; Josephine Eldridge married Rev. Mr. Ellis; Harriet G. Lyman married Rev. William B. Stocking; Ruth Searl married Rev. Joseph J. Candlin.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

Israel Watson Searl to Liberia, Harriet Lyman Stocking to Persia. Both died in the field.

The following teachers of note may be mentioned, all of them of great usefulness, and several of them authors of celebrity: Mrs. Mindwell W. Gould, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark, Miss Eunice L. Strong, Mrs. Anna B. Gleason, Mrs. Ruth P. Bascom, Mrs. Mindwell G. Patten, Miss Rachel Gould, Mrs. Margaret G. Dorman, Mrs. Sarah B. Thayer, Miss Annis C. Bates, Miss Mary Searl, Mrs. Mary Birge Gardner, of Gardner Institute.

For these additions to the list of Prof. Edwards of 1841, we are indebted to Miss Carrie Edwards, of Southampton.

SHELDON ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL IN SOUTHAMPTON.

The founding of this institution is best shown by the following records, taken from the trustees' book:

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the town of Southampton, convened at the central school-house, Sept. 11, 1828, for the purpose of considering the expediency of raising a permanent fund for a school in which the higher branches of literature may be taught,—Asahel Chapman, Esq., Chairman; James K. Sheldon, Clerk,—

Voted, that this meeting deem it expedient to attempt raising a permanent fund for a public school in this town.

Voted, that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution or basis on which the school shall be founded, and to solicit subscriptions to the fund for the support of the same.

Voted, that Rev. Vinson Gould, Elisha Edwards, Cornelius Searl, Theodore Stearns, Chauncey Clapp, Heman Searl, and Theodore Strong be said committee.

Voted, to adjourn to Thursday, the 18th day of Sept., inst., at 6 o'clock P.M.

Thursday, the 18th.—Voted, that this meeting upon reflection consider the object of founding a public school in this town as worthy of increased exertions for its attainment.

Voted, that one person in each school district be added to the committee for soliciting subscriptions and donations.

Voted, that Phinehas Strong, Abner Sheldon, Jr., Warham Searl, Theodore Parsons, Oliver Clark, Jr., and Thomas Johnson be added to the committee aforesaid. Adjourned to October 15th.

Voted, that James K. Sheldon, Luther Edwards, Jr., and Deacon Ansel Clark be a committee to wait upon Mr. Silas Sheldon and present to him a statement of the existing state of things with regard to the prospects of the proposed school, and confer with him in regard to future progress.

October 30th.—Voted, a committee be appointed to present at a future meeting a draft of a set of rules by which we shall be governed in our future operations.

Voted, that Rev. Vinson Gould, James K. Sheldon, and Theodore Strong be said committee.

November 13th.—Voted, to add to the committee on rules Elisha Edwards and Timothy Clarke.

December 3d.—Voted, that the trustees who may hereafter be chosen from the neighboring towns, when appointed, shall fix on a suitable place for the location of a building for the school, if the trustees to be elected in this town do not agree upon the location.

The constitution was adopted Dec. 10, 1828. The preamble is as follows: "We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Southampton, taking into serious consideration the importance of training up youth with better advantages for an education than can be found in the common elementary schools, and being desirous that they should be instructed in the principles of our holy religion and of correct morals, have sequestered a portion of our property for the establishment of a permanent school in this town, of an elevated character, in which youth may be taught English and classical literature and the great end and purposes of living; imploring the blessing of Almighty God upon our attempt to found such an institution for his Glory and the greater usefulness of the youth of the present and of succeeding generations, do adopt the following principles."

The board of trustees was required to consist of not less than eleven nor more than seventeen, the first board to be chosen by the donors, and all vacancies in the future to be filled by the board.

The founders of the institution were the following: Silas Sheldon, Vinson Gould, Elisha Edwards, Luther Edwards, Phineas Strong, Asahel Chapman, Sheldon K. Basson, John Lyman, Luther Edwards, Jr., Gaius Lyman, Eliphalet Hatch, Jr., Theodore Stearns, Aaron Strong (2d), Heman Searl, Timothy Clark, Bela B. Jones, Thaddeus Clark, Theodore Strong, Elisha Edwards, Jr., Asa Lyman, James K. Sheldon, Gad C. Lyman, Rufus S. Clark, Josiah A. Gidley, Seth Bartlett, Elihu Brown, John Strong, Ansel Clark, Asahel Chapman, Jr., Stephen Wolcott, Sardis Chapman, Oliver Clark, Jr., Gaius Searl, Simeon Sheldon, Moses Searl, Cornelius Searl, Wm. S. Rogers, Thomas Johnson, Jesse Searl, Theodore Parsons.

The trustees chosen were as follows: President, Rev. Vinson Gould; Vice-President, James K. Sheldon; Secretary, Elisha Edwards, Jr.; Treasurer, Timothy Clark; Luther Edwards, Jr., Silas Sheldon, Heman Searl, Theodore Parsons, Theodore Strong, Rev. Ichabod Spinner, Sylvester Judd, Jr., Rev. Payson Williston, Samuel Edwards, Jr., George Dunlap, Col. Samuel Lyman, Asahel Chapman.

The Legislature was petitioned to incorporate the new institution, and an act for that purpose was approved Jan. 27, 1829.

The building committee were James K. Sheldon, Luther Edwards, Jr., and Elisha Edwards, Jr., and the academy was erected in the summer and fall of 1829.

The school opened Dec. 1, 1829. Rev. I. S. Spencer delivered an address, for which he received the thanks of the trustees.

The year was divided into four terms of eleven weeks each,—tuition, \$3 a term; languages, \$3.50.

Charles A. Dewey and Stephen Wolcott were elected trustees Oct. 27, 1829.

The tuition the first quarter amounted to \$181.12. Elisha Edwards, Jr., became president of the board in 1832; Rev. M. E. White in 1834; Luther Edwards in 1853; Rev. Stephen C. Strong, 1854; Luther Edwards, 1859; Rev. Joseph E. Swallow, 1860; Luther Edwards, 1862; Rev. B. A. Smith, 1865; Samuel Lyman, 1868; Rev. Rufus P. Wells, 1869; Isaac Parsons, 1874, and to the present time.

Elisha Edwards, Jr., was vice-president, secretary, or treasurer from the organization down to the time of his death. His son, Col. E. A. Edwards, has occupied the position of treasurer for many years, and is the present secretary and treasurer.

The school had a very successful career for twenty years or more, but after it was subjected to the competition of Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and other institutions not far distant, the number of scholars from abroad was considerably reduced. The corporation has, however, been maintained; and when a full corps of academic teachers were no longer maintained, a select school—at least one term in the year—has been secured, and in later years, by an arrangement with the trustees, the town sustains a high school. This is taught the present year by Miss Orcutt, of Westhampton.

The institution was of immense benefit to the town, and a large number of youth secured there the advantages of a higher education.

The first principals of the academy were Wm. Bradley and Samuel Hunt, with five assistants. Mahlon P. Chapman also taught in the institution, and Jonathan S. Fancher.

CHURCHES.

At the first precinct-meeting, Sept. 21, 1741, the proprietors appointed a committee to obtain a preacher of the gospel. The committee were John Clark, Ebenezer Kingsley, and Phineas King. Earlier than this, however, the settlers, without waiting for official action, had secured, in 1737, occasional preaching by Rev. David Parsons, afterward the first minister of Amherst, and by Mr. John Woodbridge, soon after installed at South Hadley, and these ministers with others were the temporary supplies until the installation of the first pastor, Rev. Jonathan Judd. This event took place June 8, 1743. This was the same day of the organization of the church, and Mr. Judd had probably preached some time on probation.

Northampton, in 1737, voted that a part of the town tax that was levied upon this new settlement should be applied toward building a meeting-house. It was not, however, completed until 1752. When it was finished, the old custom was followed of appointing a committee to "dignify" the

seats and pews,—dignity being in "the compound ratio of age and property." The committee's word was law, and this man sat here and another there, as he was directed to. It is thought that, besides age and property, perhaps *culture*, *quality*, or a trace of *aristocracy* may have helped compound the ratio for seating.

The first house of worship was torn down in 1788, and the present one erected upon its site the same year.

This second house was extensively repaired and remodeled in 1840, and assumed at that time very much of its present shape. It is still a handsome and substantial structure, and one that in these later days of retrenchment and economy may well be retained for many years. It has a beautiful location, and with the modern adornment of the grounds is worthy of the children of the pioneers. Around this spot cluster the memories of five generations, and the children of the sixth now gather upon the same sacred heights. Here for sixty years came the first pastor of the church, his people reverently following in the footsteps of the man of God. He settled with them in this wilderness; he shared the dangers of Indian warfare; their sons went forth with his blessing in 1756 to win an empire from France; and in the stormy times of the Revolution his patriotic words nerved the departing soldiers to deeds of valor. He saw the sacrifices made for the grand old principles of human freedom. He walked before this people through his long pastorate, bringing the strong consolations of the gospel to the sorrowing and the desolate, and pointing all to the brighter land,—"the shining shore of the Christian's hope." His faith and the faith of the fathers still live amid these hills and lovely valleys; the generations have come and gone, but the gospel, surviving all, illuminating all, lives in the hearts of the children as it lived in the hearts of the fathers.

The position of the Southampton meeting-house has been determined at some of the various State surveys. It is situated in latitude 42° 14' 45" and in longitude 72° 45' 54".

Mr. Judd, the first minister, had for *settlement* 200 acres of land, £100, "old tenor," in money, and £125 in work; for *salary*, £130 in money (probably old tenor, worth only about one-third *gold basis*) for three successive years, and then to be increased £5 a year until it amounted to £170.

The record of Mr. Judd's ministry is seldom equaled, extending over a period of sixty years from his ordination to his death, July 28, 1803, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was successful in the ministry, and had the satisfaction of seeing his church built up and strengthened from year to year and occasionally refreshed by marked revivals. The whole number that joined the church during his active service was 442; the number of baptisms, 1034. The number of deaths in that time was 440; births about 1550.

The first page of the venerable church-book contains the following entry:

"A record of the Church of Christ in Southampton.

"A church was organized in this town A.D. 1743, June 8th, when Mr. Jonathan Judd, A.M., was ordained the first minister. He preached nearly 56 years. Rev. Vinson Gould was ordained August 26th, A.D. 1801, as colleague Pastor with Rev. Jonathan Judd. The Reverend and venerated Jonathan Judd departed this life July 28, 1803, after having sustained the pastoral office a few weeks more than sixty years."

The records open with the proceedings of the council, June 8, 1743. It consisted of the following ministers: Revs. Samuel Hopkins, Springfield; Jonathan Edwards, Northampton; John Woodbridge, David Parsons, Hadley; John Ballantine, Westfield; with the messengers of the churches to which they respectively belonged. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Edwards.

The covenant was signed by the following persons: Jonathan Judd, Nathaniel Searl, John Wait, Phineas King, Nathan Lyman, Stephen Sheldon, Israel Sheldon, John Wait, Jr., Ebenezer French, Noah Sheldon, Thomas Porter, Jon-

athan Bascom, Waitstill Strong, Stephen Root, Ichabod Strong, Moses Wright, John Clark, Eleazer Hannum, Selah Clark, Elias Lyman, Nathaniel Phelps, Ebenezer Kingsley, Aaron Clark, Elisha Clark, John Miller, Jonathan Clark, Ezra Strong, Samuel Burt, Aaron Root, Roger Clapp, Ebenezer Pomeroy, Nathaniel Searl, Jr.

The following were soon after admitted "upon owning the confession of faith and entering into covenant," and were considered as enrolled among the founders of the church: Samuel Pomeroy, Noah Pixley, Priscilla Searl, Esther Wait, Mary Kingsley, Anna King, Esther Strong, Sarah Lyman, Mindwell Bascom, Sarah Porter, Miriam Strong, Rachel Pomeroy, Mary Searl, Eunice Clark, Abigail Pixley, Submit Clark, Mary Strong, Ann Lyman, Mary Sheldon, Thankful Sheldon, Mary French, Thankful Clark, Hannah Burt, Eunice Wait, Naomi Sheldon, Hannah Clark, Elizabeth Clark, Priscilla Searl, Jr., Mary Searl, Mary Kentfield, Ann Clapp.

The catalogue has so much of family history indicated that we add the following names,—all of them probably admitted before 1755: Dorothy Hannum, Dinah Corse, Elizabeth Corse, Reuben Corse, Eliphaz Searl, Joshua Pomeroy, Abigail Searl, Silence Judd, Lois Pomeroy, John Hannum, Amos Loomis and wife Hannah, Timothy Clark and wife Freedom, Elisha Pomeroy, Aaron Searl, Moses Searl, Samuel Pomeroy, Jr., Ebenezer Kingsley, Jr., Eleazer Hannum, Jr., Joseph Torrey, Ebenezer French, Jr., John Hannum, Jr., John Lyman, Gideon Searl, Thomas Pixley, Mary French, Hannah Pomeroy, Sarah Barker, Silence Torrey, Chloe Kingsley, Abigail Pomeroy, Deacon Stephen Wright and Esther, his wife, Obadiah Frary and Eunice, his wife, Stephen Wright, Jr., Samuel Clapp and Mindwell, his wife, Zebediah Miller and Rebecca, his wife, Mary Strong, wife of Deacon Strong, Eunice, wife of Ichabod Strong, Elizabeth Searl, Elijah Wright, Elijah Pomeroy, Douglass King, Noah Burt, Nathaniel Loomis, Abner Pomeroy, Ebenezer Sheldon, Catharine Wright, Chloe Clark, Sarah King, Miriam Strong, Submit Clark, Jr., Sarah Strong, Mary Barker, Mindwell Porter, Clarinda King, Mary Hannum, Sarah Porter.

The following were some of the earliest baptisms:

Sarah, daughter of Gaius Burt, July 10, 1743.
Naomi, daughter of Israel Sheldon, Sept. 9, 1743.
Levi, son of Nathaniel Searl, Nov. 6, 1743.
Preserved, son of Elisha Clark, Feb. 5, 1744.
Elisha, son of Waitstill Strong, Aug. 12, 1744.
Rachel, daughter of Ebenezer Pomeroy, Aug. 26, 1744.
Dorothy, daughter of Eleazer Hannum, Aug. 19, 1744.
Jonathan, son of Jonathan Judd, Oct. 7, 1744.
Experience, daughter of Aaron Clark, Dec. 2, 1744.
Tamar, daughter of Ezra Strong, Dec. 16, 1744.

The record of baptisms is very full and carefully written up, and is exceeding valuable in these days when genealogical information is so eagerly sought for by the descendants of the old New England families.

Notes from the Church Records.

August, 1750.—The church voted to choose the following brethren to assist the Pastor, viz., Deacon Waitstill Strong, Deacon John Clark, John Hannum, and Nathaniel Searl. For the same purpose, there were appointed in subsequent years, as occasion required, the following: Capt. Stephen Wright, John Waite, Samuel Burt, Deacon Elias Lyman, Deacon Samuel Edwards, Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy, Lieut. John Lyman, Deacon Douglass King.

The early church-book contains but few records of meetings for fifty or sixty years. From the church manual and from the number of additions at various times, the following special seasons of religious interest may be mentioned:

In 1761-62 there was an extensive revival pervading all classes of the community, and 30 were received into the church within a few months.

The years 1766 and 1770 are also noticed. In the former, 19 members were added, and in the latter, 23.

In 1784-85 a great revival is spoken of in the manual, and it appears that 25 to 30 were received about that time.

During the year 1797, 21 united with the church. In 1802, 17 made a profession of religion. In 1806 there must have been a continued state of revival for many months, as seventy-five united during that year or soon after; 22, at the communion of January 4th; 21, May 4th; and large numbers at other dates.

1809 and 1811 were also noted years. In 1816, 45 were received. 1823 was especially marked as a year of great religious interest; one hundred and twenty

members were added, 36 of them at the communion March 2d, and 40 at the communion of May 4th.

In 1828, 27 were received; in 1831, 20; in 1832, 27; in 1833, 39; in 1838, 27; in 1841, 88,—51 at the May communion, and 21 at that of July; 1850, 67; 1851, 21.

Feb. 9, 1829, the church passed the following resolutions:

1st. That it is the sacred duty of all the members of the church to use their united influence in every judicious way to prevent the use of ardent spirits.

2d. That it be recommended to ask the members of this church to abstain from personally using ardent spirits, excepting for medicinal purposes, and that they use none in their families or as a part of hospitality.

3d. That the constitution of the temperance society, or some similar paper requiring entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, be submitted to each member of the church for his or her signature,—and it shall be left to the conscience of each individual to sign or not,—in the hope that, after mature and prayerful deliberation, each person in the church will take decided and open ground in favor of total abstinence.

4th. That if any member of the church who has been reported intemperate, and who has been expostulated with on the subject, refuses to promise total abstinence, such member be summoned to appear before the church, to show cause why he or she shall not be excluded from the visible church of God.

These resolutions are fully up to the standard of modern temperance work, except that the term "ardent spirits" was used instead of "all intoxicating drinks," but the pressing home upon every member the duty of an individual pledge had a decisive emphasis that could not well be disregarded. Perhaps these resolutions were called out by cases of discipline which had arisen from intemperance.

We add the following action upon the seating, just a specimen of the interesting material that might fill a volume from the town records:

April 2, 1753.—Voted, that the widow Pixley should have liberty to sit in the body of the meeting-house, in the second seat. Voted, that Ebenezer Kingsley, Phineas King, Samuel Danks, and their wives, together with Deacon Strong's wife, should sit in the corner pew on the north side of the meeting-house; that Aaron Clark, Israel Sheldon, and their wives should sit in the front pew, together with Jonathan Clark; that Elias Lyman and wife should sit in the body of the meeting-house, either in the second seat or the fourth seat; that Deacon Clark's wife should sit in the corner pew on the south side of the meeting-house; that the widow Sheldon should sit in the front pew, together with Esquire Stephen Sheldon; that John Wait, Jr., and Zebediah Miller and their wives should sit in the pew next the deacons' seat.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. Jonathan Judd, ordained June 8, 1743; died July 28, 1803, aged eighty-four years,—a pastorate of sixty years. 2d. Rev. Vinson Gould, settled as colleague to Mr. Judd, Aug. 26, 1801, and succeeded him in the pastorate; his services were also continued for many years, being dismissed Jan. 5, 1832. 3d. Rev. Morris E. White, ordained June 20, 1832; remained twenty years; dismissed Jan. 1, 1853. 4th. Rev. Stephen C. Strong, ordained April 12, 1854; dismissed Feb. 10, 1859. 5th. Rev. Joseph E. Swallow, installed Oct. 5, 1859; dismissed Oct. 6, 1862. 6th. Rev. Alexander D. Stowell, labors commenced May 1, 1863; closed Nov. 1, 1864. 7th. Rev. Burritt A. Smith, ordained March 15, 1865; dismissed May 11, 1868. 8th. Rev. Rufus P. Wells, installed Jan. 5, 1869; dismissed Jan. 27, 1874. 9th. Rev. Edward S. Fitz, ordained May 20, 1874; dismissed June 2, 1876. 10th. Rev. E. L. Clark, labors commenced in Sept. 1, 1877; and he continues the present acting pastor of the church (January, 1879).

Record of the Deacons since the Organization of the Church.—Waitstill Strong, chosen 1743; died Oct. 9, 1792. John Clark, chosen 1743; remained in the office until his death. Elias Lyman, chosen 1766; died Feb. 18, 1803, aged eighty-seven. Samuel Edwards, chosen 1766; died in 1789-90. Abner Pomeroy, chosen 1780. John Lyman, chosen 1786; died Oct. 28, 1811, aged seventy-eight. Douglass King, chosen 1790; resigned in 1801. Elisha Edwards, chosen 1790; died Nov. 17, 1832, aged seventy-four. Samuel Burt, chosen Dec. 24, 1801; died June 7, 1822, aged sixty-three. Roswell Strong, chosen Dec. 24, 1801; died March 22, 1837, aged seventy-six. Ansel Clark, chosen 1824; resigned May 1, 1835, and removed to Ohio. Walter Bates, chosen 1832; died Oct. 14, 1859, aged seventy-five. Theodore Strong, chosen 1833; died March 3, 1842, aged fifty. Theodore Stearns, chosen 1836; resigned

May, 1857, and removed to Easthampton. Samuel Lyman, chosen 1842; died Dec. 8, 1876, aged eighty-nine. Timothy P. Bates,* chosen 1858. David B. Phelps,* chosen 1859. Stephen Lyman,* chosen 1873.

Register of Church Committee.

1790-1832, Deacon Elisha Edwards; 1801-37, Deacon Roswell Strong; 1824-35, Deacon Ansel Clark; 1832-59, Deacon Walter Bates; 1842, John Lyman, Gaius Lyman, Israel Burt, Deacon Theodore Strong; 1833-63, Luther Edwards; 1836-57, Theodore Stearns; 1842-76, Deacon Samuel Lyman; 1842, Deacon John B. Lyman; 1842-71, Thaddeus Clark; 1842-70, Strong Clark; 1859, Deacon Timothy P. Bates, Deacon David B. Phelps; 1859-65, Elisha A. Edwards; 1864, Isaac Parsons; 1872, Justin W. Clark; 1873, Deacon Stephen Lyman; 1865-75, Benjamin Norton; 1876, Wm. D. Boyd; 1877-78, Isaac Parsons, J. W. Clark, Lyman W. Searl, Wm. V. Strong.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Simeon Sheldon and wife, having attended Methodist meeting at Holyoke, invited Rev. Rufus Baker, a local minister, to preach in their neighborhood. He accepted the invitation, and established meetings in the school-house at "Foggin-town." Rev. Messrs. Douglass, Gross, Hayden, and Hastings continued the efforts. Rev. H. Battin succeeded, and took charge of the meetings in 1840 and 1841. Previously, however, a class had been organized, which held its relation to the church at Westfield. The members of this class were as follows: Simeon Sheldon, Naomi Sheldon, E. Almira Sheldon, Lucretia Clapp, and Ira Searl.

Rev. H. Battin succeeded in procuring the organization of a church in May, 1842. The same spring Conference sent Rev. Thomas Marcy, the first regular Conference preacher.

The original members were Henry Battin, Fanny Battin, Simeon Sheldon, Naomi Sheldon,† Harris Nimocks,† Lucy B. Nimocks, Charles C. Gillette, Merrick Searl, Lucy B. Searl, Silence Williams, Sarah M. Chapman, Lorenzo Clark, Betsey Clark, Chiloe Burt, Royal Burt, Luther Morgan, Thomas Howard, Cordelia F. Moore, Eliza Strong, Alpheus Strong, Elam A. Hitchcock,† Lovina Burt, Rhoda Clapp, Thaddeus Clapp, Amelia A. Luddington,† and Amos B. Luddington.†

The succession of pastors has been: Thomas Marcy, 1842; J. W. Dadman, 1843-44; F. A. Griswold, 1845; Freeman Nutting, 1846; H. M. Nichols, 1847; Ephraim Scott, 1848; George E. Chapman, 1849; Wm. Pentecost, 1850-51; Franklin Fisk, 1852-53; Judah Crosby, 1854-55; David Kilbourn, 1856-58; William G. Leonard, 1859-60; L. R. Brewster, 1862-63; N. Fellows, 1864-65; G. R. Bent, 1866-67; L. White, 1868-69; J. W. Merrill, 1869-70; B. T. Johnson, 1871-72; Joseph Candlin, 1872-75; H. Matthews, 1875-76; A. Webster Mills, 1877, and present pastor (January, 1879).

The church edifice was erected in 1844 at a cost of about \$2700, and was dedicated in November of that year. The sermon upon that occasion was preached by Rev. Mark Trafton. To erect the house of worship required much effort and great sacrifices on the part of this congregation. They incurred at the outset considerable of a debt, which was not liquidated until 1848.

The first business or parish meeting was held at the town-house, Feb. 21, 1844. It was called on the petition of 32 citizens. The warrant was issued by Elisha Edwards, justice of the peace, and directed to Artemas Barnes, who notified the meeting. Elisha Edwards called to order. Orange Strong, Clerk; Artemas Barnes, Moderator; Artemas Barnes and Chauncey Clapp, Assessors; Elisha Warner, Treasurer; Simeon Sheldon, Collector; John W. Dadman, Chauncey Clapp, and Simeon Sheldon, Committee on By-Laws; Chauncey Clapp, John W. Dadman, Harris Nimocks, Simeon Sheldon, Artemas Barnes, Rufus Strong, and Morris Searl, Building Committee.

The building committee reported, Feb. 28, 1844, the dimensions to be 60 by 42, with a basement; expense estimated at

\$2000; \$1000 then raised, and a loan could be obtained of \$1000; voted to proceed.

April 16, 1844.—Deed read; voted to settle title in a board of five trustees, and chose Simeon Sheldon, Chauncey Clapp, Harris Nimocks, Merrick Searl, and Artemas Barnes. Report of committee after building was \$2431; other expenses followed.

The records of the Quarterly Conference, Jan. 20, 1845, soon after the building of the house, show the following official members: Simeon Sheldon, Harris Nimocks, H. Battin, and M. Searl. The house was remodeled, enlarged, and furnished with a pipe-organ in 1877. There has been a Sunday-school from the first.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The first death in town is said to have been that of Simeon Wait. This was in 1738. His death was occasioned by drinking cold water. His remains were buried in the present Central Cemetery. This dates back, therefore, one hundred and forty-one years. It is situated a little north of the village, has been kept in a good state of preservation, and is cared for at the present time as so venerable and sacred a place ought to be. In the west part of the town is another burial-place, not so old as the one at the centre, yet of considerable antiquity. It is still in use. It is not known that there are more than one or two places of private burial in town. The early establishment of the ground at the centre prevented burial on individual farms.

Southampton, too, has been spared the unpleasant experience of having an old burial-place given up, destroyed, and the remains of the dead rudely disturbed by the encroachment of business. A handsome soldiers' monument is placed near the front entrance to the cemetery at the village, bearing the following inscription:

"Erected by the Town of Southampton and Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, in grateful remembrance of the patriotic and brave volunteers of Southampton whose lives were sacrificed in defence of liberty and union during the great Rebellion."

TOWN SOCIETIES.

One of unusual note was the "Southampton Association of Ministers," formed August, 1826, composed of natives of the town who had entered the ministry. It numbered variously from thirteen to thirty. Few rural towns could ever have organized such an association so numerous from their own citizens. Their names appear elsewhere in these sketches. They had triennial gatherings, and their meetings were of great interest, combining religious, literary, and social features. Death thinned their ranks, removal to distant States scattered the survivors, young graduates entering the ministry were less in number than formerly, and the society ceased to exist. Its history is one of the pleasant reminiscences of the older people of the present time. A large number of literary, benevolent, religious, and temperance associations have existed from time to time, but of too ephemeral a character to offer much material to the historian.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The present residence of Col. E. A. Edwards is the principal one to be mentioned. Entering that building, venerable with age, yet well preserved, the mind easily pictures the scenes of the olden time. It was the residence of the first minister, Rev. Jonathan Judd, and was fortified for defense. Two ancient chestnut-trees standing near are relics of Indian times. From the higher land above the enemy could toss stones upon its roof, and at the west side was the watch-tower. In these now pleasant rooms, where Col. Edwards and family receive their guests to the enjoyment of genial hospitality and literary culture, there were gathered often the trembling fugitives (forty families, it is said) listening for the war-whoop of the savage, looking for their approach over the western hills, and dreading the torch or the tomahawk. Here, too, those of stouter heart, disguising

* Present deacon of the church (January, 1879).

† Still living and members (1879).

their own fears, placed the loaded guns ready for instant use and spoke brave words of comfort to the fearful and despairing. The pastor's voice rose in prayer for his people as they gathered within a parsonage fortified for battle. Around this fireside a few years later was discussed the news from Quebec and Montreal as it slowly reached the Connecticut Valley,—the death of Wolfe, the surrender of the province, and similar events. Later yet the minister, leading his people in patriotism as in prayer, wrote here his communication offering, in case of revolution, to reduce his salary and share with his people the hardships of the period. The Declaration of Independence was no doubt read in these rooms to a group of neighbors who came to hear the news.

The house has stood under three national governments,—the monarchy, the confederation, the constitution. It is said to have been built "the year the French war began." The marks of burnt floors, where the fugitives boiled their pots, are still visible in different parts of the house.

Near the present residence of Martin P. Clapp must have stood the barn of Elisha Clark, where he was killed by the Indians,—the scene of one of those numerous tragedies which "reddened all this fair land."

A part of the present Elam Hitchcock house was the old fortified Bascom house.

The scene of Pixley's death is mentioned elsewhere, and other similar places of special historic note appear under various heads in this sketch.

The "top of Pomeroy's Mountain" is involved in the story of the Pascommuck massacre. Benjamin Janes had escaped and gone for aid to Northampton, but his wife was in the possession of the savages. On this mountain they knocked her on the head, scalped her, and left her for dead. The flight of the Indians was a hurried one, pursuit was prompt, and Mrs. Janes was taken up alive and lived to a good old age. There can be nothing in modern "blood-and-thunder romances" more wonderful than these incidents grouped together,—the Janes children knocked on the head at the Wait farm and one of them recovering to become the ancestor of a long line of succeeding families, and the wife of Benjamin Janes, in a similar way, almost rising from the dead on Pomeroy's Mountain, where she had been sacrificed.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The business interests of Southampton are mostly agricultural. There is a large area of tillable land divided into valuable farms, while portions of the rougher tracts afford excellent pasturage. The principal crops raised are Indian corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and tobacco,—the latter in immense quantities. A large amount of the best quality of English hay is cut. Much attention is given to the products of the dairy; considerable stock of good blood is kept, and the town makes a fine display of working-cattle at the annual fairs.

The farms and homesteads generally give evidence of the care which has been devoted to them, indicating the taste and thrift of their owners. In quite a number of instances they belong to the descendants of the men who settled them one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty years ago. The old ancestral names of 1730 are still prominent upon the records of the town and in public life.

In earlier years the extensive forests furnished a large amount of lumber, and the saw-mills existing at one time in town are said to have turned out 300,000 feet in a year. With the clearing up of the farms, this business has been largely reduced in later years.

Mills, Factories, etc.—In the northwest part of the town, on the west branch of the Manhan, was the Isaac Parsons saw-mill (originally Theodore Parsons), dating back perhaps to nearly the first settlement. There are buildings yet standing at this place, but the business is mostly given up.

On the east branch of the Manhan was the Clapp saw-mill,

not so early as the other, continued for many years, but now abandoned.

On another small brook, a tributary of East Branch, was the bark-mill of Israel Searl. It was in this that a fearful accident occurred, his son, Lyman Searl, being caught in the machinery and killed.

Below, on the main stream, is the well-known Bartlett mill, dating back to 1825 or 1830; burnt out a few years since, but rebuilt and now in use. Present proprietor, Allen C. Bartlett. It was formerly owned by Stephen E. Searl, and built by one of the Lymans.

Farther south on the Manhan was the old Sheldon grist-mill, built perhaps as early as 1790, or even earlier. Pliny Sheldon was the proprietor for many years, and built it. The mill was burned 1860 to 1863, and not rebuilt.

At this same point was the old Clover mill, built perhaps as early as 1818, and run for twenty or thirty years. Zaavan Moore was the proprietor for a large portion of the time.

In later years was a saw-mill in connection with this water privilege by Joseph S. Clark and Wm. Miller.

The buildings have all been abandoned for many years, and the water-power is now unimproved.

A short distance below was the site of a very early saw-mill, one of the oldest built in town; also a grist-mill, carried on by Oren Root, and afterward by Silas Sheldon.

At the present time there is a saw-mill owned by Mather Root; something of the whip business is also carried on there.

A few rods south were the old clothier-works of Joseph Russell, built in the early part of this century. The business carried on by him, and by his sons after him, has given the name of Russellville to this place.

The old buildings were burned. Upon the same site the Russells erected, twenty years ago or more, new buildings, and established the whip business, which they have carried on to the present time.

Near the old clothing-mill of Joseph Russell was the blacksmith-shop erected by Mr. Churchill 1800 to 1810, and afterward owned by Parsons Clark, and later by Moses Searl. A trip-hammer was in use at this shop, and a large business was done. The hammer and bellow were run by water-power.

At Russellville axe-helves were made at one time by Mr. Leland, turned by water-power.

On a branch known as Roaring Brook, flowing into this town from Montgomery, the upper mill-site improved, was for a saw-mill twenty years ago or more,—now abandoned.

Below is the whip-factory of Charles D. Russell.

Tracing the Manhan northward as it returns from the southern bend in Westfield, there is a tributary known as the Great Mountain Brook. Upon the upper waters of this was the saw-mill of Elisha Searl, afterward owned by Wolcott and later by Stearns,—buildings gone. Below was a bark-mill, an old affair.

Next below, the manufacture of chairs was carried on for a time.

On this stream were the old and well-known clothier-works of Zophar Searl, succeeded by a woolen-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. There was also here a cotton-batting mill, run by Mr. Simmons. "Railroad waste" was also cleaned here. There was also a saw-mill built by S. C. Burt, and a shingle-mill.

Upon the Manhan the water privilege of Elijah Lyon & Son is the site of the most ancient mills in all this section.

March 15, 1732, at a meeting of the proprietors it was voted that liberty be given to four men—viz., Deacon Clark, Joseph Wright, Ebenezer Sheldon, and Jonathan Strong—to set up a saw-mill either upon the great brook at the Falls, or below it upon Manhan River, at their election, upon condition they shall prepare said mill for sawing before next winter; and the committee did also agree and consider to let them have such a quantity of land as they should judge convenient at the place

of and about said mill as a part of their said proportion in said land.

It is not easy to ascertain whether this mill was actually built at that time, though it is probable that it was. It was followed by a grist-mill at an early day, and they were known as Strong's mills in the childhood of the oldest citizens now living. Phineas Strong was connected with them for many years.

The mills passed from the Strong's to Holly & Root twenty years ago or more, and then to Mr. Stimson, who was succeeded by the present proprietors. The Messrs. Lyon have met with severe losses by fire and flood within a year past; but it is understood that they intend to rebuild, and re-establish their business upon this historic old site.

Mr. Stimson was engaged for a time in the manufacture of piano-legs at this place. Mr. Quigley, now of Southampton village, first manufactured whips for a time at these mills.

Two miles below, near Easthampton, is the Maj. Lyman saw-mill. This was built by Lieut. Samuel Coleman, Gaius Searl, Maj. John Lyman, and Jesse Mary. It passed to Maj. Lyman, and was known by his name. The present mills were built by the Lyman family.

At Southampton village on the little brook was an ashery, an old affair. There was also at one time a large tannery and a bark-mill run by water-power. The tannery was built, or at least owned very early, by Paul Chapman. He was followed by Mr. Chapin, and the latter by Mr. Bliss. Later still Mr. Bagg owned the place. The business was given up perhaps thirty years ago. Distilleries were dotted all over the town, it is said, in the old times, when New England rum and cider-brandy were supposed to be a part of the necessities of life.

The ten leading articles of farm production were as follows, with their several values stated, for the year ending May 1, 1875: butter, \$27,838; tobacco, \$12,749; milk, \$27,077; manure, \$12,406; hay, \$37,103; firewood, \$11,125; potatoes, \$11,177; pork, \$7949; corn, \$6916; apples, \$6021.

There were also reported: charcoal, \$1098; cider, \$2870; railroad ties, \$2058; beef, \$2403; eggs, \$2675; rye, \$3521; straw, \$2825; veal, \$1051.

MILITARY.

At the time the settlement of Southampton commenced there was a state of comparative peace. The bloody tragedies of Deerfield and Pascommuck had occurred thirty years before, or nearly that, and something of security had begun to be felt by the settlers in the Connecticut Valley. From 1730 to 1742 the new precinct of Southampton was exempt from fears of Indian massacre.

Its settlement had been made during a lull in the tempest of war and fire that had raged so long. But there followed a period of danger,—a period when every home was to be guarded by the rifle, when crops were to be sowed and harvests reaped at the risk of life and the price of blood. During the year 1743 incessant vigilance became necessary.

A species of fortification or palisade of stakes was built around Mr. Judd's house. Also a watch-tower or mount at the west side of the house, communicating with it by a window.

The inhabitants removed thither for a short time in the height of the alarm. Some of those who went into the fields to perform their agricultural labor took their place as sentinels to prevent surprise. When they walked in the woods or in the roads in search of cattle, or for any other purposes, every man carried his weapon with him. The people of the neighboring towns sometimes marched hither on an alarm, and scoured the woods. The danger for the time being seemed to pass away, and the families gradually removed out of the fortified houses to their own dwellings again.

In the year 1745, Cape Breton was captured by the New England forces under Gen. Pepperell. Several men joined

that expedition from Northampton. Among these was Deacon Samuel Edwards, Sr., who had not then moved to Southampton. Elias Lyman was, perhaps, the only soldier that went directly from Southampton. No Indians were seen in the town that year.

Early in the spring of 1746 an expedition was proposed against the French and Indians in Canada, and several of the inhabitants of Southampton enlisted. The project was, however, abandoned. On the 25th of August, 1746, the houses of Aaron and Elisha Clark, which had been deserted by the families, were plundered by the Indians; beds were torn in pieces, clothing and provisions seized, and other violence was committed.

The Indians, supposing themselves discovered, fled to Pomeroy's Mountain, and on the west side of it killed six horned cattle and one horse, and wounded others.

About Sept. 10, 1746, the Indians placed an ambush between the houses of Ezra Strong and John Wait, near the bars leading to a field where cows were pastured. The Indians drove the cows to the back part of the pasture in order that the individual who should be sent to drive them home at night might fall into the ambush. But the cows as usual, toward night, gradually approached the bars. The Indians then sent one of their number to drive them to a distant part of the inclosure and keep them there. Samuel Danks, who went to drive the cows home, did not pass through the bars as was expected, but took a nearer course. When he came in sight of the cows he perceived them to be very restless. He then stopped a moment, and discovered the Indians trying to prevent them from going toward the bars. Danks instantly ran and gave the alarm. The Indians fled, and were seen no more during the year.

The next year there was trouble again. On the 27th of August, 1747, about five o'clock p.m., Elisha Clark was killed by the Indians as he was thrashing grain in his barn. His body was pierced by seven bullets, and when found it was covered with straw. Until this time the Indians had not been heard of in the vicinity during the summer. The sorrowful event surprised the inhabitants in all directions. Soldiers from the adjoining towns assembled for the defense of the place and for the pursuit of the Indians. The foe had, however, fled, destroying as they went several head of cattle. They encamped the first night after the attack in Westhampton, near the spot where, in after-years, stood the house of Mr. Noah Strong. Sixteen poles which they set up there were supposed to indicate the number of the party.

On May 9, 1748, about noon, Noah Pixley was returning from a pasture, whither he had driven his cows, and had reached a spot a little south of the highway, a short distance beyond the house where in later years Zophar Searl resided, when he was shot by a party of Indians. First one gun was heard by the people in the centre of the town; then three guns were discharged in the manner of an alarm, which were followed by three or four others in quick succession. Still, Pixley was only wounded in the arm. He then ran five or six rods, when the Indians overtook him, tomahawked and scalped him. In their haste to flee, they cut off a part of his skull. The inhabitants immediately rallied and pursued the Indians, who fled up a path leading to Samuel Burt's residence. At his house they stopped a short time; but, as the family had left it, they did but trifling injury. The people were now in the utmost consternation. Every heart beat with terror. There was no safety by night or by day, in the field, in the road, or the house. They immediately withdrew from their homes and forts, and left the settlement desolate. Most of them retired to Northampton. Mr. Judd and his family went to Suffield. On the 19th of July following, seven families ventured back, and kept a sort of garrison the remainder of the summer. In the autumn most of the people returned, —Mr. Judd, the minister, somewhat later in the season.

This year was remarkable for a combination of three dread scourges of humanity,—war, pestilence, and famine. Three of the pioneers—men of mark in this community—died: Noah Sheldon, Ezra Strong, and Moses Wright. The retreat of the inhabitants left not only the winter grain to be destroyed, but the Indian corn and other crops of the spring uncultivated and lost.

No one was willing to labor in the field unless surrounded by guards. The settlers were obliged to be assisted from abroad. Provisions were brought from neighboring towns. Hay was carried in bundles upon the backs of horses. The year 1749 was marked by the establishment of peace between England and France, and between Canada and the colonies. To Southampton this was a welcome relief; but the year was one of severe drought. The first mowing was a failure, but a rich and luxuriant after-growth was developed by the abundant late rains.

These Indian attacks were the last that occurred; but the alarm of war, calling men to suffer and die, was still heard for many years. In 1754, during the preliminary irritation of the approaching "French war," the whole territory along the Connecticut River was once more alarmed. The old fortification around the minister's house, in this town, was repaired, and the watch-tower again built. It was expected that the former tactics of the French-and-Indian allies might be repeated, and that slaughter and desolation might burst upon these towns as in the days of the fathers of Deerfield, Northampton, and Hadley. But the time had come when French domination was to cease on the northern line. French armies could find no chance to descend the valley of the Connecticut and hurl their savage legions upon the sleeping villages. They were forced to fight—and fight in vain—for the soil of Canada itself. British and colonial troops penetrated their strongholds along the St. Lawrence, and the flag of England floated in triumph over a provincial empire lost and won.

To recruit the forces for these campaigns, men enlisted freely from New England towns. In the army raised to seize Crown Point, there are said to have been ten Southampton soldiers. Two of them, Eliakim Wright and Ebenezer Kingsley, Jr., were killed in battle. Eight survivors returned to their homes. The documents from which these items are gathered fail to give their names.

During the year 1756 a number of soldiers were in the service from Southampton, but their names do not appear in the town records or other authorities, except that Elisha Bascom is named as having served longer than others.

In the terrible tragedy at Fort William Henry, in 1757, when the prisoners were ruthlessly butchered after surrender, two from Southampton—Nathaniel Loomis and Joel Clapp—were stripped and plundered, and escaped only with life after a hot pursuit and passing through the woods fourteen miles. The annals of the period also indicate that Southampton men were in the battles at Fort Ticonderoga, 1758. Doubtless, too, some of these men remained in the service, and were with the victorious army that captured Quebec and laid the foundation of the general peace that followed.

Southampton evidently bore its share in the "old French war," and it is a matter of regret that a complete list of the heroes of that struggle has not been preserved.

In the thickening troubles that preceded the Revolutionary struggle, even as early as 1768, the men of Southampton were already intently studying the great questions at issue.

In that year, Rev. Mr. Judd proposed that if the struggle did come between the colonies and the mother-country, his salary should be reduced to as low a point as could be reasonably thought proper. Samuel Burt and Aaron Clark were delegates to the Northampton Convention, and Deacon Elias Lyman to the Provincial Congress that met at Concord, Oct. 11, 1768. The town committee of correspondence consisted

of JONATHAN JUDD, SAMUEL BURT, ELIAS LYMAN, AARON CLARK, SAMUEL POMEROY, SAMUEL CLAPP, and ISRAEL SHELDON. A company of Minute-Men was raised, and the town voted to hire a competent instructor for them in the military art, and to pay the men for their time while engaged in drilling.

The historians speak of Noah Burt as particularly active. On the receipt of the news from Lexington, he took one horse from the team with which he was plowing, left the other to a boy to take care of, and went his way to the post of danger. His wife and daughters took care of the farm, entering the fields sickles in hand and securing the grain.

One of these daughters married Mr. Cook, of Norwich, and was the mother of John Cook, now living at Huntington village. He relates many incidents that his mother used to tell in his childhood about the old times of the Revolution. Her father was enrolled as a Minute-Man. His knapsack was ready packed, and gun loaded, waiting for any call that might come. The battle of Lexington had occurred, but the news had not reached Southampton. Noah Burt was plowing, as stated, when a single report of cannon at Northampton (the signal agreed upon for alarm) told the story of danger. Riding one of the horses to the house, the wife handed him the gun and the knapsack, and he went his way to join the soldiers that were gathering at the sound of that signal-gun.

Mr. Cook also gives a family story, illustrating the hardships of that time, and the rough work which the women did. Out of fodder for the cattle, Mrs. Burt managed to harness an unbroken colt with an older horse, and went some distance for a load of straw. Returning, the team ran, the load was lost off all along the road, but the intrepid woman herself stayed on the wagon, and the team, by the aid of a neighbor, was finally secured; and the writer infers she drove back and loaded up the straw.

Nine days after the battle of Lexington this district voted to pay for two-thirds of the provisions for Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy's company, and a committee of nine was appointed to collect the provisions and send them on by team.

The town records show many votes taken upon Revolutionary matters. In 1781 the town voted to raise £200 in silver or gold, and £4000 in Continental money, toward "raising our quota of soldiers." In raising the 5000 men called for by the General Court, June 25, 1776, the quota of Southampton was 17 men. Previous to that, in January, 1776, the quota of blankets called for from Southampton was 6. At the Lexington alarm, 46 men went from Southampton, under command of Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy.

From the treasurer's book we take these Revolutionary items:

Received a receipt from the selectmen, Elias Lyman and Stephen Wright, which sheweth that Nathaniel Searl, Jr., has received seven pounds and four shillings, five pence, and three farthings, in order to uphold the district stock of ammunition. The above entered by Samuel Edwards, Treasurer.

Southampton, Aug. 6, 1777, received order from the selectmen to discharge Ensign Nathaniel Searl the sum of twenty pounds that he received of the town to uphold the town stock of ammunition.

The above entered by Samuel Edwards, Treasurer.

Dec. 12, 1774.—"Order the 5th from the selectmen for what the Treasurer let Deacon Lyman have for his charges in going to the first Congress, 2 pounds, 8 shillings, 9 pence."

The following records in the town books, including the extract from Mr. Judd's letter, give a clear view of the prompt and decisive way in which the fathers met the troubles of the Revolutionary period:

From Rev. Mr. Judd's letter of April 7, 1766:

"Further, I would say that your committee seemed to think that from the Stamp Act, or from some other apparent difficulties, people might be greatly reduced and brought into distress; that it might be difficult to pay the above-mentioned salary. I therefore said to them, and now say to you, that if such a day of distress and difficulty should come, I will join with a committee of yours, and they and I will reduce the salary as low as it can be reasonably thought proper; and I hope this will satisfy you as fully as it did your whole committee."

Oct. 3, 1774.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the district of Southampton to see what measures they shall think proper to do in this critical day, voted,

that Sergt. Aaron Clark should be the moderator of said meeting. Voted, to indemnify the selectmen for issuing out a warrant for this present meeting, and so for issuing out other warrants for other meetings if there should be need of other meetings. Voted, to send one or more persons to meet the Congress at Northampton. Voted, that Samuel Burt and Sergt. Aaron Clark should be a committee or delegates to meet the committees or delegates of other towns in the county of Northampton to consult what measures is best to be taken by the county at this present day. Voted, to choose a committee of correspondence for Southampten. Voted, that the committee consist of Capt. Jonathan Judd, Samuel Burt, Deacon Elias Lyman, Sergt. Aaron Clark, Jonathan Clark, Timothy Clark, Lieut. Lemuel Pomeroy, Samuel Clapp, Israel Sheldon. Adjourned to Monday next. Voted, to choose one agent or delegate to go to the Provincial Congress to be held at Concord, Tuesday, Oct. 11th, and Deacon Elias Lyman was chosen. Voted, to draw money out of the district treasury to pay said delegate's expenses. Samuel Burt and Aaron Clark appointed a committee to get the money.

Nov. 28, 1774.—Voted Aaron Clark five shillings for going to Hadley to the congress. Voted, to adopt the resolves of the Continental Congress. Voted, to assist the many distresses in the gathering of rates if there should be any occasion. Voted, that the constables collect the province tax committed to them immediately, and pay it to Henry Gardiner, Esq., according to the direction of the Provincial Congress. Voted, to indemnify the above constables upon their producing a receipt from said Gardiner, as fully and safely as if they had paid the same to the Honorable Harrison Gray, Esq. This was the overt act of rebellion that withheld the taxes from the colonial authorities.

Dec. 12, 1774.—Chose a committee to see what could be obtained by subscription for the poor of Boston,—Deacon Lyman, Timothy Clark, Lieut. Sheldon, Aaron Clark, Israel Sheldon, Aaron Clapp, Nathaniel Searl, Capt. Judd, and Aaron Strong. Voted Deacon Lyman twenty shillings expenses attending the Provincial Congress. Voted Aaron Clark and Samuel Burt three shillings each, expenses attending the County Congress. Voted, to raise some money to instruct the Minute-Men in learning the art of military. Voted three pounds to some person to instruct them in the use of the firelock.

Jan. 13, 1775.—Voted Mr. Elias Lyman a delegate to the Provincial Congress to meet at Cambridge, in February next. Voted, to give the Minute-Men nine pence a time for twelve half-days' drill. Voted, to concur with the Continental Congress as to buying any goods that were imported since the first day of December last. Lieut. Stephen Sheldon, Timothy Clark, and John Lyman were named as a committee to see that no such goods are brought into this town, and to see that no traders take any advantage in selling their goods contrary to the advice of the Continental Congress.

March 16, 1775.—Voted, to add twelve men to the committee of inspection,—Deacon Samuel Edwards, Samuel Clapp, Aaron Clapp, Samuel Burt, Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy, Elias Lyman, Jonathan Clark, Capt. Jonathan Judd, Sylvester Wright, Sergt. Aaron Clark, Lieut. Abner Pomeroy, Sergt. Nathaniel Searl.

April 28, 1775.—Voted, to pay for two-thirds of the provision for Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy's company. Committee on provisions, Aaron Clark, Deacon Edwards, Eleazer Hannum, Nathaniel Searl, Douglass King, Samuel Burt, Israel Sheldon, Elijah Clapp, and Aaron Clapp.

It will be noticed that this was nine days after the battle of Lexington.

Voted, to choose a committee to treat with some likely man to come and settle with us as a doctor,—Capt. Judd, Ensign King, Elijah Clapp.

March 11, 1776.—Committee of correspondence, Deacon Elias Lyman, Lieut. John Lyman, Timothy Clark, Sergt. Aaron Clark, Capt. Lemuel Pomeroy, Capt. Abner Pomeroy, Jonathan Clark, Aaron Clapp, Stephen Wright, Lieut. Stephen Sheldon, Eleazer Hannum, Israel Sheldon, Josiah Searl.

The last town-meeting called "in his Majesty's name" was on Oct. 26, 1775. They are then called simply by the authority of the selectmen, Oct. 10, 1776, "in the name of the State of Massachusetts Bay."

March 17, 1777.—Committee of safety, Elias Lyman, Deacon Samuel Edwards, Timothy Clark, John Lyman, Lemuel Pomeroy, Douglass King, Abner Pomeroy, Stephen Wright, Jonathan Clark. Voted a committee to look into the state of the town and average what each man has done in the present war. Voted a bounty of twenty pounds to each man who shall enlist for three years.

March 23, 1778.—Voted, to grant Israel Sheldon the stream where his mill now stands, upon Wolf Hill Falls, while he keeps his mill in repair. Voted, that the soldiers that went to Quebec in the year 1776 should be reimbursed their taxes for that year. Voted, to comply with the order of the General Court with reference to articles of clothing for the army; to raise money for that purpose by subscription, if possible; if not, to charge it to the town.

June 15, 1778.—Voted a committee to attend to the supplying of the families of our Continental soldiers, viz. Jonathan Clark, Samuel Burt, Lieut. Lemuel Rust, Lieut. Asahel Birge, Deacon Samuel Edwards.

May 11, 1779.—Committee to attend to the families of the soldiers absent in the war, Lieut. Elijah Clapp, John Hannum, Elijah Wright.

July 7, 1779.—Chose Jonathan Clark to meet with the committees of correspondence at Concord. Voted money for Mr. Clark's expenses, and appointed his son Abner a committee to raise it.

March 18, 1780.—Committee, Lieut. John Lyman, Lieut. Elijah Clapp, Capt. L. Pomeroy, Ensign Nathaniel Searl, Stephen Wright. The sum of 8000 pounds was voted to be assessed upon the people.

June 30, 1780.—Voted, that the town will give the soldiers for three months five hundred dollars' bounty, and three pounds in hard money per month for the

time of service. Voted, to add five bushels of Indian corn to what has been already voted to the militiamen now going into the war.

July 14, 1780.—Voted, to furnish four horses and an ox-team & driver, according to the requisition of court, for the army,—Ensign Nathaniel Searl and Ensign Douglass King, committee. Committee on clothing also appointed,—Capt. Samuel Burt, Capt. Thomas Clark, Ensign Nathaniel Searl, John Hannum, Lieut. Elijah Clapp.

Dec. 19, 1780.—A committee to hire soldiers required,—Abner Pomeroy, Abner Clark, Elijah Clapp, Timothy Clark, Joel Clapp, Peres Clapp, Asahel Birge, Nathaniel Searl, John Lyman.

Jan. 1, 1781.—Voted a committee to purchase the beef required for the Continental Army, viz., Nathaniel Searl, John Hannum, John Lyman.

Jan. 31, 1781.—Voted 200 pounds hard money, silver or gold coin, and 4000 pounds in Continental money.

The following note, from the appendix to the centennial address of Prof. B. B. Edwards, gives about all the information that can be obtained as to those from Southampten who were in the army of the Revolution:

"Among those who were engaged in the eight months' service at Cambridge, in 1775, were Capt. Abner Pomeroy, Sergt. Lemuel Rust, Sergt. Gershom Pomeroy, Corp. Stephen Clapp, Corp. Samuel Edwards, and Corp. Ezekiel Wood, together with fourteen privates. Stephen Clapp (born 1749, and a brother of Roger Clapp) died of a fever near Boston, August, 1775. Ebenezer Gee, one of the privates, went on the Quebec expedition. Obadiah Frary, of Southampten, was killed and scalped by the Indians, August, 1777, on a retreat to Stillwater from Moses Creek, near Fort Edward. Elisha Edwards was in his company. Stephen Sheldon, brother of Simeon, died in a wagon in Gates' army. Deacon Roswell Strong was with him. Darius Searl died in the service, probably on Long Island. Aaron Strong was killed by a cannon-ball in an intrenchment at Saratoga. Oliver Pomeroy, a son of Capt. Abner Pomeroy, died in the service near the close of the war. It is believed that a young man by the name of Hall, a son of John Hall, also died in the army.

"In June, 1779, the General Court ordered a reinforcement for the Continental army. The proportion of Southampten was six.

"At another time the following soldiers from Southampten were engaged in the service: Sergt. Jacob Pomeroy, Joseph Bartlett, Elisha Bundy, Samuel Coleman, Silas Pomeroy, Gad Pomeroy, Noble Squires, and Phineas Searl. The last named was in Capt. John Carpenter's company. The others were in Capt. Ebenezer Pomeroy's company."

To this should be added the name of Lemuel Bates, who shared in the hardships of Arnold's march through the woods of Maine, and in the subsequent attack upon Quebec.

It is evident that nearly all the men capable of bearing arms were in the Revolutionary service at one time and another.

Prof. B. B. Edwards adds:

"The people of Southampten were not at all behind their neighbors. They were ready to contribute and suffer at any moment. The young men marched to the scenes of conflict, while the elders, the anxious mothers and sisters, were offering intercession to Him whose hand alone could turn aside the unerring rifle, or stay the pestilence that delighteth especially to walk in the camp of the soldier. The old people have told us that at some periods during the war hardly a young man was present in the religious assemblies. The various burdens incident to these times were shared by all with affecting unanimity. Those who could not fight could load a wagon with provisions or drive it to the encampment of their brothers and fellow-townsmen. Such as were too infirm to bear a musket themselves gladly joined together and gathered the harvest of those who were hemming the British in at Boston, or who, with Col. Brooks, were storming the redoubt at Saratoga."

The general accounts of Shays' rebellion do not show that Southampten had much share in it. Probably some of her citizens were, however, among the disaffected, but their names and deeds have not been preserved.

In 1812, Luther Edwards and John Lyman were the delegates of Southampten in the anti-war convention at Northampton, July 14th. What other part was taken by Southampten in that struggle with England does not appear.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The first legal meeting to consider war matters in the eventful year of 1861 was held October 14th. It was voted to pay to each wife, and to each child under sixteen years of age, and to each parent, brother, or sister of those who have volunteered or who may hereafter volunteer in the service of the United States, and are dependent upon them for support, the sum of \$1 a week "when found necessary," and the treasurer was authorized to borrow \$500 for that purpose. The records show that many enlistments had taken place without waiting for town action. Men from Southampten were in some of the

earliest regiments that marched soon after the surrender of Fort Sumter. March 17, 1862, the selectmen were instructed to borrow whatever sum of money might be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law with reference to State aid to families of volunteers. September 2d, voted to pay a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer for nine months. No official action was taken during 1863, but the patriotic work went on; men continued to enlist, and much labor was performed in the way of sending supplies for the suffering and destitute, the sick and the wounded. It was voted in 1864 to pay a bounty of \$125 each for volunteers for three years, and to veterans re-enlisting \$25 additional; \$1950 was appropriated for this purpose. This bounty was continued to the end of the war, and the quotas required of the town were promptly filled either by enlistment of citizens or hiring of recruits. May 22, 1865, the treasurer was authorized to borrow \$3266 to reimburse individuals who had advanced money to encourage re-

cruiting during the year 1864. The long agony was over, peace had come, and the town faithfully met its obligations to citizens who had advanced money in the dark days of the previous year.

Schouler's history states that Southampton furnished 127 men for the war, which was a surplus of 16 over and above all demands; 5 were commissioned officers. The whole amount of aid paid by the town was \$10,808.12. The assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$496,462, and the population was 1130.

Aid to families reimbursed by the State: 1861, \$92.28; 1862, \$1131.86; 1863, \$2013.61; 1864, \$1662.21; 1865, \$1000; total, \$5899.96.

The following list, prepared from the military reports of the State, from the record in the town clerk's office, and by inquiry, is supposed to contain the name of every citizen of Southampton who served in the army of 1861-65:

Marshall D. Strong, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. B; trans. to 52d, Nov. 5, 1862, and placed upon the quota of Southampton.
Gideon D. Tower, sergt., enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. E; disch. July 29, 1863.
Samuel F. Edwards, 2d lieut., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. C; pro. to 1st lieut., Nov. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Daniel C. Bates, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
Vernon D. Austin, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; disch. Sept. 27, 1864; was wounded in the side at the battle of Newbern, N. C.
William E. Austin, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; trans. Aug. 14, 1863, to Vet. Res. Corps.
Orson R. Childs, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; trans. Dec. 31, 1863, to Vet. Res. Corps.
Erastus L. Cook, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; died Feb. 17, 1862, on gunboat "Ranger," a hired recruit from abroad, but died in service for Southampton.
Alonzo F. Bartlett, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. A; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
David Duggan, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. A; disch. July 31, 1865, by order of War Department.
David Maxwell, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. A; disch. July 31, 1865, by order of War Department.
Russell S. Root, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. A; disch. July 31, 1865, by order of War Department.
George K. Edwards, 1st sergt., enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. July 7, 1862, for disability; re-enl. March 2, 1863, 2d Inf., Co. A.
Lewis O. Frary, sergt., enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.
Amos B. Pomeroy, enl. Nov. 24, 1863, 27th Inf., Co. F; disch. June 26, 1865.
Charles H. Searle, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; killed May 12, 1864, at Drury's Bluff, Va.
Hiram Spooner, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; killed June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Elisha A. Edwards, capt., enl. Feb. 20, 1862, 31st Inf.; resigned Sept. 5, 1862, for disability.
Hiorace F. Morse, 1st lieut., enl. Feb. 20, 1862, 31st Inf.; pro. to capt., Aug. 17, 1863; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
Henry Hilton, enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 19th Inf., Co. B; died of wounds, April 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Albert Allison, enl. May 12, 1864, 26th Regt.; unassigned recruit, and unaccounted for in the adjt.-general's report of volunteers, 1868, vol. ii, page 522.
Matthew C. Clair, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. June 26, 1865.
Rufus W. Robinson, enl. Feb. 24, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. A; died July 23, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.
John Quinn, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. C; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died of wounds, July 4, 1864, at Point Lookout, Md.

George W. Coleman, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. D; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 15, 1865, by order of War Department.
Dwight G. Bartlett, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; died Dec. 30, 1861, at Windsor, Mass.
Henry Brant, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. B.
Gardner Fowles, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.
Nathan L. Frary, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Oct. 15, 1862, for disability.
Gideon B. Searle, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Nov. 27, 1862, for disability.
Almon A. Spooner, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.
Charles E. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Gilbert M. Hall, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Jeremiah M. Johnson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died March 8, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Henry L. Moore, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Feb. 23, 1863, for disability.
Wm. J. Losey, enl. Jan. 23, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. H; pro. to sergt., Feb. 14, 1864; disch. Sept. 19, 1865; re-enl. Feb. 23, 1864, 31st Regt., Co. H.
Lucius Wright, enl. Nov. 1861, 31st Inf., Co. I; disch. to re-enl., Feb. 15, 1864.
Charles L. Edwards, 1st lieut., enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; pro. to capt., April 5, 1864; major, June 26, 1865, five days after expiration of service as capt.; must. out with regt., June 21, 1865.
Flavel K. Sheldon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; must. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; pro. to sergt.; 2d lieut., June 27, 1864; 1st lieut., May 4, 1865; he was wounded, April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, through the hand and in the chest; mustered out June 17, 1865.
Wm. M. Kingsley, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; killed May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Va.; buried on the battle-field.
Augustus B. Bates, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. D; disch. June 21, 1865.
George C. Clark, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; killed May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.; body never recovered.
Frederick M. Hannum, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. June 21, 1865.
John S. Hyde, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; killed May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.; body never recovered.
Henry A. Searle, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; trans. Sept. 16, 1863, to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July 7, 1865.
Reuben S. Searle, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. June 21, 1865.
Richard Leverton, enl. May 2, 1864, 2d Cav., Co. K; died Aug. 9, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
Michael Delhanty, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. G; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
Robert Pepper, enl. Jan. 3, 1865, 4th Cav., Co. M; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
George H. A. Brown, enl. July 28, 1862, 2d Inf., Co. C; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 3, 1863;

a hired recruit from abroad, but name given because he died in service for Southampton.
Hiram A. Eaton, enl. May 25, 1861, 2d Inf., Co. G; died July 20, 1862, at Frederick, Md.; a hired recruit from abroad, but name given because he died in service for the town.
Wm. H. Lane, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 2d H. Art., Co. F; trans. Jan. 17, 1865, to 17th Inf., Co. B; disch. July 11, 1865.
Charles Holman, corp., enl. Jan. 3, 1865, 13th Batt. L. Art.; disch. July 28, 1865.
Charles Baker, enl. Dec. 8, 1864, 15th Batt. L. Art.
James Harvey, enl. Dec. 8, 1864, 15th Batt. L. Art.
John S. O'Brien, enl. Dec. 8, 1864, 15th Batt. L. Art.
Robert B. Coleman, enl. July 29, 1863, 2d H. Art., Co. B; disch. May 24, 1865.
Wm. G. Elkins (2d), enl. March 10, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. I; disch. July 30, 1865.
Marshall G. Hardy, enl. March 10, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. I; disch. July 30, 1865.
John H. Dustin, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. not given.
Henry C. Fargo, enl. Dec. 7, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. not given.
Patrick Flannagan, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. not given.
George S. Meacham, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 1st Cav., Co. E; trans. Sept. 14, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.
Edwin O. Hyde, sergt., enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; pro. to com.-sergt. Dec. 20, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.
John Woodruff, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. June 12, 1862, for disability; re-enl. Feb. 3, 1864, 1st Cav.; unassigned, and disch. as rejected, March 2, 1864; again enl. April 6, 1864, Co. K, 57th Inf.; disch. June 27, 1865; lost one leg in the service.
John Dufney, enl. April 26, 1864, 2d Cav., Co. G; disch. July 20, 1865.
David B. Phelps, sergt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Lysander B. Bates, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Watson Root, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Anson B. Norton, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died April 19, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Robert Baldwin, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Alonzo F. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 31st, Co. A; disch. Aug. 17, 1865.
Edwin C. Parsons, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died July 5, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Jonathan E. Pomeroy, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Morris W. Searle, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Albert H. Strong, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died April 17, '63, at Baton Rouge, La.
Wm. Cruise, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 2d Batt. L. Art.; disch. Aug. 11, 1865; previously served nine months in the 52d Regt.

Edward B. Duggan, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 2d Batt. L. Art.; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.
 Frederick Dwight Simpson, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; died June 22, 1864, at Washington, D. C.; buried there.
 Paul Trotter, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; wounded in a skirmish before Petersburg; disch. May 25, 1865, for disab.
 George M. Wolcott, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; killed May 6, 1864, Wilderness, Va.; body never recovered.
 George K. Ober, sergt., enl. March 10, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. I; disch. July 30, 1865; had previously served nine months in the 52d and the 46th.
 Albert E. Briell, enl. March 10, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. I; disch. Dec. 17, 1864, for disability.
 Rufus A. Street, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; died Aug. 3, 1862, at New Orleans, La., of typhoid fever.
 George D. Vares, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.
 James M. Williams, enl. Nov. 25, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. to re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864 (West-field); final disch. Sept. 9, 1865.
 Henry C. Loomis, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. G; disch. July 17, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
 Daniel McCune, enl. Dec. 22, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. G; disch. March 23, 1863, for disab.

Frank H. Kellogg, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; had previously served nine months in Co. H, 37th Regt., and disch. for disab., May 25, 1863.
 Emerson J. Walcott, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Jan. 21, 1865; had previously enl. in a Connecticut regt., and disch. for disab.
 Perry M. Coleman, enl. April 25, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C; killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; first man to enlist, and first man brought home for burial.
 Harrison Fuller, enl. May 11, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. C; trans. to 5th Cav., Co. I.
 Victor Visette, enl. in regular army.
 Oscar F. Searle, enl. Sept., 1862, hospital service; disch. April, 1863.
 George E. Rowley, enl. Nov. 25, 1863, 27th Regt., Co. F.
 Wm. McDonald, enl. in 4th Cav.
 George Roy, enl. 49th U. S. Col'd (representative recruit, paid for by Mary S. Rogers, of South ampton, as certified to by Gov. John A. Andrew, Nov. 22, 1864).
 Samuel W. Lane (representative recruit, paid for by Gilbert Bascom).
 Lewis F. Swint, 3d asst. eng., enl. July, 1862, Navy in service to Aspinwall supply and convoy ships; died at Southampton, July 22, 1863, of fever contracted in the service.

Joseph W. Powers, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. B; disch. June 12, 1862, for disab.
 Chauncey Hendrick, enl. Dec. 20, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. H; disch. Aug., 1862, and died three days after he returned home.
 Wm. W. Thomas, enl. in 31st Regt., Co. B.
 Timothy Hoag, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. D; disch.
 Henry G. Chapin, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. D; disch.
 George D. Strong, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. A; disch. May 16, 1865, for disab.
 Luther Archer, disch. before regt. left the State.
 Augustine Barron, enl. April, 1861, 6th Regt.; was with the regt. when attacked by the mob in Baltimore; re-enl. in 22d.
 Henry Griffin, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 25th Conn., Co. E; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
 George Foley, enl. in 10th Conn.
 Charles W. Emerson, enl. April 20, 1863, 1st Batt. H. Art., Co. D; disch.
 George Maxwell, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 46th Regt., Co. C; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Edward F. Barnes, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 46th Regt., Co. I; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Wm. D. Emerson, enl. April 20, 1863, 1st Batt. H. Art., Co. D; disch.
 Henry H. Parker, enl. Feb. 24, 1864.

HADLEY.

THE town of Hadley occupies the northwest corner of that portion of the county of Hampshire which lies east of the Connecticut River, and is bounded north by Sunderland, Franklin Co., and a portion of the town of Amherst, east by Amherst, south by South Hadley and the Holyoke range, and west by the Connecticut River. It contains nearly or quite 17,000 acres, and has a population, by the census of 1875, of 2125.* By the United States census of 1865 the population was 2246. The surface along the river is nearly level, and at the village of Hadley spreads to the westward, forming an extensive peninsula, inclosed by the Connecticut on the north, west, and south. South and east of Fort River is a considerable table-land, called "Lawrence Plain," whose general surface is from thirty to fifty feet above the river-bottoms, and extends southward and eastward to the vicinity of the mountain range. Most of the eastern-central portion of the town consists of a rolling upland, whose connection with the lower surface to the westward is, for some distance, sharply defined by a low terrace or bluff, suggesting the shore of a former sea.

Mount Warner rises immediately south of Mill River, a little west of the centre of the northern half of the town, and is separated from the Connecticut by high bluffs and narrow reaches of bottom-land. North of Mill River the surface forms a low, undulating plain, except in the northeast corner of the town, where are still lower lands called the "Great Swamp." Another, not extensive, tract of low land lies east of Mount Warner, near the Amherst line, and is called "Partridge Swamp."

STREAMS.

The principal streams are Fort and Mill Rivers. The former rises in Pelham, traverses the town of Amherst, and, entering Hadley two and a half miles from the southern boundary, passes in a general southwesterly direction to the Connecticut; the latter rises in Shutesbury, traverses Am-

herst, and enters Hadley from the northward, nearly two miles from the northern boundary, and flows southward one mile, and thence westerly to the Connecticut, at the village of North Hadley. On each of these streams are several improved mill-sites.

The soil of the river-flats is a sandy alluvium, easily tilled, and yielding ample returns for liberal culture. The uplands are principally of loam with more or less of sand, the last occasionally occurring in separate, extensive beds. Intervals, composed chiefly of a light clay, are also found in situations indicating denudation, or a removal of the lighter materials. These, however, are not refractory, and respond well to intelligent tillage. The town of Hadley probably contains a larger area of good, workable land than any other town in the Connecticut Valley.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Hadley† owes her early settlement to certain troubles existing in the churches of Hartford and Wethersfield, which, from time to time, broke forth afresh, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of sundry councils and the General Court to compose them, made between the years 1647 and 1659.

Among the more fruitful sources of discord appear to have been questions concerning "baptism," "church membership," and what was called "rights of the brotherhood." The dissenting minority of the church at Hartford seem to have been the most conservative part of that body, and opposed to liberalizing the conditions relating to baptism and membership, and quite as much opposed to clerical assumptions of power. Some of the members of the church at Wethersfield were similarly affected, and were sustained by the minister, Mr. John Russell. All hope of a permanent reconciliation between the factions having died away, the following application, in behalf of the withdrawing church members, was made to the General Court of Massachusetts:

"Whereas, your most humble servants, the subscribers, with several others of the colony of Connecticut, do conceive that it may be most for the comfort of

† Named from Hadley, or Hadleigh, a town in England, in the county of Suffolk, some of whose people settled at Hartford. The Saxon spelling was Headlege.

* Occupations, males, 1875: Clergymen, 1; clerks, 5; merchants and traders, 14; farmers, 279; farm laborers, 219; blacksmiths, 4; broom-makers, 60; brush-makers, 4; carpenters, 9; painters, 6; laborers, 14; total, 618. Females: Teachers, 21; housewives, 475; housekeepers, 20; domestics, 36; other help, 30; total, 582. All occupations, 1267.

them and theirs to remove themselves and families from thence, and to come under your pious and goodly government, if the Lord shall please so to order it, and yourselves to accept it,—we do presume to present this our humble motion to your wisdom's consideration, whether we may, without offense, view any tract of land unpossessed within your colony, in order to such an end; and in case we can present anything that may be to the encouraging of a considerable company to take up a plantation at Nonotuck or elsewhere, we may have your gracious allowance to dispose ourselves there; or in case that be not, then within any of your settled plantations, as the wise God shall direct us and show unto us; we being first of you, presume to tender ourselves first to you, which if you shall please to grant, we hope, through the grace of Christ, our conversations among you shall without offense; so committing you and all your weighty affairs to the guidance and blessing of the Lord, we rest,

"Yours, in all due observance,

"JOHN CULICK,

"WILL GOODWIN."

"BOSTON, May 20, 1658.

The court granted the petition May 25, 1658, as follows:

"In answer to the petition of Capt. Cullick and Mr. Wm. Goodwin, in behalf of themselves and others, the court judgeth meet to grant their request, in reference to lands not already granted, and further gives them liberty to inhabit in any part of our jurisdiction already planted, provided they submit themselves to a due and orderly hearing of the differences between themselves and their brethren."

In October, 1658, the inhabitants of Northampton voted, in response to an application from some of the withdrawers, to "give away" Capawonk,* a meadow lying in the present town of Hatfield, south of Mill River, on condition that the applicants should settle a plantation on each side of the Connecticut, maintain fences against hogs and cattle, pay £10 in wheat and peas, and inhabit by the succeeding May.

These preliminaries having been effected, the persons who contemplated removal entered into an agreement, of which the following record appears:

"At a meeting at Goodman Ward's house, in Hartford, April 18, 1659, the company there met engaged themselves under their own hands, or by their deputies, whom they had chosen, to remove themselves and their families out of the jurisdiction of Connecticut into the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, as may appear in a paper dated the day and year aforesaid. The names of the engagers are these: John Webster, William Goodwin, John Crow, Nathaniel Ward, John White, John Barnard, Andrew Bacon, William Lewis, William Westwood, William Goodman, John Arnold,† William Partridge, Gregory Wilterton,† Thomas Standley, Samuel Porter, Richard Church, Ozias Goodwin,† Francis Barnard, James Ensign,† George Steele,† John Marsh, Robert Webster,† William Lewis, Jr.,† Nathaniel Standley, Samuel Church, William Markham, Samuel Moody, Zechariah Field, *Widow Westley*,† Widow Watson,† Andrew Warner, Mr. John Russell, Jr., Nathaniel Dickinson, Samuel Smith, Thomas Coleman, John Russell, Sr., John Dickinson, Philip Smith, John Coleman, Thomas Wells, James Northam, Samuel Gardner, Thomas Edwards,† John Hubbard, Thomas Dickinson, Robert Boltwood, Samuel Smith, Jr.,† William Gull, Luke Hitchcock,† Richard Montague, John Latimer,† Peter Tilton, John Hawkes, Richard Billings, Benj. Harbert,† Edward Benton,† John Catling,† Mr. Samuel Hooker,† Capt. John Cullick,† not fully engaged, Daniel Warner.

"1st. We whose names are above written do engage ourselves mutually one to another that we will, if God permit, transplant ourselves and families to the plantation purchased on the east side of the river of Connecticut, beside Northampton, therein to inhabit and dwell, by the 29th of September come twelve-months, which will be in the year 1660 [meaning Sept. 29, 1660].

"2d. That each of us shall pay the charges of the land purchased according to his proportion, as also for the purchase of Hockanum.

"3d. That we will raise all common charges, of what sort soever, for the present, upon the land that men take up: mow-, plow-land, and house-lot, according to the proportion of land that each man takes of all sorts; and all charges shall be paid as they shall arise and be due from the date hereof.

"4th. That if any persons so engaging be not inhabiting there by the time aforesaid, then, notwithstanding their payment of charges, their lands and what is laid out in rates shall return to the town; and yet this article doth not free men from their promise of going and inhabiting."

"5th. That no man shall have liberty to sell any of his land till he shall inhabit and dwell in the town three years; and also to sell it to no person but such as the town shall approve on.

"Agreed that all those persons that will go up within three weeks shall give in their names by this day fortnight, and then those that are so agreed shall take up a quarter together, and so those that follow shall take up another quarter, so they do it together, or so far as their numbers run.

"Agreed, also, that no person shall fell any trees upon any lot of ground lotted out, or to be lotted out, but upon his own ground or lot, or against his own

* Capawonk meadow was purchased of the Indians by the settlers at Northampton in 1657, three years after their first "planting." Twenty of the signers of the agreement, from John Russell, Jr., to John Latimer, inclusive, were of Wethersfield; Tilton and Hawkes, and, possibly, Samuel Porter, were of Windsor; and all the remainder, with one or two exceptions, of Hartford.

† Did not remove to Hadley, or for a short time only.

lot within ten rods of the same in the highway. The land to be lotted in either what is for the home-lots, or between the home-lots and the meadow."

It was also agreed, on the 25th of April, that the company should purchase, if possible, "the lands on the west side of the great river, above Napanset." At this meeting William Westwood, Richard Goodman, William Lewis, John White, and Nathaniel Dickinson were chosen to lay out the lots in a new plantation on the east side of Northampton, to the number of 59 home-lots of 8 acres each, and "to leave a street twenty rods broad betwixt the two westernmost rows of home-lots; and to divide the said rows of home-lots into quarters by highways." The same record further says that, "the plantation being begun by them and some other of the engagers, the rest of the engagers that remained at Hartford and Wethersfield, with those that were come up to inhabit at the said plantation, did upon the 9th of November (1659), at Hartford, and about the same time at Wethersfield, and at the same plantation, choose by vote William Westwood, Nathaniel Dickinson, Samuel Smith, Thomas Standley, John White, Richard Goodman, and Nathaniel Ward, to order all public occasions that concern the good of that plantation for the year ensuing.

"The said townsmen made a rate upon the 22d of November, 1659, for the paying of the purchase of the said plantation and for the minister's maintenance, levying it at 50s. the £100, which in the whole sum came to £180; for the speedy gathering of this rate we sent the rate down to the two towns, Hartford and Wethersfield, that the charges might be truly paid and satisfied by every man according to his engagement, as is visible in the engagement itself, that is dated the 18th of April, 1659."

On the 28th of May, in that year, the General Court made the following provision for laying out the boundaries of a town for the settlers, in accordance with the grant of May 25, 1658:

"Whereas it hath appeared to this Court that, according to a former grant to Capt. John Cullick and Mr. William Goodwyn, in behalf of themselves and friends that desired to remove into our colony, they have begunne to remove to Norwottucke with severall families, and made some beginning on the east side the river, in order to a plantation, and that there are many desirable persons, having a pastor with his church, engaged to goe along with them, with another,† who may in time be joynd to that church for their further helpe in the work of the ministry, whereby they are enabled not only to carry on a toune, but church work also. This Court being willing to remove all obstacles out of their way, and finding the people so many and considerable that have engaged, with severall others that would engage if there might be encouragement found there for them, do order that these persons following, viz., Capt. Pinchon, Left. Holyoke, Deacon Chapin, Willjam Holton, and Richard Lyman, shall be a committee fully empowered by this Court to lay out the bounds of the toune at Norwottocke, on either or both sides the river, as they shall see cause, so as shall be most suitable for the cohabitation and full supply of those people, that this wilderness may be populated, and the majne ends of our coming into these parts may be promoted. Voted by the whole Court mett together. 23, 3, 1659."

In the ensuing September, the committee named in above order made the following report:

"In obedience to an order of the much Honored General Court, in May last, appointing us whose names are subscribed to lay out the bounds of the new plantation at Norwottuck, on the river Connecticut, for the supply of those people that are to settle there; considering what people are to remove thither, and the quality of the lands thereabouts, we have thought good to lay out their bounds on both sides of said River, viz., on the East side of Said river their southerly bounds to be from the head of the Falls above Springfield, and so to run east and by north the length of nine miles from the said river; And their northerly bounds to be a little brook, called by the Indians Nepasoneague, up to a mountain called Quunkwattchu, and so running eastward from the river the same length of nine miles; from their southerly bounds to the northerly bounds on the east side of the river is about 11 or 12 miles. And on the west side of the river their bounds on the south are to join or meet with Northampton bounds (which said bounds of Northampton come to a little riverett running betwixt two pieces of land, called Capawonk and Wequittayagg). And on the north their bounds to be a great mountain, called Wequomps; and the North and South bounds are to run west two miles from the great river; And from North to South on that side the river is about 6 or 7 miles.

"JOHN PYNCHON,

"ELIJAH HOLYOKE,

"SAMUEL CHAPIN,

"RICHARD LYMAN.

"Sept. 30, 1659.

† Mr. Samuel Hooker, son of Mr. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford. He was then preaching in Springfield. See Judd's History.

"A POSTSCRIPT.—Whereas it's said above that their north and south bounds are to run two miles west from the great river; it is intended that the south bounds are the river itself above mentioned, upon what point soever it run, and the two miles west respects the straight line."

The return was approved by the deputies, but was "respected till next court" by the magistrates, some of whom had received grants of land within the territory then laid out. Modifications were made in the boundaries subsequently, which are fully set forth in the chapter on the "organization of the town." The extent of nine miles east and west was never confirmed.

As the order of the General Court of May 28, 1659, intimates that several families had then "begunne to remoove to Norwottucke," it is safe to assume the committee of five, previously chosen, had at once proceeded to lay out the home-lots as directed, so far as the work was practicable. Several of the signers doubtless had been deterred from making immediate settlement by reason of prior grants of land, which seem to have been unwittingly made by the General Court to Simeon Bradstreet and others, within the limits of the new plantation.*

The interesting documents which perpetuate the details of the five years' struggle of the inhabitants to obtain the lands they had purchased, and which record the final unjust decision of the General Court in favor of the claims of Mr. Bradstreet, relate chiefly to that part of old Hadley which is now Hatfield, and will be omitted in this history of the present town of Hadley.

That some of the original 59 who had committed themselves by the agreement to remove went to the new town to reside some time before December, 1659, is probable; and Mr. Judd says that the seven who were chosen in November to "order all public occasions," or a majority of the seven, probably wintered there, with others, and that Thomas Stanley made his will Jan. 29, 1659-60, in which he disposed of his house and land, "that are *here* at the new plantation."

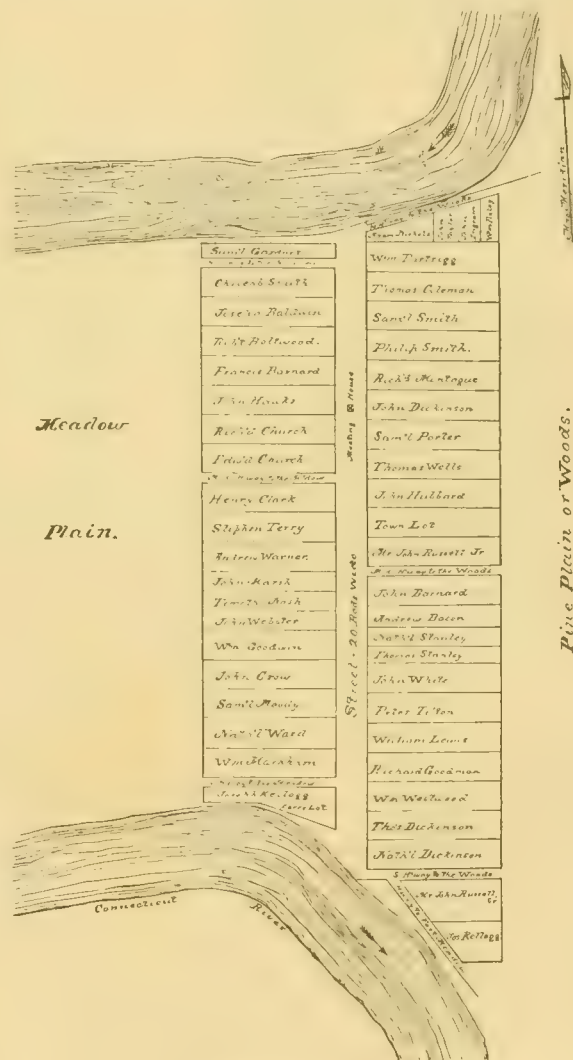
The first subsequent action of the inhabitants of which a record exists was on Oct. 8, 1660, when, at a town-meeting, held at Andrew Warner's, it was voted that no person should be owned for an inhabitant, or vote or act in town affairs, until he should be legally received as an inhabitant; and that those who settled on the west side should be in all respects equal to, or one with, those on the east side by paying their proper share of all charges, under the agreement; but were required "to be inhabiting there in houses of their own by Michaelmas next,"—Sept. 29, 1661. The following persons, 28 in number, signed the proceedings of this meeting: John Webster, William Goodwin, John Crow, Nathaniel Ward, John White, Andrew Bacon, William Lewis, William Westwood, Richard Goodman, Thomas Standley, Samuel Porter, Ozias Goodwin,† John Marsh, William Markum, Samuel Moody, Zechariah Field,‡ Andrew Warner, Mr. John Rus-

sell, Jr., Nathaniel Dickinson, Samuel Smith, Thomas Coleman, John Dickinson, Philip Smith, Thomas Wells, Thomas Dickinson, Richard Montague, Peter Tilton, Richard Billing.†

The first distributions of land in Hadley were made without exclusive regard to the wealth or influence of the recipients. Each of the planters was allowed 8 acres for a home-lot, or enough land elsewhere to make that amount if the home-lot contained less.

The home-lots which were to constitute the village proper were laid out, at least in part, in 1659 on either side of a wide street, which ran north and south across the neck of the peninsula formed by the "great river" Connecticut. The course of the river permitted a greater length to the east than to the west line of the street, the latter being about one mile. Cross-highways divided the row of lots on each side of the wide street into two unequal sections.

The following, as given by Mr. Judd, is the plan of the village as it appeared in 1663. Several new names, not at-



HADLEY IN 1663.

to March 25, 1661, their desire to settle on the west side of the river, in the present town of Hatfield: Aaron Cook, Thomas Meekins, William Allis, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., John Coleman, Isaac Graves (with his father, Thomas Graves), John Graves, Samuel Belding, Stephen Taylor, John White, Jr., Daniel Warner, Richard Fellows, Edward Benton, Mr. Ritchell (with his son), Lieut. Thomas Bull, Gregory Wilterton, Nathaniel Porter, Daniel White, William Pitkin, John Cole, Samuel Church, Samuel Dickinson.

Cook and Church did not remove to the west side; Goodwin, Bull, Wilterton, and Pitkin continued at Hartford; Nathaniel Porter at Windsor; Ritchell and Benton at Wethersfield. Sixteen were permanent residents on the west side.—Vide Judd's Hist., page 23.

* By the grant to Bradstreet, he was permitted to take up 700 acres east of the Connecticut, near Northampton. Maj. Daniel Denison had a grant of 500 acres, and Samuel Symonds one of 300 acres, near Mr. Bradstreet, and Gen. Humphrey Atherton one of 500 acres, "at Nonotucke, beyond Springfield."

The General Court, to secure the release of the lands on the east side of the river from the operation of these grants, in November, 1659, increased the grant to Maj. Atherton by 200 acres; that to Mr. Bradstreet, May 31, 1660, by 300 acres; that to Mr. Symonds by 100 acres; and that to Gen. Denison by 300 acres. They were permitted to take up lands on the west side of the river, "provided it be full six miles from the place now intended for Northampton meeting-house." Regardless of this limitation, Mr. Bradstreet, who evidently coveted the rich intervals on the west side, persisted in locating one-half of his 1000 acres within the six miles. This action materially interfered with the west-side settlement, and though the people of Hadley, backed by those of Northampton, protested against it, Mr. Bradstreet's location was finally confirmed in 1662.

In April, 1664, Lieut. Samuel Smith, for the town of Hadley, purchased the 500 acres from Mr. Bradstreet for £200 and a grant of 1000 acres of land elsewhere on the Connecticut. The court made the grant of 1000 acres for the purpose in May, 1664. This land is now in Whately. The north line of the 500 acres so purchased was then considered the north line of Hadley, west of the river.

† Three who voted at this meeting,—Ozias Goodwin, Zechariah Field, and Richard Billing,—with twenty-two others, whose names follow, signified, prior

tached to the agreement made at Hartford and Wetherfield, will be noticed. "The figures denote the number of acres in each lot. A full lot of 8 acres was 16 rods wide. There was a broad space between the small lots at the north end and the river, and several years later several small house-lots were granted next to the river, and men built houses on these lots and lived there many years. M in the street is the place where the first meeting-house stood. It was built after 1663."^{*}

SUBSEQUENT DISTRIBUTIONS OF LAND.

The old township of Hadley, east of the Connecticut, was estimated to contain 57,000 acres, of which about 30,000 acres were north of Mount Holyoke. That part of the township lying west of the great river was set off as a separate town by the name of Hatfield, May 31, 1670. An agreement had been concluded, on the 22d of December next preceding, by which Hadley retained "forever the free and full disposal of all the land on the east side of the river, for the maintaining of all common charges respecting things ecclesiastical or civil," and a similar jurisdiction over all lands below or southwest from a specified division line, excepting certain lands therein "already either given or sold to inhabitants on the west side."[†] It was also "covenanted that the society or town of Hadley, on the east side of the river, have liberty to get fencing stuff on the west side of the river, for their land lying on that side of the river, both now and from time to time always, as also to get timber if any see cause to build a barn or shelter for securing his fruits raised there." This agreement further provided that the inhabitants on the west side should pay to those on the east side "£6, as the remainder of what is due for purchase-money." The signers to these articles of separation were, on the part of the old town, Henry Clarke, John Russel, Jr., Samuel Smith, Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., and Peter Tillton; on the part of the "west inhabitants," Tho. Meekins, Sr., William Allice, John Conle, Sr., Isaack Graves, and Samuel Belden.

The land reserved to Hadley by the above agreement in the course of years became in large proportion the property of actual residents of Hatfield, though still a part of the former town and taxed for its benefit. In December, 1707, Hatfield took steps toward securing a jurisdiction over this reserved territory, and in May, 1709, petitioned the General Court to declare the Connecticut River to be thereafter the boundary between the towns. Hadley opposed the change, and asserted that the agreement of 1669 "ought to be binding upon the consciences of all good people." The General Court dismissed the first petition of Hatfield, but recommended that "the selectmen and inhabitants of Hadley accommodate their neighbors of Hatfield, on consideration of the many advantages Hadley has over and above Hatfield." After many subse-

^{*} Mr. Judd gives the following "Change of Proprietors: In February, 1661, there were 46 east-side proprietors, when the Meadow Plain was divided. Nine of these ceased to be proprietors in 1661 and 1662, viz.: John Webster, died in 1661; Robert Webster, lived at Hartford; Elizabeth, widow of Luke Hitchcock, married in Springfield; James Northam, died in 1661; Capt. Cullick, removed to Boston; Mr. Samuel Hooker was ordained at Farmington, 1661; Richard Weller, removed to Northampton; John Arnold, lived at Hartford; John Kellogg was, perhaps, a mistake for Joseph Kellogg; John Hawks died 1662, left a family.

† Eleven new proprietors were added before March, 1663, making 48, viz.: the town, which took Mr. Hooker's lots; Wm. and Thomas Webster, as one; Henry Clarke, from Windsor; Joseph Baldwin, from Milford, who married the widow of James Northam; Timothy Nash, from Hartford; Chibleab Smith; Samuel Church; Joseph Kellogg, from Farmington, and last from Boston; John Ingram, John Taylor, William Pixley."

‡ These excepted parcels were "the whole accommodations of Mr. Terry on the west side of the river, and the whole accommodations of Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., and half of Mr. Webster's accommodations there, and John Hawks his whole accommodations, and all Joseph Kellogg's, and all Adam Nicholls', his, and that which was Samuel Gardner's in Little Ponsett, and Goodman Crow's in Little Ponsett, and Nathaniel Stanley's in Little Ponsett, and Richard Montague's in Great Ponsett, and Joseph Baldwin's whole accommodations, and John White's in Great Ponsett, and John Dickinson's in Little Ponsett, and except 12 acres and a half above and besides all this when it shall be given or sold to an inhabitant or inhabitants on the west side of the river."

quent efforts, all of which Hadley opposed with vigor, Hatfield gained the end sought, and the river was made the boundary by act of Nov. 2, 1733.

The lands south of Mount Holyoke were set apart for distribution in 1720, "according to the list of estates and polls," as taken in January of that year. The total valuation of estates and polls was then £6063 8s., and the number of persons entitled to share in the division was 117, including 22 residents of Hatfield.‡ The town was allowed a share on the basis of an estate of £150, and Rev. Isaac Chauncey on a basis fixed at £92 16s.

South Hadley was made a "precinct" in 1732-33, and a "district" in April, 1753, with the consent of the mother-town.

About 10,900 acres of land, now in the town of Amherst, were distributed in 1703.§ These were all north of the Bay road. The lands south of that road were apportioned in 1742, of which the larger part was also in territory since named Amherst. That part of Amherst north of the Boston road was made a separate precinct Dec. 31, 1734, and constituted a district Feb. 13, 1759.

Ninety-seven persons participated in the principal divisions of the east precinct (Amherst) lands, of whom 16 resided in Hatfield, but owned land in Hadley meadows, on either the east or west side of the river.||

The remaining lands, or those embraced within the bounds of the present town of Hadley, were most of them distributed prior to 1754. Four of the more valuable pieces of meadow or interval lands were allotted in the years 1661-62 and '63, and were called "Forty-Acre Meadow," "Great Meadow," "Fort Meadow," and "Hockanum Meadow." These contained about 1200 acres.

Forty-Acre Meadow was north of the village, toward Mill River, and contained, notwithstanding its title, considerably more than 67 acres.¶ This meadow and a piece called the *Forlorn*, with other lands in the Great Meadow, were assigned to "those who lived in the north half of the village," as an equivalent for Fort Meadow, which was turned over to the inhabitants of the south half of the village.

The Great Meadow "included all the land upon the peninsula west and south of the home-lots," and was about two miles in extent east and west. The northwestern portion bore the name of *Forlorn*,** or Honeypot. The Great Meadow contained 710 acres, and was divided into 177 parcels. The whole was arranged in three divisions, of which that nearest the home-lots was called Meadow Plain, and was distributed in February, 1661. A tract in the Great Meadow, south of the south highway, was called *Aquavitæ*, and still bears the name.

Fort Meadow, south of the village and chiefly north and west of Fort River, contained about 147 acres. A portion was south of the river. The tract contained some low, marshy ground. Upon the division of this meadow among the south inhabitants, each person received 5 acres for each £100 of his estimated estate.

Hockanum Meadow was south of the preceding, and originally contained near 293 acres. It formed a long point or

‡ Inclusive of the estate of Thomas Dickinson, whose heirs were in Connecticut.

§ "Those who intended to remove to Hadley had put in a sum 'to take up lands by' in April, 1659. When the lands were divided, each proprietor received allotments according to a sum annexed to his name, called *estate*. These sums varied from 50 to 200 pounds, and must have been the result of friendly consultation and agreement. How *persons* and *property* were considered cannot be known. Some of the engagers were worth three times the sum set against their names, and some were worth less than the sum so affixed. Hartford had divided lands according to sums set against the names of proprietors."

|| *Vide* "Amherst," in this history.

¶ If Mr. Judd states correctly, at page 200 of his history, "Forty Acres" actually contained nearly 130 acres.

** A name given to parcels of land used for making up deficiencies. A tract in Northampton was so named.

neck of land whose extent east and west was nearly a mile and a half, with a width varying from 80 to 140 rods. The width was in time much reduced by the action of the river, which in February, 1840, cut a new channel through the peninsula.* Since 1663 the width at that point had been reduced from 100 rods to less than 30. The meadow was divided into lots and apportioned to the 48 proprietors of 1663, in March of that year. The total valuation of the estates at the time was £6145.

The lands known as Inner or Inward Commons were divided at several periods from 1742 to 1764. On the 4th of March, in the year 1700, the town voted that all the land from Mount Holyoke to Mill River, west of a line three and a quarter miles eastward from the meeting-house, should "lie as common land forever." It was supposed that this line would run eastward of the "New Swamp."

The proprietors determined in 1733 that the chief value of the Inner Commons was in the "growth of fire-wood and timber," and ordered that walnut- and oak-trees less than twelve inches in diameter should be cut only for timber, and a few years later gave each proprietor permission to take one pine-tree for boards to every £15 of his estate.

The division of the Inner Commons was made according to the real estate of each proprietor, as indicated by the list of 1731, "with the addition of three pounds for each poll and servant."†

Four divisions were laid out and allotted in 1742, and, "excepting the Pine Plain west of Spruce Swamp, comprehended the commons in Hadley, from near the foot of Holyoke to Sunderland line, and included the land north of Mill River, which is now—1858—in Amherst. Mount Warner was in tracts 3 and 4, in the first division."

A fifth division was made in 1743, embracing lands extending from what is now Belchertown westward, a distance of seventeen hundred and fifty rods, including the northern slope of Holyoke, and bounded north by the Bay road. Most of this division was in the east precinct, now Amherst.

In 1754 the land on the north side of Mount Holyoke, which had been voted a sheep pasture in 1725, and which lay immediately west of the fifth division, was distributed as the sixth division, and the same year "lots were drawn in the seventh division, which was on the Pine Plain, east of the home-lots and others granted on that plain, and west of Fort River Swamp and Spruce Swamp. This narrow, irregular division stretched northward from the highway by Fort Meadow fence, above two miles, to near the Stone Bridge, so called. The portions of poor men were small."

In these later divisions of lands, the old-time liberality of the more wealthy proprietors is not so apparent as when the home-lots were laid out in 1659, and the years succeeding. Mr. Judd says "that the proportion of land received by those in moderate circumstances became less and less in the subsequent divisions." And further, that "the division of 1731 must have been contrived by the large land-holders, and aided by a considerable portion of the middling class. Their rule was, 'Whosoever hath, to him shall be given.' The wealthy man received as much land on account of his slave as the poor man on his own account."

These seven divisions were surveyed and platted by Nathaniel Kellogg, and contained 13,303 acres and 122 rods, as follows: the 1st, 4233 acres, 84 rods; 2d, 2086 acres, 118 rods; 3d, 1677 acres, 84 rods; 4th, 1835 acres, 44 rods; 5th, 2660 acres, 4 rods; 6th and 7th, each 405 acres, 54 rods.

* The peninsula cut off by the river in 1840, and called the "Ox-Bow," was annexed to Northampton in 1850.

† "The residence of the 147 persons in the list of 1731 was as follows: 90 in the old town, 2 near School Meadow, 39 in the second precinct, south of Holyoke, and 18 in what was afterward the third precinct and Amherst."—*Judd's Hist.*, p. 281. The total valuation in 1731 was £3603.

The following is a summary of the distributions of land in Old Hadley, east of the river and north of Mount Holyoke:

	Acres.
Distributions before 1703.....	3,500
Divisions in Amherst in 1703.....	10,000
Flat Hills and lands adjoining.....	900
Seven divisions, 1742 to 1754.....	13,300
	27,700
Highways, streams, and waste.....	2,300
	30,000

Some additional lands were allowed the proprietors of Forty Acres, Hockanum Meadow, and Fort Meadow, under the general designation "skirts," in and after 1675; the first receiving about 225, the second 140, and the last 110 acres, besides a tract called Fort River pastures, which extended "up the river from Fort Meadow fence" toward Spruce Hill. These pastures were "laid out to 22 persons in the year 1699."

FIRST THINGS.

The first school-house was previously the dwelling of Nathaniel Ward, who gave it with a portion of his home-lot for school purposes, and it was so used for many years. Mr. Ward died in 1664. The house was "ready to fall down" in 1710, and two years later the property was leased to Dr. John Barnard for ninety-seven years, at eighteen shillings per year. The first building erected as a school-house was built in 1796, in the broad street "in the middle of the town," and was 25 by 18 feet in size, with 7 feet between joints.

The first meeting-house stood in the wide street, opposite Richard Montague's; was framed in 1665, but not finished until Jan. 12, 1670. A house for meetings was hired in 1663 and 1664.

The first inn or ordinary was kept by Richard Goodman in 1667, in which year it is probable the first general training occurred, Mr. Goodman entertaining the officers.

The first marriage in Hadley was that of Aaron Cooke, Jr., and Sarah Westwood, daughter of William Westwood, magistrate, May 30, 1661. The ages of bride and groom were respectively seventeen and twenty-one years. She died March 24, 1730, aged eighty-six. He died Sept. 16, 1716, aged seventy-six. The children of this marriage were Sarah, who married Thomas Hovey; Aaron, of Hartford; Joannah, born 1665, married, 1683, Samuel Porter, Jr., and died 1713; Westwood, born 1670 or '71; Samuel, born 1672; Moses, born 1675; Elizabeth, born 1677, married, 1698, Ichabod Smith; Bridget, born 1683, married first, 1701, John Barnard, second, Deacon Samuel Dickinson.

The first, and, it is believed, the *only*, couple belonging to Hadley who were ever divorced were negroes. Ralph Way obtained, in January, 1752, a divorce from his wife, Lois, on the ground of adultery with a negro named Boston.

Illegitimacy was equally rare, only a single case occurring before 1700, and that in 1690. The parties involved were married soon after.

The first male child born was Samuel Porter, son of Samuel, one of the first settlers. He died July 29, 1722.

The first death was that of an infant without name, child of Philip Smith, which was buried in Hadley Cemetery, Jan. 22, 1661. John Webster, who died April 5th the same year, an ancestor of Noah Webster, was the second person buried there.

The first minister was Mr. John Russell, Jr., an Englishman by birth, who came with the first planters to Hadley and remained until his death, 1692.

Dr. John Westcarr† was the first physician resident in Had-

† In 1660, Dr. Westcarr was examined before Capt. John Pyncheon, upon a charge of selling liquor to the Indians. The Indians were the complainants. The doctor confessed that he had two barrels of liquor in the spring, and that he used four or five gallons at a time in preparing medicines. The Indians' testimony showed a different disposition of at least a part of it. "Tackquellawant testified that John Westcarr sells liquors to the Indians; 'and about a month ago I had four quarts of him, and paid him a beaver-skin. This is truth, and

ley. He came in 1666, and was the first Indian trader. Richard Montague, baker; Asahel Wright, butcher; Oliver Warner, hatter; Timothy Nash, blacksmith; John Russell, Sr., glazier; William Partrigg, cooper; Samuel Gaylord, Jr., and Jonathan Smith, weavers; Hezekiah Porter, and possibly his father, Samuel, carpenters. John Barnard had a malt-house in Hadley prior to 1664. Elijah Yeomans, goldsmith, was in Hadley from 1771 for twelve years, and made clocks and articles of jewelry. Samuel Porter, who died in 1722, was probably the first merchant.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN.

The unsettled condition of the colonies from 1675 to 1713, during which period the wars of "Philip," "King William," and "Queen Anne" brought desolation to some of the plantations in the Connecticut Valley, and suffering and disturbance to all, prevented in Hadley any considerable growth beyond the limits of the original home-lots. A few persons were granted portions of land, as hereafter noted, but most of them were in or near the wide street.

Joseph Warriner, in 1669, was permitted to build "in the middle of the street," near the north end. He there built a house and barn, which he sold to Eleazar Warner, after about twenty-one years' occupancy, and removed to Enfield. Between the north "highway to the woods" and the river, the following house-lots were granted, beginning with the one farthest west: John Preston, 1 acre, 1679; Joseph Barnard and Dr. John Westcarr, each 2 acres, 1673; Isaac Harrison and William Gaylord, each 2 acres, 1672; Peter Montague, 2 acres, 1673; Henry White, 3 acres, 1680; Isaac Warner, a quantity in 1681, "extending up the river to Coleman's Brook, west of the highway to Forty Acres." Only one or two houses were erected on these lots before the first Indian war. The palisade, built about the settlement in 1675-76, did not include the houses—five in number—on the north highway. The lots on both sides of this highway have been washed away by the river.

In 1679, Thomas Webster, who had been obliged to abandon his property at Northfield four years previous, was supplied with a house at the expense of the town, in the middle highway "into the meadow," not far from William Webster's.* Small parcels were also granted to John Preston, John Ingram, and Edward Scott, in 1677, '78, '79.

A lot 3 rods by 40 in size was set off to Mark Warner "from the middle highway, next to Mr. Russell's house-lot," in 1680. Although he did not build as contemplated, he did not fail to claim the land. This resulted in a controversy lasting many years.

Additional House-Lots.—The land east of the old home-lots, being farther from the river, was lower than those which were first occupied. This land in what was called the Pine Plain was finally taken in, after 1675, by the extension of all the home-lots on the east side of the wide street, except 5. Land in the rear of the 5 lots—those of John Barnard, Andrew Bacon, Nathaniel Stanley, Thomas Stanley, and John White—was sold, in February, 1675, by the town to Dr. John Westcarr, for the sum of £10. This land had a frontage on the middle highway of 16 rods, and was about 66 rods in depth.

In 1684, February 12th, the town voted that other lots

Chabbatan and Wottellosin know it, and saw it.' Chabbatan appeared, and said Tackquellawant had four quarts, as he testified, of J. W. 'I was with him, and saw it, and saw him pay a beaver-skin for it.' Nuxco testified: 'I fetched liquors from John Westcarr when the Indians were drunken, and my wigwam was broken and spoiled by the drunken Indians this summer. I was before the Northampton commissioners about it. I had six-and-a-half quarts of liquor of J. W., and paid him a great beaver-skin of my wife's. I also fetched three quarts more, and paid him six fadom of wampum.' Nuxco says it is a known trade among the Indians, that it's two fadom of wampum for a quart."

* "Two sons of Governor Webster lived some years in this highway, near the east end, in small houses built by the town. The pound was near them. One of the buildings long remained for a poor family to live in, and was called the town-house."—*Judd's Hist.*, p. 197.

should be laid out upon the Pine Plain, and appropriated "twenty rods in breadth for a highway at the rear of the old home-lots, to run from the north end of the town to Fort Meadow, and eastward of said way, the lots aforesaid to be laid out to begin at Joseph Smith's lot at the north end, and run as far as there is common land to the Fort Meadow, leaving highways into the woods." The lots were each to contain 8 acres and have a frontage of 16 rods.

Although attempts were made toward a settlement in the new street at several earlier periods, it was not until 1699, at the end of the King William war, that many lots were taken in that quarter. Twenty-six lots were then taken, and a few frames for houses put up; but another war caused further delay, and nothing of permanence was accomplished until the final peace in 1713. Fifteen families resided on the new street in 1720.

The following constituted the twenty-six lot-owners on the new middle street in 1699, arranged in order from the most northerly: Luke Smith, Samuel Smith, Samuel Porter, George Stillman, Joseph Smith, William Rooker, Samuel Partrigg, Peter Montague, Ebenezer Smith, Nathaniel Warner; then a highway 8 rods wide, south of which was a vacant lot, subsequently (1713) given to John Montague, Jr., Samuel Ingram, Samuel Boltwood, Widow Hannah Porter, Timothy Nash (two lots); and then a highway ten rods wide, a continuation of the "middle highway to woods." South of this highway were Daniel Marsh, Experience Porter, Thomas Selden, John Taylor, a highway three and a half rods, John Smith, Nathaniel White, Thomas Hovey, Capt. Aaron Cook, John Kellogg, Nehemiah Dickinson, who was next north of the old Bay Road.

Mr. Judd says of Hadley, as it was in 1770: "The progress of the town was slow. There may have been in 1770 about 108 or 110 families, and 600 inhabitants. Only a small portion of the 13,000 acres of Inner Commons, distributed long before, had been cleared, and not more than six or eight houses had been built on the Commons. Some of these were at North Hadley. A few men began to build on the Boston Road about this time. There were no inhabitants at Plainville, nor farther south in the eastern part of Hadley, nor on the Sunderland road north of Caleb Bartlett, nor between Charles Phelps and the back street. Samuel Wright had settled in the northeastern part of Hadley, where his son Silas and his grandson Silas, the late Senator and Governor of New York, were born." He also says, in a note, "Lieut. Enos Smith erected the house in which his son Deacon Sylvester Smith now lives, and finished one room in 1770. . . . Gideon Smith had a house northeast of him, Stephen Goodman had built a house beyond the mill, and Nathaniel White farther east, where he long kept a tavern. There was a house near the mill for the miller."

The wide street was much improved in the course of time, and some ponds, especially one near the meeting-house, disappeared with other unsightly objects. Flocks of geese had long enjoyed the pools, and at times congregated beneath the meeting-house, even on the Lord's day, and, abusing their privileges as lay members, disturbed the services with their incoherent gabble.† The street was reduced prior to 1791 to an average width of sixteen rods and a half or thereabouts. By the many floods in the river the street and some of the old home-lots at the north end have been washed away. Nearly all the land north of the lots of Chileab Smith and Thomas Coleman, as originally laid out, has disappeared, with a large part of the Smith lot, and some of the west end of

† The meeting-house and school-house were both in the wide street, while the geese were most numerous. Mr. Judd applies to the situation the lines of Goldsmith:

"The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool,
The playful children, just let loose from school."

But the geese did not long survive the establishment of Hopkins Academy, whose students waged against them a war of extermination.

the Coleman lot. There has been large gain in the meadow at the south end of the street. Middle Street was narrowed to its present width in 1773.

AFFAIRS—PENAL, SOCIAL, DOMESTIC, AND REGULATIVE.

In the early rude, as in the later cultured, age, there was an equilibrium of forces, a law of compensation. The present might not wish to exchange its gas and kerosene and electricity, as means for making day of night, for the fatty candle-wood and tallow-dips of the past, but would welcome a return of that social condition which enabled Richard Fellows, in 1662, to get redress in 10s. damages against Judith Varlete for "defamation," and gave Goodwife Hawk £5 judgment against Benjamin Wait for a "libelous writing." No less would it welcome more extended use of the methods by which, in 1665, Andrew Warner and the heirs of John Barnard composed their difficulties concerning a malt-house by arbitration. Hadley, since that day, has had little need of a resident lawyer, and for many years has had none. Justice was well proportioned when, in 1670, one John Garrett was visited with twenty-four stripes and a fine of £7 10s. for the paternity of a child born out of wedlock to a negro servant of Mr. Russell, while the mother received fifteen stripes. The fine was payable to Mr. Russell; but seven years later he parted with 33s. 6d., upon the judgment of a Springfield court, for saying that Daniel Hovey was a "man of scandalous life." There seems to have been no partiality shown in the court decisions, for it is recorded that Thomas Beaman, having received judgment against John Fisher to the amount of 40s. for saying that "Beaman's mother was a witch, and that *he* looked like one," was himself obliged to pay 10s. to his reviler, whom "he had fallen upon and beaten." But of all the offenders in Hadley, one Joseph Selding appears to have been the most incorrigible, and particularly distinguished for his defiance of lawful authority. He was one of nine young men who were variously disciplined for riotous conduct in February, 1676, in "stopping and hindering the execution of a sentence which was ordered by authority." This was in the troublous time of Philip's war, and was no doubt an outgrowth of the disturbed condition of affairs and the presence of many soldiers. Selding's after-life was creditable, but he did not remain in Hadley after 1700.

Less creditable to our forefathers, perhaps, was their attitude toward the matrons and maids—their wives and daughters—who disregarded the distinctions created by the sumptuary laws and persisted in wearing silks and "excess of apparel," and even dared to wear them "flauntingly." A glorious liberty was won for their posterity by the martyrdoms suffered in Hadley, in the persons of Hannah (Barnard), wife of Dr. John Westcarr; Sarah (Strong), wife of Joseph Barnard, afterward Mrs. Jonathan Wells; Hannah (Wakefield), wife of Edward Grannis; Abigail (Montague), wife of Mark Warner; Hepzibah (Buell), wife of Thomas Wells, Jr.; Felix (Lewis), wife of Thomas Selding, whose son Thomas was slain at Deerfield, in 1704; and maids Mary Broughton, Sarah Barnard, sister of Joseph; Ruth Warner, daughter of Andrew; Mercy Hubbard, daughter of John, and also the wife of Joseph Gaylord; and a daughter of Joseph Baldwin, Jr. This battle was fought between the years 1673 and 1677, and no body of selectmen thereafter, though urged by the court, dared trespass upon the rights of the sisterhood. Perchance the courage imparted by flip, punch, and tobacco to the inner man was more than balanced by the outward weaknesses in attire,—knee-breeches, silk stockings, and royal wigs. "Perhaps," says Dr. Huntington, "there was finally a compromise between the side-board and the toilet-table."

The housewives of that day, notwithstanding their love for silks, did not spurn the busy wheel wherewith was made the yarns of flax and wool and cotton, nor the loom in which these were woven into fabrics for their families. The distaff

and spindle were theirs by divine right, and prouder they doubtless were of their home-made fabrics than of the silks of the Indies. Some of the cloths produced in Hadley between 1745 and 1772 were the following: tow, tow and linen, cotton* and linen, sacking, linsey-woolsey, plain and fine woolen, checked linen, checked woolen, fine check, checked cotton,* bed-tick, diaper, diamond table-linen, bird's-eye, fine wale, striped or streaked cloth, crape, blanketing, fine crash, and coverlets.†

Housekeepers of the present time would envy those of ancient Hadley the nearness and cheapness as well as richness of the shad and salmon. Since a century ago shad and pork have changed places, the latter losing its aristocratic pre-eminence. Near the south end of West Street, in Hadley, was a famous salmon ground, prior to 1795. Forty salmon have there been caught in a single day, some of which weighed thirty pounds, and even reaching forty in rare cases.‡

An act "to prevent monopoly and oppression was passed by the 'State of Massachusetts Bay,'" in 1777, fixing the maximum prices at which the several articles therein enumerated should be sold, and authorizing the selectmen and committees of the various towns to adopt corresponding or proportionate rates within their fixed limits. The following action was taken by the officials of Hadley:

"The Selectmen and Committee of the town of Hadley, by the authority given them by the late act of this State for preventing Monopoly and Oppression, do affix the prices of the goods and articles in this list enumerated as they are to be sold in the town of Hadley: the price of a day's labor, mowing, reaping, and pulling flax, shall not exceed 0. 3s. 0; and other farming labor in the summer season shall not exceed 2s. 8d. by the day; and from the first of November to the first of March, 2s. a day. And that the labor of tradesmen and mechanics and other labor be in the same proportion, according to former customs and usages. The highest price for good wheat (except seed-wheat) shall be 6s. pr. bush.; good merchantable rye, 4s. do.; Indian corn, 3s. do.; barley or malt, 4s. do.; oats, 2s. do.; pease and beans, each 6s. do.; flour manufactured in this state, 18s. pr. cwt.; sheep's wool, good, at 2s. pr. pound; pork, the best sort, fresh, at 4d. pr. lb.; salt pork, clear of bone, 8d.; beef, best grass-fed, at 2½ d. (other in proportion); best stall-fed beef, at 4d.; raw-hides, 3d.; calfs-skins, at 6d.; salt, at 20s. pr. bush.; chocolate, at 2s. pr. lb.; cheese, 6d.; butter, at 8d.; men's stockings, good, 6s. a pair; men's shoes, made of neat's leather, of the best common sort, at 8s. a pair, and others in that proportion, according to their size and quality; cotton wool, at 3s. 10d. pr. lb.; flax, well dressed and good, 1s.; coffee, at 1s. 8d.; tried tallow, 8d.; rough do., 5d.; good tow cloth, yard wide, 2s. 3d. pr. yd.; other coarse linen in the same proportion according to their widths and qualities; flannel, yard wide, checked or striped, 3s. 6d., and others in the same proportion; good oak wood at 7s. pr. cord (in ordinary seasons); tanned hides, manufactured in Hadley, 1s. 3d. pr. lb., and curried leather in the usual proportion to it; veal and grass-fed mutton, 2½d.; stall-fed mutton, 3d.; turkeys, fowls, and ducks, at 4d.; English hay, good, at 2s. pr. cwt., and other hay in proportion; horse-keeping, a night or 24 hours, 1s.; keeping a yoke of oxen, a night or 24 hours, 1s. 8d.; for a mug of Flip, made of West India rum, 1s.; do. of N. England rum, 10d.; a common meal of victuals, 10d.; if a roast^d dish be added, 1s.; white-pine boards, of best kind, 40s. m.; yellow-pine, do., 30s. m.; sawing do., 15s. m. Hadley, Feb. 24, 1777. Signed by order of the selectmen and Committee.

ELEAZER PORTER, *Chairman*."

SLAVES.

The first three ministers of Hadley owned slaves, as did others of her worthy people. Mr. Russell had a servant, Margaret (who fell from grace), and perhaps owned others.§ Mr. Chauncey owned Arthur Prutt and his wife, Joan, to whom were born seven children. Mr. Williams disposed of a negro woman, Phillis, by will, in 1753, who was probably the "Phillis Smith" who married Ralph Way, Jr., in 1765, and had four children.

Joshua Boston, son of "Boston," was a noted negro in Hadley. Both father and son were the property of Col. Eleazer Porter, who died in 1757. Joshua was a negro of

* This is certainly an error, for cotton was not cultivated in the United States until about 1785, and the cotton-gin was not invented until 1792.

† Much of the weaving was done by professional weavers.

‡ At one time, in the last century, it was disreputable, because an indication of poverty, to eat shad. But anecdotes are told of persons of wealth who surreptitiously partook of that dainty, though tabooed, article of diet. Dr. Huntington tells a family anecdote of one of the Porters, who ordered his negro to watch his opportunity on the river-bank, and stealthily slip a shad under his crock.

§ The inventory of his estate included "three negroes,—a man, woman, and child."

striking figure, dignified, and withal a true gentleman, and was even said to "bear a resemblance to Gen. Washington." He could read and write, was a member of the church, and had served as a soldier in the Revolution. His death occurred in December, 1819, at or about the age of seventy-nine.

The returns state that there were 18 slaves in Hadley over sixteen years of age, in 1755, and 20 ten years later. In 1771 there were 4 between fourteen and forty-five who were slaves for life, one each owned by Charles Phelps, Jonathan Warner, Dr. Kellogg, and Oliver Warner, and others under fourteen and over forty-five.

Among the last of the slaves owned in the town was "Jim," the property of Gen. Moses Porter. He lived to an extreme old age, was finally freed, but chose to remain with the family of his former master. He was tenderly cared for in his old age.

THE HADLEY WITCH.

Mary Reeve, in 1670, became the wife of William Webster, of Hadley. For a time they lived in reduced circumstances on the middle highway leading to the burying-ground, occupying a part of the present lot of Mr. John S. Bell. Poverty did not sweeten her native bitterness of temper, the free exercise of which, aided by the credulity and infatuation of her accusers, brought upon her the charge of witchcraft. Tradition alleges that she performed astounding feats,—bewitched cattle and horses, regardless of the chastisements inflicted therefor by their drivers, upset loads of hay, and then reversed the operation, raised an infant from its cradle to the ceiling sundry times without touching it, and did other and divers evil things that only a witch could do.

She was tried before the worshipful Mr. Tilton, of Hadley, and bound to appear at the court at Northampton, whose grave assemblage of judges ordered her case, "with all the evidences," to be presented to the Court of Assistants, at Boston, and poor Molly's person consigned to Boston jail. The following is the record of the latter court for May 22, 1683, when Governor Bradstreet, Deputy-Governor Danforth, and nine assistants were present:

"Mary Webster, wife to William Webster, of Hadley, being sent down upon suspicion of witchcraft, and committed to prison, in order to her trial, was brought to the bar. The grand-jury being impanelled, they, on perusal of the evidence, returned that they did indict Mary Webster, wife to William Webster, of Hadley, for that she, not having the fear of God before her eyes, and being instigated by the devil, hath entered into covenant and had familiarity with him in the shape of a worraneage,* and had his imps sucking her, and teats or marks found on her, as in and by several testimonies may appear, contrary to the peace of our sovereign lord, the king, his crown and dignity, the laws of God and of this jurisdiction. The court, on their serious consideration of the testimonies, did leave her to further trial."

At this further trial, September 4th, the sensible jury found her "not guilty."

She was subsequently charged with occasioning the death of Mr. Philip Smith, a man of virtue and renown in Hadley, who, Mather says, was "murdered with an hideous witchcraft." It seems her baneful influence was exerted while receiving charity at his hands. He began, in January, 1684, to be very "valetudinarious," and showed "weanedness from and weariness of the world." Existence was impossible with such an array of disorders, and yet Molly would not let him die in peace; caused his medicines to be emptied, his bed to shake, flame to appear in it, and invisible moving animals, and gave him a lively countenance after he was pronounced dead. At last, however, Philip succeeded in his effort to depart, but probably not before some "brisk lads" had dispelled the enchantment by taking forcible possession of Molly and administering summary punishment. They "dragged her out of her house, hung her up until she was near dead, let her down, rolled her some time in the snow, and at last buried her in it, and there left her." She survived the rough treat-

ment, lived eleven years longer in comparative peace, she and Hadley witchcraft dying together in 1696.

MURDER OF RICHARD CHURCH.

Only one murder has ever occurred in Hadley of which any account survives, and that was perpetrated by Indians. The victim was Richard Church, a tailor, residing in Hadley, who had gone hunting in the vicinity of Mount Warner with Samuel Barnard and Ebenezer Smith, from whom he became separated. His companions heard two shots fired, followed by a shout. Search was made by large parties of the inhabitants in various directions, and the body of Church found robbed of his clothes and gun, scalped, and with an arrow in his side and a bullet-shot in his head.

The guilty parties were four "Albany Indians" from Hatfield, where a number of families of that tribe resided. They had been ordered not to hunt east of the river, and from revenge or fear of exposure made way with Church. Mowenas and Moquolas were convicted as principals in the murder, and sentenced to be shot. They were executed at Northampton, Oct. 23, 1696, eighteen days after the murder. Wenepuck and Pameconeset were indicted as accessories, but were not sentenced. Samuel Porter was then sheriff of Hampshire County. The murdered man was a son of Samuel Church, and a grandson of Richard Church, one of the first settlers.

BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The two-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Hadley was celebrated with fitting ceremonies on the 8th day of June, 1859. On that occasion an address was delivered by Prof. Frederick D. Huntington, D.D., of Cambridge, and a poem read by Edward Clarke Porter. Both orator and poet were natives of Hadley. The latter, a son of Mr. James B. Porter, had then recently graduated from Yale College, bearing fresh laurels as poet of his class (1858). He became a clergyman of the Broad Church (Protestant Episcopal), and before the first congress of that denomination, at Chicago, delivered the address, October, 1874. He died in January, 1876, honored and beloved. Sweetly did he welcome Hadley's wandering children to their glad reunion, and quite as sweetly does his memory linger among them amid the scenes he loved and of which he sung:

"And thus the peaceful Valley lay,
And watched the River's ceaseless flow,
All blooming with the showers of May,
Or decked with Autumn's garlands gay,
Two hundred years ago.

* * * * *
"And thus the noble River flowed,
And watched the Summer come and go,
As on the mossy banks she strowed
Her flowers and garlands through the wood,
Two hundred years ago."

PROMINENT MEN.

Among the sons of Hadley are many who have held prominent positions. Charles P. Phelps, graduate of Harvard, 1791, Giles C. Kellogg, and Moses Porter each served several years in the Legislature. Mr. Kellogg, a graduate of Yale, was admitted to the Bar in 1804, was instructor in Hopkins Academy a number of years, and became register of deeds for Hampshire County in 1833, and remained in office twelve or thirteen years. John Porter, son of William, graduate of Williams College, 1810, has served in both branches of the New York Legislature, and has held the office of surrogate. Joseph Smith was Senator, 1853-54. Worthington Smith, D.D., late president of Burlington University, who died Feb. 30, 1856; Parsons Cooke, D.D., graduate of Williams College, 1822, founder of the *New England Puritan*; Rev. Jeremiah Porter; Gen. Joseph Hooker, distinguished in the Mexican war and in the late war of the Rebellion; William Porter; Charles P. Huntington; and Rev. Frederick Dan Hunting-

* Corruption of an Indian word signifying a wild black cat or a black wild-cat.

ton, sons of Rev. Dan Huntington,—all, many years since, went forth from Hadley, their native town, and have not failed to do her honor.

The old home-lot of Samuel Porter yet remains the property of his descendants, many of whom reside in Hadley. The line of descent to these contains many names of distinction, and is as follows:

Samuel Porter (1),* one of the first settlers in Hadley, married Hannah Stanley, of Hartford, and had eleven children, of whom Hon. Samuel (2), the first male child born in Hadley, April 6, 1660, became judge of Hampshire County, and died in 1722, "leaving an immense estate of over £10,000." He married twice; by his first wife, Joanna, daughter of Capt. Aaron Cooke, having fourteen children, of whom Eleazar (3) married Sarah Pitkin, was long in a judicial position, and died 1757. He had twelve children, of whom Eleazar and Elisha (4) have descendants in Hadley at the present time (1879).

Hon. Eleazar (4), born June 27, 1728, graduated at Yale, 1748; was justice of the peace and judge of Probate; died 1797. He married, first, his cousin, Anne Pitkin, and had three daughters; second, Susanna, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, and had six children, of whom William (5), a physician, died 1847. He married, first, Lois Eastman, and had three children; second, Charlotte Williams, and had seven children, of whom one, James Bayard (6), resides in Hadley.

Moses (5), another son of Hon. Eleazar (4), married, August, 1791, Amy, daughter of Benjamin Colt, of Hadley, and had thirteen children, of whom one, Eleazar (6), resides in Hadley.

Col. Elisha (4), born January, 1742, brother of Hon. Eleazar (4), graduated at Harvard College, 1761; became sheriff of Hampshire County; was appointed captain of foot in Col. Israel Williams' regiment of militia, Jan. 18, 1773, and Jan. 22, 1776, received a commission as "colonel of a regiment ordered to be raised to join the American forces *now* acting in Canada, under command of Maj.-Gen. Schuyler," and July 1, 1781, received a commission as colonel of the 4th Hampshire Regiment. He married, first, Sarah, daughter of Rev. David Jewett, of Rowley, and had six children; second, Abigail, daughter of Hon. John Phillips, of Boston. Of his children, Gen. Samuel (5), born April 15, 1765, held successively the military positions of cornet of horse, 1787; captain of cavalry in 4th Division of militia, 1790; major in 1st Battalion of cavalry in 4th Division, 1792; lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, same division, 1793; and general of militia still later. He was State Senator, 1817, was Representative fifteen years, and long held the position of justice of the peace. He married, October, 1786, Lucy Hubbard, and had six children, —Margaret, Abigail, Lucy, Elisha, Polly, and Pamela. Margaret (6) married, 1810, Rev. Seth Smith, of Genoa, N. Y., and had nine children, of whom one, Abigail (7), resides in Hadley; Pamela (6) married Dudley Smith, and had nine children, of whom four, Sarah Hillhouse, Abby Phillips, Lucy and Samuel Dudley (7), are residents of Hadley; Clarissa married — Cooley, of Hartford.

Stephen Terry, an original settler, had a daughter Mary, who married, 1659, Richard Goodman, also an original settler, and had Thomas, 1673, who married Grace, daughter of Samuel Marsh, of Hatfield, and had Nathan, 1713, and Eunice (5), who married Joseph Smith, and died in 1838. He died in 1830. Their son, Joseph Smith (6), born 1796, State Senator, 1853–54, owns and occupies a major part of the home-lot of his ancestor, Mr. Terry.

NOTED LANDMARKS.

Besides the residences of the early ministers, Mr. Russell and Dr. Hopkins, referred to in connection with the history of the First Church, are others worthy of mention. One of these, on

the east side of the broad street, was erected in 1714, by Eleazar Porter, grandson of Samuel, one of the first settlers, and is now owned and occupied by his descendants of the fifth generation. The house is double, with an entrance of double-doors, and with steep roof, sloping toward the street. The southwest corner room—where Gen. Burgoyne was entertained after his surrender, and where his sword, together with interesting family relics of the olden time, is studiously preserved—remains as in the days of the Revolution. From the broad porch on the south side, the venerable minister, Dr. Hopkins, one time addressed a motley and excited assembly during the Shays rebellion.

Another house, next north of the one described, is similar in style, is one year older, and was built, probably, by Eleazar, a son of the Hon. Samuel Porter, and great-grandfather of James B. Porter, a resident of Hadley. The two houses are on the old home-lot of the first Samuel Porter.

Opposite, and a little north from the last-described mansion, is a modest dwelling, low and weather-worn, with semi-octagonal roof, but renowned as the place of birth of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker, in 1815. It seems not to be known by whom the house was erected, though it doubtless stood in the days of the Revolution; an elm of near a century's growth guards the entrance. Joseph Hooker, the father of Gen. Hooker, removed from Hadley with his family to Watertown, N. Y. E. and C. M. Thayer, brothers, are the present owners of the property.

On the old home-lot of Stephen Terry stands a house erected in 1802 by Joseph Smith, who married a great-granddaughter of Mr. Terry. Mr. Smith's son Joseph, now eighty-three years of age, owns and occupies the homestead.

Jonathan White, a descendant of John, a first settler, occupies the original home-lot of the latter, and descendants of Richard Montague now own, and recently occupied, their ancestors' home-lot.

INDIAN LAND-TITLES.

That portion of the Connecticut Valley lying on either side of Mount Holyoke for a considerable distance was known to the Indians and early settlers as Nolwotogg, or Nonotuck,—the name having many orthographies.†

In 1654, John Pyncheon, Elizur Holyoke, and Samuel Chapin, a committee appointed for the purpose by the General Court, laid out one plantation west of the river for the colony at Northampton, extending "from the little meadow called Capawonk or Mattaomet, down to the head of the falls," and reserved the lands on the east side of the river for another plantation.

The Indian titles to Nolwotogg were extinguished at different periods, from 1653 to 1662, by John Pyncheon, who purchased the lands for the benefit of the "planters," as the early settlers were termed. The territory which now constitutes the town of Hadley is embraced in two deeds, which include also lands now in Amherst, South Hadley, Granby, and other towns eastward.

The following deed embraces the land from the mouth of Fort River and Mount Holyoke, on the south, to the mouth of Mohawk Brook and the southern part of Mount Toby, on the north, extending easterly nine miles into the woods:

"Here followeth a copy of a deed or writing whereby the Indians of Nolwotogg, upon the river Quieneticott made sale of certain lands unto Maj. John Pyncheon, of Springfield, together with the copy of the said Maj. John Pyncheon,

† Mr. Judd gives the following as the prevailing orthography at the several dates: "Nawattocke, 1637; Nowottok and Nawottock, 1646; Nauwotak, 1648; Noatucke, 1654; Nanotuck, 1653; Nonotuke, 1653, 1655, 1658; Norwotake, Norwotuck, and Norwuttuck, 1657; Northwotock, 1656, 1661; Norwotock, 1659, 1660; Norwotucke, 1659; Norwotuck, 1661. John Pyncheon has in his accounts Nalwotogg, Nolwotogg, and Norwotog, and in his deeds Nolwotogg." Norwotuck was most used by the English. The signification seems to have been "in the midst of the river," having reference to the peninsulas at Hadley, Hockanum, Northampton, Hatfield, etc.

* Numbers in parentheses indicate the generations.

his assignment of the said deed for the use and behoof of the inhabitants of Hadley, and his acknowledgment thereof.

"Be it known to all men by these presents, that Chickwallop, *alias* Wahillowa, Umpanchella, *alias* Womscum, and Quonquont, *alias* Wompshaw, the sachems of Nolwotogg, and the sole and proper owners of all the land on the east side of Quoneticot River, from the hills called Petowamachu, and from the mouth of the brook or river called Townucksett, and so all along by the great river upward or northward to the brook called Nepawsooenegg, and from thither part or south end of the great hills called Kunckquachu (being guessed at near about nine miles in length), by the river Queneticott,—We the aforementioned Chickwallop, *alias* Wahillowa, Umpanchella, *alias* Womscum, and Quonquont, *alias* Wompshaw, of Nolwotogg, on the one party, do give, grant, bargain, and sell unto John Pynchon, of Springfield, on the other party, to him, his assigns, and successors, forever, all the grounds, woods, ponds, waters, meadows, trees, stones, &c., lying on the east side of Queneticot River, within the compass aforesaid,—from the mouth of the little Riverett Townucksett, and the hills Petowomachu northward up the great river of Queneticot to the Brook Nepawsooenegg, and from the south end of the hills Quaquachu, being near about nine miles in length from the south part to the north part, and all within the compass from Queneticot River nine miles out into the woods, all the aforesaid tract of ground called Townucksett, Sunnuckquomnick, Suchaw, Noyey, Gasseck, Pomptuckset, Mattabaget, Wunnaquickset, Kunckquack-qualluck, Neposeoneag, and to the south end of the great hill called Kunckquachu, and for nine or ten miles eastward from the great river out into the woods eastward,—We the said Chickwallop, Umpanchella, and Quonquont, do for and in consideration of two hundred fathom of wampum,* and twenty fathom and one large coat of eight fathom, which Chickwallop sets off, of trusts, besides several small gifts, and for other good causes and considerations, do sell, give, grant, and have given, granted, bargained, and sold to John Pynchon, of Springfield, and to his assigns and successors, all and singular, the aforesaid land, or by whatever other name it is or may be called, quietly to possess, have, and enjoy the aforesaid tract of ground, free from all molestations or incumbrances of Indians, and that forever,—only the Indians aforesaid, and in particular Quonquont, doth reserve and keep one corn-field,—about twelve, sixteen, or twenty acres of ground,—a little above Mattabaget, by the brook called Wunnaquickset, lying on the south side of the said brook, and compassed in by a swamp from that brook to the great river; and also they reserve liberty to hunt deer, fowl, &c., and to take fish, beaver, or otter, &c.; but otherwise all the aforesaid premises the said John Pynchon, his assigns and successors and their heirs, shall forever enjoy absolutely and clearly, free from all incumbrances of any Indians or their corn-fields forever, except as before excepted. And in witness hereof, we, the said Indians, do subscribe our marks this present twenty-fifth day of December, 1658. It is the only corn-field on this or south side of the brook called Wunnaquickset, and the little bit of ground by it, within the swamp and betwixt the swamp and the great river, which the Indians do reserve, and are to enjoy. But the little corn-field on the other side, or further side, or north side of Wunnaquickset, and all the other corn-fields within the compass of ground aforesaid, the Indians are to leave and yield up, as witness their hands.

"The mark — of UMPANCHILLA, *alias* WOMSCUM,

"The mark — of QUONQUONT, *alias* WOMPISHAW,

"The mark — of CHICKWALLOP, *alias* WAWAHILLOWA.

"Witnesses to the purchase, and that the Indians do fully sell all the lands aforesaid to Mr. Pynchon, and that the marks were subscribed by the Indians themselves:

"JOSEPH PARSONS,	EDW. ELMORE,
"JOSEPH FITCH,	SAMUEL WRIGHT,
"ARTHUR WILLIAMS."	

The mark R. T., of Rowland Thomas, who was privy to the whole discourse and conclusion of the purchase, and Joseph Parsons, who was present and acquainted with the whole agreement. The other witnesses came in to testify to the subscribing, and that the Indians owned all as it was read to them.

The Indians desired that they might set their wigwams at some times within the tract of ground they sold without offense, and that the English would be kind and neighborly to them in not prohibiting them firewood out of the woods, etc., which was promised them.

Mr. Pynchon, on Oct. 28, 1663, assigned the deed to the inhabitants of Hadley for whom he had made the purchase. The corn-field reserved in the deed was a part of the land since known as the upper School Meadow, and was subsequently purchased by Hadley from the Indian owners.

* Wampum was the principal medium of exchange in dealings with the Indians. This currency consisted of sea-shells strung in the shape of beads, and dealt out in "hands" or "fathoms." Nor was it exempt from depreciation by over-issue. The beads were of several colors, white being the most plentiful. At first, six of the white or three of the black, blue, or purple beads were valued at one penny. They depreciated, as early as 1675, to one-quarter that value, or twenty-four white beads for a penny. The word wampum signifying white, the term "black wampum"—often used by the English—is about as admissible as "white blackberry."

By the other deed—Aug. 8, 1662—Wequagon (formerly called Wulluthearne) and his wife, Awonusk, and Squomp, their son, sold to John Pynchon, of Springfield, the territory from the mouth of Fort River and Mount Holyoke, on the north, to Stony Brook, in South Hadley, on the south, extending easterly ten miles, or to three ponds. The Indians, in the language of the deed, conveyed—

"All the grounds, woods, trees, ponds, waters, stones, meadows, and uplands, &c., lying and being at Nolwotogg, on the east side of Queneticot River, from the hill called Petawamachu, and the brook or little riverett called Townucksett, which formerly Umpanchella and Wowhillowa sold to the English, when they sold them Sunnuckquomnick and bounded it by the mouth of the brook Townucksett and the hill Petowomachu. Now, from the said hill and brook down Queneticot River southward to a brook or riverett called Chusick, where the cart-way goes over it, but at the mouth it is called Cowase, and all within the compass from the great river Queneticot eastward into the woods about ten miles, viz.: to the three ponds called Paquonckquamog, Scontucks, Paskisquopoh. The aforesaid tract of land called Petawamachu, Suchow, the great neck or meadow which the English call Hoccenum, together with the uplands adjoining, and the brook or riverett called Cowachuck *alias* Quaquoonuntuck, at the mouth of it, and so south to the riverett Chusick *alias* Cowase, at the mouth of it, and eastward to the three ponds before named."

The consideration for this land was "150 fathom of wampum with ten coats and more, two yards of cloth over in the largeness of their breeches, and several other small gifts, considerable all of them."

There was reserved and exempted from this sale fifty or sixty acres at Hoccenum, which had been mortgaged to Joseph Parsons,† of Northampton, by Wequagon and Awonusk. The Indians were not, however, to be excluded from hunting deer, beaver, and other wild creatures, nor from fishing and the use of fire-wood.

The Indian names of places often did not preserve their orthography throughout the same document, and even the names of the chiefs seem to have been capriciously spelled. The last-named deed was assigned to the inhabitants of Hadley, Feb. 6, 1671.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

The planters at Norwottuck,—as appears from the subsequent action of the General Court,—at a meeting held at the house of Goodman Lewis, on the Monday succeeding May 11, 1661, took steps to secure formal recognition as a town, with definite powers. The order of the General Court above referred to was passed May 22, 1661, and reads as follows:

"On the motion of the inhabitants of the new plantation nere Northampton, relating to sundry particulars, it is ordered by this Court that the said town shall be called *Hadley*,‡ and that for the better government of the people, & suppressing of sinns there, some meete persons, annually presented by the freemen unto this, shall be commissioned and empowred to act in severall services as followeth: first, the said commissioners, together with the commissioners of Springfield and Northampton, or the greater part of them, shall have the liberty & be impowred to keepe ye Courts appointed at Springfield & Northampton; secondly, that the said commissioners for Hadley shall & are hereby empowred, without a jury, to heare & determine all civil actions not exceeding five pounds; 3dly, that the said commissioners for Hadley shall and are hereby empowred to deale in all criminall cases according to laue, where the penalty shall not exceed tenn stripes for one offence; provided that it shall be lawfull for any person sentenced by the said commissioners, either in civil or criminall cases, to appeale to the Court at Springfield or Northampton; fourthly, that the persons for the yeare ensuing, & till others be nominated and chosen for the town of Hadley, appointed and authorized as aforesaid, are Andrew Bacon, Mr. Samuell Smith, & Mr. Wm. Westwood; 5thly, that the commissioners hereby appointed shall take their oathes before Capt. Pinchon for the faithfull discharge of their duty therein, who is hereby authorized to administer the same unto them. It is also ordered by this Court that the jurymen freemen for trialls at Springfield & Northampton Courts shall take information & make presentments to ye Court of misdemeanors, as grand jurymen usually doe, or ought to doe, and that the Clarke of the Court at Springfield & Northampton send forth warrants to the three townes for jurymen, with respect to the ease of travill to each Court, & yt Mr. John Russell, Sen., be Clarke of ye writts for Hadley, and yt Mr. West-

† Wequagon and his family owed Mr. Parsons eighty beaver-skins for coats, wampum, and other things, and gave him a mortgage May 28, 1662. The land was forfeited to Mr. Parsons, who sold it to the town, and gave a deed therefor March 29, 1663.

‡ Hadley, Hadleigh, or, more ancient, Headlege, is a town in England, county of Suffolk, on the river Berton. The name was probably adopted at the suggestion of some of the early settlers of Hartford, who were from that vicinity.

wood, or, in his absence, one of the other commissioners, are hereby authorized to joyne persons in marriage at Hadley.*

The limits of the old town of Hadley were somewhat indefinite, and have been substantially described in the chapter devoted to the early settlement. On the east side of the river the bounds extended eleven or twelve miles north "from the head of the falls above Springfield," with a width, east and west, of nine miles; on the west side, from the north bounds of Northampton up the river six or seven miles, with a width of two miles.

By subsequent action of the General Court, October, 1663, the town east of the river was limited to "five miles from their meeting-house place up the river, five miles down the river, and four miles east from the most eastern part of the river." In May, 1673, upon the petition of 38 of the inhabitants, the east line was fixed a distance of "six miles from the meeting-house eastward," making the bounds six by ten miles.†

A survey was made by Oliver Partridge, of Hatfield, in 1739, in accordance with the grant of 1673. He fixed the east line of the grant at six miles due "east of the meeting-house," and measured five miles each way—north and south—from the due-east point. From the extremities of this east line he surveyed due west to the Connecticut. The length of the north line was 1422 rods; of the south line, 2334 rods. The north line was farther north, by an average of $52\frac{1}{2}$ rods, than the one previously assumed to be the true line between Hadley and Sunderland, which ran due east from the mouth of Mohawk Brook. Sunderland therefore possessed 457 acres, for which that town gave to Hadley an equivalent in land at Deerfield Falls. This tract was sold by Hadley in 1749.‡

In May, 1683, upon the petition of the selectmen, who, among other considerations, set forth the appalling fact that "the inhabitants are shut up on the east and north by a desolate, barren desert," the General Court granted an addition to the southern portion of the town of four miles square.§ In November, 1727, a tract was added east of that last named, and extending to the equivalent lands, now Belchertown. This addition was about four miles in length, north and south, and two miles in width.

At this period the town of Hadley had attained its greatest proportions, containing by estimate eighty-nine square miles, or 56,960 acres, east of the Connecticut, beside a portion west of the river which was reserved in 1670, when Hatfield was incorporated. Within the ensuing thirty-two years, this "mother of towns" had richly endowed two other healthy offspring with landed estates,—South Hadley became a district in 1753, and Amherst a district in 1759. Hatfield absorbed the "reservation" in 1733. Amherst took that portion of her territory south of the Bay road in 1812, about 700 or 800 acres more from the northeast part of Hadley in 1814, and later, a small piece near the "Northampton road."

The peninsula cut off by the new channel of the river, at Hockanum, in 1840, as described in another place in this history, was annexed to Northampton in 1850, and bears the name "Ox-Bow."

No exact survey of the present town of Hadley, which would enable a plot thereof to be made, has ever been completed. The lines are, however, perambulated, as the law requires, at regular intervals, and trees and monuments upon

the lines noted in the official reports. In general, the irregular line of the mountain ridge, upon the south, is the limit in that direction; the west bounds of Amherst, as described in the history of that town, the limit on the east; and the line fixed by Mr. Partridge, in 1739, between Hadley and Sunderland, the limit northward. (See previous note.) The Connecticut is the boundary on the west.

The first townsmen—"to order all public occasions"—chosen by the planters in November, 1659, have already been named in the account of the first settlement.

By the regulations passed in 1662, each inhabitant was to receive a notice before any town-meeting, be fined 6*d.* if tardy one-half hour, or 12*d.* if tardy one hour. If a majority did not appear, those present might "go away and attend to their own occasions." It was also provided that "the townsmen, before every town-meeting, shall choose one of themselves to be moderator, who shall have the ordering of the meeting, of speech and silence therein." A person departing without leave of the moderator should be fined 6*d.*, and be "accounted as one who gives an evil example of disorder to others."

Townsmen were to be chosen yearly, in January, and have power in all matters except "admitting inhabitants, giving of land, laying out highways, alienating fences and properties, erecting common buildings, as houses, mills, bridges, etc., of considerable value, levying of rates," etc.

Offices were multiplied or diminished as occasion required. The first townsmen—selectmen—chosen at a regular town-meeting in Hadley, Dec. 14, 1660, were Andrew Bacon, Andrew Warner, Nathaniel Dickinson, Samuel Smith, and William Lewis. Other officers were chosen as follows: Nathaniel Dickinson, Recorder of Orders or Town Clerk, Dec. 17, 1660; he was succeeded by Peter Tilton, Sept. 4, 1661, who was made also "to record lands," Feb. 9, 1663, and who served more than thirty-one years; Samuel Barnard, who followed in 1693, was "Clerk;" Samuel Smith and Peter Tilton, Measurers of land, 1660; Stephen Terry, Constable, March, 1662; Mr. William Westwood and Brother Standley, Fence-Viewers, "to view the meadow fences," April 24, 1661; Goodman Richard Montague, Hayward or Field-Driver, May 11, 1661; Edward Church and Chileab Smith, east side of the river, and Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., west side, Surveyors of Highways, Jan. 27, 1663; John Barnard, Sealer of Weights and Measures, 1663; Richard Montague, Grave-Digger, March, 1663; Timothy Nash, Samuel Moody, Samuel Church, Chileab Smith, Tithingmen, appointed by the Selectmen, 1678; Samuel Partrigg, Packer of Meat and Fish, 1679. Hog-reeves, hog-ringers, cow-keepers, shepherds were chosen at times in the early days.

Regulations, passed in 1693, provided that 10 men, including a majority of the selectmen, at any legally-warned meeting could proceed with the town business; that fences should be properly maintained, "every man to have a stake 12 inches high at the end of his fence, with the two first letters of his name facing the way the fence runs;" imposed penalties for trespass by persons or animals on a "neighbor's land," or on "common land," and arranged for the "pounding" of stray farm stock, and for labor on the highways and commons.

PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

William S. Shipman, Town Clerk and Treasurer; Francis Edson, Charles Cook, G. Myron Smith, Selectmen; Enos E. Cook, Collector; John S. Bell, Alphonso Dickinson, Royal M. Montague, Assessors; Merritt S. Ferguson, Enos E. Cook, William Perkins, Constables; Rowland Ayres, John W. Lane, George Dickinson, School Committee; Ithamar C. Kellogg, Elector under Oliver Smith's will.

FINANCIAL.

Received by town treasurer, from all sources, for year ending Feb. 12, 1879, \$22,972.77; disbursed for same period,

* This was, and still is, called the act of incorporation for Hadley.

† A part of this petition reads: "The common feeding-place of our working cattle, whereby we carry on our husbandry, is without our town bounds, and our want of hay-ground is such as necessitates us to seek out some remote, boggy meadow, either to take hay from or carry our cattle to, that we may keep them alive; our interval land, by reason of the high situation of it, being seldom flooded, and so not continuing to yield grass as in the plantations lower down the river, and as here formerly."

‡ Vide Judd's Hist., p. 195.

§ Surveyed by John Chandler, Jr., of Woodstock, in October, 1715. (See history of South Hadley in this volume.)

\$21,460.21, inclusive of \$2850.88 for schools, and \$2129.51 for the town poor. Total town indebtedness, \$103,236.71; resources, \$12,548.75.

TOWNSMEN OR SELECTMEN.*

- 1660.—Andrew Bacon, Andrew Warner, Nath'l Dickinson, Samuel Smith, Wm. Lewis.
- 1662.—Thomas Meekins, William Allis, Nath'l Ward, Richard Goodman, John White, Sr.
- 1663.—William Westwood, Thomas Meekins, Thomas Wells, Philip Smith, John White.
- 1664.—Gregory Winterton, John Dickinson, John Hubbard, William Allis, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr.
- 1665.—John White, Sr., Joseph Kellogg, Nathaniel Standley, Thomas Meekins, Isaac Graves.
- 1666.—Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., John Crow, Aaron Cooke, Zachary Field, John Coleman.
- 1667.—Thomas Coleman, Stephen Terry, Samuel Porter, John Cole, Samuel Warner.
- 1668.—Lieut. Samuel Smith, William Partrigg, Andrew Warner, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., Samuel Belding.
- 1669.—William Lewis, Francis Barnard, John Dickinson, Thomas Meekins, William Allis.
- 1670.—Henry Clarke, John Russell, Sr., Peter Tillton, Isaac Graves, Daniel White.
- 1671.—Philip Smith, Aaron Cooke, Edward Church, John Crow, Richard Montague.
- 1672.—Lieut. Samuel Smith, Samuel Porter, Samuel Partrigg, Samuel Church, Samuel Moody.
- 1673.—Richard Goodman, Timothy Nash, John Dickinson, Francis Barnard, Thomas Dickinson.
- 1674.—Andrew Warner, Peter Tillton, Ens. Aaron Cooke, Joseph Kellogg, Noah Coleman.
- 1675.—Nehemiah Dickinson, John Marsh, Daniel Hovey, Philip Smith, Chileab Smith.
- 1676.—Lieut. Samuel Smith, Ens. Aaron Cooke, John Hubbard, Sergt. John Dickinson, Francis Barnard.
- 1677.—Philip Smith, Richard Montague, Samuel Porter, Joseph Kellogg, Peter Tillton.
- 1678.—Lieut. Samuel Smith, Aaron Cooke, John Hubbard, Samuel Partrigg, Thomas Dickinson.
- 1679.—Lieut. Philip Smith, Peter Tillton, Timothy Nash, Richard Montague, Ensign Joseph Kellogg.
- 1680.—Lieut. Samuel Smith, Capt. Aaron Cooke, Nehemiah Dickinson, Samuel Partrigg, Joseph Baldwin, Sr.
- 1681.—Deacon Philip Smith, Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, Ens. Timothy Nash, Chileab Smith, Thomas Hovey.
- 1682.—Capt. Aaron Cooke, Samuel Partrigg, John Hubbard, Peter Montague, Daniel Marsh.
- 1683.—Deacon Philip Smith, Ensign Timothy Nash, Samuel Porter, Francis Barnard, Nehemiah Dickinson.
- 1684.—Capt. Aaron Cooke, Samuel Partrigg, Jonathan Marsh, Thomas Hovey, Nathaniel White.
- 1685.—Ensign Timothy Nash, Chileab Smith, Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, Nehemiah Dickinson, Daniel Marsh.
- 1686.—Capt. Aaron Cooke, Samuel Partrigg, Francis Barnard, Thomas Hovey, Samuel Barnard.
- 1687.—Ensign Timothy Nash, Daniel Marsh, Nehemiah Dickinson, Peter Montague, Peter Tillton.
- 1688.—Francis Barnard, Jonathan Marsh, Thomas Hovey, Samuel Moody, Thomas Selden.
- 1689.—Ensign Timothy Nash, Samuel Porter, Sr., Peter Montague, Nehemiah Dickinson, Lieut. Jonathan Marsh.
- 1690.—Capt. Aaron Cooke, Thomas Hovey, Chileab Smith, Nathaniel White, Thomas Selden.
- 1691.—Nehemiah Dickinson, Ens. Timothy Nash, Samuel Porter, Jonathan Marsh, Corp. Samuel Smith.
- 1692.—Capt. Aaron Cooke, Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, Samuel Barnard, George Stillman, Daniel Marsh.
- 1693.—None recorded.
- 1694.—Nehemiah Dickinson, Jonathan Marsh, Peter Montague, Nathaniel White, Samuel Smith, son of Chileab.
- 1695.—Lieut. Timothy Nash, Daniel Marsh, Thomas Hovey, John Kellogg, Samuel Barnard.
- 1696.—George Stillman, Ensign Chileab Smith, Nathaniel White, Joseph Smith, Daniel Hubbard.
- 1697.—Jonathan Marsh, Samuel Porter, Nathaniel Warner, John Montague, Timothy Eastman.
- 1698.—None recorded.
- 1699.—Thomas Selding, Daniel Marsh, Sergt. Samuel Smith, John Kellogg, Corp. Samuel Smith.
- 1700.—Samuel Porter, Cornet Nehemiah Dickinson, Jonathan Marsh, Samuel Boltwood, John Nash.
- 1701.—Samuel Marsh, Deacon N. White, Peter Montague, Hezekiah Porter, Samuel Partrigg.
- 1702.—Cornet Nehemiah Dickinson, Jonathan Marsh, Thomas Selding, John Smith, tailor, John Smith, orphan.
- 1703.—Samuel Porter, Sergt. Daniel Marsh, Corp. Peter Montague, John Nash, Samuel Barnard.
- 1704.—Cornet Nehemiah Dickinson, Jonathan Marsh, Sergt. Samuel Smith, Deacon Nathaniel White, Hezekiah Porter.
- 1705.—Thomas Selding, Lieut. Thomas Hovey, Q.-M. Peter Montague, John Smith, tailor, Samuel Cooke.
- 1706.—Samuel Porter, Jonathan Marsh, Daniel Marsh, Westwood Cook, Samuel Barnard.
- 1707.—Sergts. Joseph Smith, Samuel Smith, and John Nash, Deacon Nathaniel White, Luke Smith.
- 1708.—Q.-M. Peter Montague, Thomas Selding, John Kellogg, Samuel Barnard, Moses Cook.
- 1709.—Jonathan Marsh, Sergts. Daniel Marsh and Samuel Smith, John Smith, orphan, Experience Porter.
- 1710.—Samuel Porter, Deacons Nathaniel White and John Smith, Samuel Partrigg, Sergt. Joseph Smith.
- 1711.—Lieut. Nehemiah Dickinson, Peter Montague, Daniel Marsh, Sergt. Samuel Smith, Samuel Barnard.
- 1712.—Samuel Porter, Jonathan Marsh, Lieut. Thomas Hovey, Deacon John Smith, Experience Porter.
- 1713.—Samuel Porter, Luke Smith, Sergt. Samuel Smith, Westwood Cook, Sergt. Daniel Marsh.
- 1714.—Jonathan Marsh, Deacon John Smith, Sergt. John Nash, Experience Porter, Lieut. Nehemiah Dickinson.
- 1715.—Daniel Marsh, Sergt. Samuel Smith, Peter Montague, Deacon Nathaniel White, John Smith, orphan.
- 1716.—No record, a leaf being gone.
- 1717.—Nathaniel Kellogg, Lieut. Westwood Cook, Experience Porter, John Smith, son of Chileab, Luke Smith.
- 1718.—Peter Montague, John Nash, Deacon John Smith, Sergts. Samuel Smith and John Marsh.
- 1719.—Samuel Porter, Experience Porter, William Dickinson, Samuel Partrigg, Samuel Barnard.
- 1720.—Deacon John Smith, John Smith, orphan, John Nash, Sergts. Samuel Smith and Samuel Moody.
- 1721.—Samuel Porter, Luke Smith, Nathaniel Kellogg, Experience Porter, Lieut. Samuel Cook.
- 1722.—Sergts. John Nash and Samuel Smith, Lieut. John Smith, Samuel Barnard, Moses Cook.
- 1723.—Deacon John Smith, Experience Porter, Luke Smith, John Smith, orphan, Sergt. William Dickinson.
- 1724.—John Nash, Moses Cook, Nathaniel Kellogg, Dr. John Barnard, Sergt. John Marsh.
- 1725.—Deacon John Smith, Eleazar Porter, Samuel Partridge, Samuel Moody, Sergt. William Dickinson.
- 1726.—John Nash, Luke Smith, Sergt. Samuel Dickinson, Ens. Moses Cook, Samuel Porter.
- 1727.—Eleazar Porter, Nathaniel Kellogg, Samuel Moody, Sergt. William Dickinson, Joseph Eastman.
- 1728.—John Nash, Lieut. Samuel Cook, Samuel Porter, Luke Smith, Sergt. Chileab Smith.
- 1729.—Eleazar Porter, Lieuts. John Smith and Moses Cook, Ens. William Dickinson, Job Marsh.
- 1730.—John Nash, Capt. Luke Smith, Lieut. Samuel Cook, Deacon Samuel Dickinson, Joseph Eastman.
- 1731.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Lieuts. John Smith and Moses Cook, Ens. William Dickinson, Ichabod Smith.
- 1732.—Lieut. Westwood Cook, Thomas Goodman, Samuel Moody, Joseph Eastman, Samuel Barnard.
- 1733.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Capt. Luke Smith, Lieuts. John Nash and Samuel Cook, Deacon Samuel Dickinson.
- 1734.—Lieuts. Moses Cook and John Smith, Deacon Joseph Eastman, Samuel Moody.
- 1735.—Samuel Porter, Eleazar Porter, Ebenezer Marsh, Joseph Smith, Nathaniel Kellogg, Jr.
- 1736.—Moses Cook, Ens. William Dickinson, Deacons Samuel Dickinson and Joseph Eastman, Chileab Smith, Ebenezer Moody, Samuel Boltwood.
- 1737.—Samuel Porter, Eleazar Porter, Joseph Smith, Nathaniel Kellogg, Noah Cook.
- 1738.—Lieut. Moses Cook, Ens. William Dickinson, Deacons Joseph Eastman and John Smith, Chileab Smith, John Nash, Jr., Job Marsh.
- 1739.—Col. Porter, Samuel Cook, Dr. Crouch, Deacon Dickinson, Nathaniel Kellogg, Jr., Ephraim Nash, Jonathan Smith.
- 1740.—Capt. Moses Cook, Lieut. Dickinson, Ichabod Smith, Nathaniel White, Pelatiah Smith, Samuel Porter, Deacon J. Eastman.
- 1741.—Col. Porter, Capt. Luke Smith, Deacon Samuel Dickinson, Lieut. Chileab Smith, Nathaniel Kellogg, Samuel Smith, John Nash.
- 1742.—Capt. Moses Cook, Lieut. Dickinson, Samuel Porter, Ichabod Smith, Benjamin Church, William Montague, Ebenezer Kellogg.
- 1743.—Col. E. Porter, Deacon Eastman, Richard Church, Nathaniel Smith, Lieut. Chileab Smith, Edmund Hubbard, James Kellogg.
- 1744.—Capt. Moses Cook, Deacon Ichabod Smith, Samuel Porter, Nathaniel Kellogg, Jonathan Smith, Deacon Eleazar Mattoon, Sergt. John Smith.
- 1745.—Col. Porter, Chileab Smith, Joseph Eastman, Edmund Hubbard, James Kellogg, Luke Montague, Deacon Ebenezer Eastman.

* Usually called townsmen until 1673.

- 1746.—Capt. Moses Cook, Deacons Ichabod Smith and John Nash, Samuel Porter, Noah Cook, Lieut. Chileab Smith, Samuel Moody.
- 1747.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Deacon Joseph Eastman, James Kellogg, Edmund Hubbard, David Smith, Chileab Smith, Lieut. Jonathan Smith.
- 1748.—Capt. Moses Cook, Lieut. Nathaniel Kellogg, Deacons John Nash and Enos Nash, William Smith, John Dickinson, Jonathan Smith, Jr.
- 1749.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Lieut. Jonathan Smith, Joseph White, James Kellogg, Edmund Hubbard, David Smith, Deacon Nathaniel Montague.
- 1750.—Capt. Moses Cook, Lieuts. Nathaniel Kellogg and Ebenezer Kellogg, Jonathan Smith (3d), William White, Hezekiah Smith, Deacon Enos Nash.
- 1751.—Deacon John Smith, Ens. William Montague, Samuel Smith, Thomas Goodman, Solomon Boltwood.
- 1752.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., David Smith, John Smith, Jr., John Nash, Ebenezer Kellogg, Edmund Hubbard, Daniel Nash, Moses Porter, Enos Nash.
- 1753.—Jonathan Smith (2d), Nathaniel Kellogg, Moses Marsh, John Dickinson, Jr., Thomas Goodman, Samuel Smith, Ebenezer Dickinson, Samuel Marsh.
- 1754.—Hon. Eleazar Porter, John Nash, Ebenezer Kellogg, Enos Nash, Samuel Smith.
- 1755.—Capt. Jonathan Smith, Jonathan Smith (2d), James Kellogg, Josiah Chauncey, Joseph Hubbard.
- 1756.—Capt. John Lyman, David Smith, Enos Nash, Eleazar Porter, Jr., Jonathan Cooke, John Dickinson, Joseph Eastman, Jr.
- 1757.—Jonathan Smith, Nathaniel Kellogg, Joseph Hubbard, Charles Phelps, Jonathan Dickinson, Josiah Chauncey, Jonathan Moody.
- 1758.—David Smith, Eleazar Porter, Giles C. Kellogg, Joseph Eastman, Jr., Peter Smith, Capt. Moses Marsh, Edmund Hubbard.
- 1759.—Nathaniel Kellogg, Enos Nash, Jonathan Smith, Samuel Gaylord, Jonathan Cook.
- 1760.—David Smith, Capt. Moses Marsh, Eleazar Porter, Esq., Jonathan Warner, John Eastman.
- 1761.—Enos Nash, Nathaniel Kellogg, Edmund Hubbard, Noah Smith, Samuel Gaylord.
- 1762.—Jonathan Smith, Eleazar Porter, Esq., Capt. Moses Marsh, Capt. John Lyman, Noah Cook.
- 1763.—Giles C. Kellogg, Enos Nash, John Eastman, Jonathan Warner, David Smith.
- 1764.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Jonathan Smith, Capt. Moses Marsh, Jonathan Cook, Oliver Warner.
- 1765.—Deacons Enos Nash and David Smith, Edmund Hubbard, John Eastman, Jonathan Warner.
- 1766.—Jonathan Smith, Eleazar Porter, Esq., Oliver Warner, Nehemiah Gaylord, Capt. Moses Marsh.
- 1767.—Enos Nash, Samuel Gaylord, John Eastman, Oliver Smith, John Kellogg.
- 1768.—Jonathan Smith, Eleazar Porter, Esq., Noah Cooke, Nehemiah Gaylord, Elisha Porter.
- 1769.—David Smith, Jonathan Cooke, Oliver Warner, Josiah Peirce, Phinehas Lyman.
- 1770.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., John Eastman, Elisha Porter, Edmund Hubbard, Capt. Moses Marsh.
- 1771.—Jonathan Cooke, Jonathan Warner, Nehemiah Gaylord, Jonathan Smith, Benjamin Colt.
- 1772.—Elisha Porter, Esq., John Eastman, Warham Smith, Oliver Warner, Oliver Smith.
- 1773.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Jonathan Warner, John C. Williams, Capt. Moses Marsh, Jonathan Cooke.
- 1774.—Oliver Smith, Charles Phelps, Phinehas Lyman, Warham Smith, Eliakim Smith.
- 1775.—John Eastman, Nehemiah Gaylord, Stephen Goodman, Moses Kellogg, Oliver Smith.
- 1776.—Maj. Eleazar Porter, Caleb Lyman, Capt. Moses Marsh, Josiah Peirce, John C. Williams.
- 1777.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Capt. Oliver Smith, Lieut. Moses Kellogg, Caleb Lyman, Nehemiah Gaylord.
- 1778.—Charles Phelps, Phinehas Lyman, Enos Smith, Enos Nash, John Cooke.
- 1779.—Capt. Oliver Smith, Lieut. Daniel White, Thomas Smith, Phinehas Lyman, Ebenezer Marsh.
- 1780.—Col. Elisha Porter, John C. Williams, Esq., Ens. Edmund Hubbard, Warham Smith, Daniel White.
- 1781.—Enos Nash, Stephen Goodman, Enos Smith, Noah Smith, Nathl. Montague.
- 1782.—Eleazar Porter, Esq., Charles Phelps, Oliver Smith, Caleb Lyman, Edmund Hubbard.
- 1783.—Charles Phelps, Timothy Eastman, Warham Smith, Samuel Gaylord, Jr., Capt. D. White.
- 1784.—Nathaniel White, Azariah Dickinson, Lemuel Warner, Stephen Goodman, Lieut. Enos Smith.
- 1785.—Warham Smith, Samuel Gaylord, Seth Smith, Daniel White, Enos Nash.
- 1786.—Warham Smith, Enos Nash, Caleb Lyman, Daniel White, Stephen Goodman.
- 1787.—John Cook, Warham Smith, Lieuts. Enos Nash and Enos Smith, Elisha Dickinson.
- 1788.—Ens. Edmund Hubbard, Capt. Charles Phelps, Lieuts. Enos Smith and Enos Nash, Ens. John Montague.
- 1789.—Capt. Charles Phelps, Lieuts. Enos Nash, Enos Smith, and Elisha Dickinson, Samuel Gaylord.
- 1790.—Capts. Charles Phelps and Elisha Dickinson, Ens. Caleb Lyman, Seth Smith, Maj. John Smith.
- 1791.—Oliver Smith, Warham Smith, Charles Phelps, Eleazar Porter, Esq., Willard Smith.
- 1792.—Warham Smith, Elisha Dickinson, Enos Nash, Seth Smith, Eleazar Porter, Jr.
- 1793.—Charles Phelps, Elisha Dickinson, Enos Nash, John Smith (3d), Chileab Smith.
- 1794.—Enos Nash, Enos Smith, Elisha Dickinson, Samuel Porter, Daniel White.
- 1795.—Elisha Dickinson, Warham Smith, Charles Phelps, Enos Smith, Eleazar Porter, Jr.
- 1796.—Charles Phelps, Esq., Elisha Dickinson, Eleazar Porter, Jr., Seth Smith, Samuel Porter.
- 1797.—Enos Smith, Seth Smith, Samuel Porter, Eleazar Porter, Jr., William Dickinson.
- 1798.—Charles Phelps, Esq., Col. Samuel Porter, Capt. Elisha Dickinson, Lieut. Enos Smith, Elinh Smith (2d).
- 1799.—Capt. Daniel White, Lieut. Enos Smith, Maj. Eleazar Porter, William Dickinson, Col. Samuel Porter.
- 1800.—Capt. Elisha Dickinson, Charles Phelps, Esq., Col. Samuel Porter, Lieut. Enos Smith, Ensign Caleb Smith.
- 1801.—Lieut. Enos Smith, Col. Samuel Porter, Maj. Eleazar Porter, Capt. Elisha Dickinson, David Stockbridge.
- 1802.—Lieut. Enos Smith, Deacon Seth Smith, Capt. Elisha Dickinson, Col. Samuel Porter, David Stockbridge.
- 1803.—Enos Smith, Samuel Porter, Elisha Dickinson, David Stockbridge, John Hopkins.
- 1804.—Lieut. Enos Smith, Col. Samuel Porter, Charles Phelps, Esq., Lieut. Windsor Smith, Timothy Hopkins.
- 1805.—Samuel Porter, Charles Phelps, Elisha Dickinson, Windsor Smith, William Dickinson (2d).
- 1806.—Charles Phelps, Esq., Samuel Porter, Esq., Lieut. Enos Smith, Windsor Smith, Oliver Smith, Jr.
- 1807.—Capt. Elisha Dickinson, Lieut. Enos Smith, Charles Phelps, Esq., Lieut. Windsor Smith, Samuel Porter, Esq.
- 1808.—Capt. Elisha Dickinson, Lieut. Enos Smith, Charles Phelps, Samuel Porter, Esq., Capt. Caleb Smith.
- 1809.—Charles Phelps, Elisha Dickinson, Enos Smith, Windsor Smith, Stephen Johnson.
- 1810.—Charles Phelps, Esq., Enos Smith, Elisha Dickinson, Windsor Smith, Samuel Porter, Esq.
- 1811.—Deacon William Dickinson, Timothy Hopkins, Stephen Johnson, Capt. Caleb Smith, Giles C. Kellogg.
- 1812.—Deacon William Dickinson, Lieut. Enos Smith, Samuel Porter, Esq., Charles Phelps, Esq., Lieut. Windsor Smith.
- 1813.—Deacon William Dickinson, Samuel Porter, Esq., Charles Phelps, Esq., Jacob Smith, Windsor Smith.
- 1814.—Deacon William Dickinson, John Hodge, Capt. Eli Smith.
- 1815.—Samuel Porter, Esq., Lieut. Sylvester Goodman, Chester Hawley.
- 1816.—Gen. Samuel Porter, Deacon William Dickinson, Moses Porter, Esq., John Hodge, Lieut. Sylvester Goodman.
- 1817.—Dr. Reuben Bell, Ens. William Smith, Capt. Ephraim Smith.
- 1818.—Dr. Reuben Bell, Lieut. William Smith, Capt. Ephraim Smith.
- 1819.—Hon. Samuel Porter, Capt. Ephraim Smith, Lieut. Sylvester Smith.
- 1820.—Hon. Samuel Porter, Charles P. Phelps, Esq., Capt. Eli Smith.
- 1821.—Hon. Samuel Porter, Charles P. Phelps, Esq., Capt. Eli Smith.
- 1822.—Charles P. Phelps, Col. Sylvester Goodman, Moses Porter.
- 1823.—Charles P. Phelps, Deacon Wm. Dickinson, Capt. Eli Smith.
- 1824.—William Dickinson, Charles P. Phelps, Capt. Eli Dickinson.
- 1825.—Charles P. Phelps, Samuel Porter, Capt. Amos Pasco.
- 1826.—27.—William Dickinson, Joseph Marsh, Moses Porter.
- 1828.—John Hibbard, Zadock Lyman, Sylvanus Dickinson.
- 1829.—Ephraim Smith, Zadock Lyman, John Hibbard.
- 1830.—Hon. Charles P. Phelps, Amos Pasco, Dr. Reuben Bell.
- 1831.—32.—Hon. Charles P. Phelps, Simeon Dickinson, Oliver Bonney.
- 1833.—34.—Jason Stockbridge, Col. Ephraim Smith, John Shipman.
- 1835.—Simeon Dickinson, Cotton Smith, Elijah Smith.
- 1836.—Walter Newton, Simeon Dickinson, Joseph Smith.
- 1837.—Simeon Dickinson, E. W. Skerry, William Smith.
- 1838.—Sylvester Smith, Levi Dickinson, Jr., Cotton Smith.
- 1839.—John Shipman, Charles P. Phelps, William Smith, Esq.
- 1840.—Simeon Dickinson, Hiram Thayer, Erastus Smith, Jr.
- 1841.—Serenio Smith, Hiram Thayer, Nathan Clark.
- 1842.—Serenio Smith, Nathan Clark, Parsons West.
- 1843.—44.—Hiram Thayer, Zenas Cook, Horace Smith.
- 1845.—46.—Leicester W. Porter, William S. Shipman, Calvin Russell.
- 1847.—Caleb D. Dickinson, Wyman Smith, Joseph Smith, Esq.
- 1848.—Oliver Bonney, John A. Morton, Isaac Hawley.
- 1849.—50.—William S. Shipman, Alfred H. Cook, Thaddeus Smith.
- 1851.—52.—Lorenzo W. Granger, Rodney Smith, Martin F. Cook.
- 1853.—Charles P. Hitchcock, Linus Green, Perez S. Williams.
- 1854.—Charles P. Hitchcock, Linus Green, Levi Stockbridge.
- 1855.—H. C. Hurd, John S. Bell, Perez S. Williams.
- 1856.—John S. Bell, H. C. Hurd, Jeriah S. Smith.
- 1857.—William P. Dickinson, Jeriah S. Smith, David S. Cowles.
- 1858.—William P. Dickinson, David S. Cowles, Enos E. Cook.
- 1859.—Thaddeus Smith, Samuel Bell, George Shipman.
- 1860.—R. M. Montague, Samuel Bell, George Shipman.
- 1861.—R. M. Montague, Enos E. Cook, Thomas Reynolds.
- 1862.—63.—John S. Bell, Lorenzo N. Granger, Jeriah S. Smith.

1864.—Francis Edson, Lorenzo N. Granger, Horace Cook.
 1865-69.—Francis Edson, Horace Cook, George C. Smith.
 1870.—John S. Bell, Horace Cook, Horatio C. Hurd.
 1871-73.—John S. Bell, Jason W. Newton, Horatio C. Hurd.
 1874.—Francis Edson, Horace Cook, Horatio C. Hurd.
 1875.—Francis Edson, Horace Cook, H. C. Russell.
 1876.—Francis Edson, George B. Smith, H. C. Russell.
 1877.—Francis Edson, Horatio C. Hurd, Charles Cook.
 1878.—Francis Edson, Samuel F. Cooley, Charles Cook.
 1879.—Francis Edson, Charles Cook, G. Myron Smith.

RECORDERS OR TOWN CLERKS.

1660-61, Nathaniel Dickinson; 1661-93, Peter Tilton; 1693-1727, Samuel Barnard; 1727-47, Job Marsh; 1747-81, Josiah Peirce; 1781-90, Eleazar Porter; 1790-96, Enos Nash; 1796-97, Elisha Hubbard; 1797-1802, John Hopkins; 1802-3, William Porter; 1803-6, Seth Herbert Rogers; 1806-34, Giles Crouch Kellogg; 1834-41, Dudley Smith; 1841-54, Orlando Smith; * 1854-79, William S. Shipman.

CIVIL LIST.

COUNCILORS.

1757-58, Eleazar Porter; 1821-23, Samuel Porter.

STATE SENATORS.

1817, Samuel Porter; 1826-27, Charles Porter Phelps; 1853-54, Joseph Smith.

DEPUTIES AND REPRESENTATIVES.†

1661, Samuel Smith; 1662, William Lewis; 1663, Samuel Smith, William Lewis; 1664, Samuel Smith, John White; 1665, Samuel Smith, Peter Tilton; 1666, Peter Tilton; 1667, Samuel Smith; 1668, Samuel Smith, Peter Tilton; 1669, William Holton, John White; 1670, Henry Bridgman, Peter Tilton; 1671, Samuel Smith, Peter Tilton; 1672, Henry Phillips, Peter Tilton; May, 1673, Samuel Smith, Peter Tilton; September, 1673, Peter Tilton, Henry Phillips; 1674, Peter Tilton; 1675, John Richards, Peter Tilton; 1676, Peter Tilton; 1677, Philip Smith, Peter Tilton; 1678-79, Peter Tilton; 1680-84, Philip Smith; 1685, Samuel Partrigg; 1686, Samuel Partrigg, Thomas West; 1756-57, Josiah Pierce; 1758, Eleazar Porter; 1759, Moses Marsh; 1760, Josiah Chauncey,‡ of Amherst; 1761, Eleazar Porter; 1762, Josiah Chauncey; 1763, Eleazar Porter; 1764-65, Daniel Nash, of South Hadley; 1766, Enos Nash; 1767, Simeon Strong, of Amherst; 1768, Enos Nash; 1769, Simeon Strong, Elisha Porter; 1770, Elisha Porter; 1771, Josiah Pierce; 1772, Josiah Pierce, Eleazar Porter; 1773, Josiah Pierce; 1774, Josiah Pierce, delegate to Provincial Congress at Concord; 1775, January, Josiah Pierce, delegate to Provincial Congress at Cambridge; 1776, John Chester Williams; 1777, May 28th, Elisha Porter, Jonathan Smith; 1778, Elisha Porter, Jonathan Smith; 1779, Phinehas Lyman; 1780, Jonathan Smith; 1781, Phinehas Lyman; 1782-88, Oliver Smith; 1789-90, none; 1791-93, Charles Phelps; 1794, Jonathan Porter; 1795-96, Charles Phelps; 1797, Jonathan E. Phelps; 1798-99, Charles Phelps; 1800-6, Samuel Porter; 1807-8, Charles Phelps; 1809-10, Giles C. Kellogg; 1811-13, Samuel Porter; 1814, Giles C. Kellogg; 1815-16, Samuel Porter; 1817, Giles C. Kellogg; 1818-19, Samuel Porter; 1820, Charles P. Phelps; 1820, Samuel Porter, Moses Porter, Esq., members of Constitutional Convention; 1821-22, Charles P. Phelps; 1823, Moses Porter; 1824, Charles P. Phelps; 1825, none; 1826, Moses Porter; 1827, Giles C. Kellogg; 1828, Nathaniel Cooledge, Jr.; 1829, Giles C. Kellogg, Charles P. Phelps; 1830-31, Moses Porter; 1832, Charles P. Phelps; 1833, Oliver Bonney, Simeon Dickinson; 1834, Oliver Bonney, Ephraim Smith; 1835-36, William Smith, Jason Stockbridge; 1837, Walter Newton, Parsons West; 1838, Charles P. Phelps; 1839, Charles P. Phelps, William Smith; 1840, Charles P. Phelps, John Shipman; 1841, Charles P. Phelps; 1842, Joseph Smith (2d); 1843-44, Samuel Nash; 1845-46, John A. Morton; 1847-49, Giles C. Kellogg; 1850-51, Dudley Smith; 1852, Lorenzo N. Granger; 1853, Giles C. Kellogg, also member of Constitutional Convention; 1854, John Smith Bell; 1855, Levi Stockbridge; 1856, Perez S. Williams; 1857, Theodore Clark; 1858,‡ Leicester W. Porter; 1859, Peregrine Waters, South Hadley; 1860, Thaddeus Smith; 1861, Thomas M. Nash, South Hadley; 1862, Horace Cook; 1863, Stephen C. Weld, South Hadley; 1864, Horace S. Dickinson; 1865, Eliot Montague, South Hadley; 1866, Andrew T. Judd, South Hadley; 1867, Levi Stockbridge; 1868, Henry S. Porter, Hatfield; 1869, Stephen M. Crosby, Williamsburg; 1870, Francis Edson; 1871, Elisha Hubbard, Hatfield; 1872, Francis M. Carter, Williamsburg; 1873, Franklin Bonney; 1874, Samuel P. Billings, Hatfield; 1875, Henry L. James, Williamsburg; 1876, Horace Cook, Elisha Hubbard, Hatfield; 1877, Aaron R. Morse, Williamsburg; Daniel W. Wells, Hatfield; 1878, George C. Smith, Joseph Billings; 1879, Royal M. Montague, George M. Smith.

VILLAGES.

The town of Hadley contains two villages, both unincorporated.

* Simeon Dickenson, elected in 1841, did not serve.

† This list, down to 1863, is from the "History of Hadley," by Sylvester Judd, who has this note: "The town records, prior to 1800, seldom giving the name of the Deputy or Representative, this imperfect record, obtained from the State records at Boston, is inserted."

‡ From 1759, when Amherst became a district, up to 1774, the towns of Hadley, South Hadley, Amherst, and Granby united in the choice of representatives.

§ From 1858 until 1865, Hadley and South Hadley formed the 4th Representative District; Hadley, Hatfield, and Williamsburg, until 1875, the 3d District; and the same, with Westhampton, until the present time (1879), the 5th District.

HADLEY,

the largest, settled in 1659, is situated chiefly upon the neck of the large peninsula which projects westward—within a large bend of the Connecticut River—from the western border of the town, and is somewhat south of the town's central line of latitude. It contains upward of one hundred and fifty dwellings, a post-office, town-hall, two church edifices, and a high-school building, besides four others for the minor schools; also a grist- and saw-mill. The ancient cemetery lies immediately west of the village.

"West" and Middle Streets, running north and south, contain the major portion of the dwellings, and are bordered with elms and maples of magnificent growth and graceful proportions, some of which have braved a century's storms. West Street, with its generous breadth of near three hundred feet, its marginal elms and intervening meadow, fronted sparsely by dwellings, some quaint and olden, its charming vista southward, enriched, though interrupted, by stately Holyoke, has not a peer in all New England.

Russell Street, lying east and west,—the old "middle highway to the woods,"—is handsomely lined with forest-trees, chiefly maples.

NORTH HADLEY

is a small village on Mill River, between two and three miles north of Hadley, and near the Connecticut. It contains from sixty to eighty dwellings, a post-office, a public hall, connected with a grammar-school building, one meeting-house, a grist- and plaster-mill, a saw-mill, and a few other manufacturing establishments. The village has also a small park and a cemetery.

Five other thickly-settled neighborhoods are called, respectively, Russellville, Plainville, Fort River, Hart's Brook, and Hockanum.

HOCKANUM.

A settlement was made at Hockanum, the most southern portion of Hadley, between Mount Holyoke and the Connecticut, by Capt. John Lyman and his son Zadok, near the year 1744. They were from Northampton. There came, later, Ebenezer Pomeroy, son-in-law of Capt. Lyman, Stephen Pomeroy, Gideon Lyman and his sons, Gideon, Jr., and Elijah, Caleb Lyman, youngest son of John, Israel Lyman, oldest son of Zadok, and Ethan Pomeroy, son of Ebenezer.

A small island in the river, below the meadow at Hockanum, was sold by Elias Lyman, of Northampton, to Zadok Lyman, in 1750, and has now become a part of the mainland.

Zadok Lyman opened a hotel in the settlement in 1746.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOPKINS SCHOOL.

A benevolent merchant-prince of London, Edward Hopkins, Esq., came to New England in 1637, became Governor of the Connecticut Colony, and subsequently returned to England, where he died in March, 1657. By his will, a portion of his estate was bequeathed to four trustees, who were to dispose of the same, "to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding of hopeful youths in a way of learning, both at the grammar school and college, for the public service of the country in future times."

The surviving trustees, Rev. John Davenport, of New Haven, and Mr. William Goodwin, of Hadley, made a distribution of the fund thus created, in 1664, the town of Hadley eventually receiving £308 out of a total of £1220.

As an addition to the fund, the town of Hadley made the following grant of land, Jan. 14, 1667:

"The town have granted to and for the use of a Grammar School, in this town of Hadley, and to be and remain perpetually to and for the use of the said school, the two little meadows next beyond the brook, commonly called the Mill brook, and as much upland to be laid to the same as the committee, chosen by the town, shall in their discretion see meet and needful; provided, withal, that it be left to the judgment of said committee that so much of the second meadow

shall be excepted from the said grant as that there may be a feasible and convenient passage for cattle to their feed."*

This grant, which included the old Indian reservation, with its fort and burying-ground, was estimated to contain, in all, about sixty acres. By the subsequent action of the river, the area has been more than doubled. These lands are still called the "School Meadows."

According to a proposition of Mr. Goodwin, the town appointed two persons, who, with three others appointed by Mr. Goodwin, were made (with himself as a life-member) a governing board, with full power to manage and control the school fund and estate then possessed, and any other funds which should afterward be given to the town for the "promotion of literature and learning." This board was empowered to fill vacancies within itself, provided those appointed should be "known, discreet, pious, faithful persons." The persons chosen by Mr. Goodwin were Mr. John Russell, Jr., Lieut. Samuel Smith, and Aaron Cooke; by the town, Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., and Peter Tilton.

The trustees consenting, Mr. Goodwin built, with means from the Hopkins gift, a grist-mill upon Mill River,—the first grist-mill within the town. The mill, it was thought, would yield a good income for the school. It was garrisoned during the Indian war, and escaped injury until September, 1667, when it was burned by the savages. The trustees declined to rebuild, and sold the school's interest to the town for £10, Mr. Russell dissenting. The sale was decided by the court, in 1680, to be illegal; and after much parleying, Mr. Boltwood, who had come into possession of the old mill-site and made improvements, was to be indemnified by the payment, on the part of the school committee, of £138 "in grain and pork." The trustees regained possession, Nov. 1, 1683; but the town had not passed the title, and yet claimed a part of the land and water-power. The matter was referred to John Pyncheon and John Allis, who decided adverse to the school in March, 1685, and the mill was surrendered to Samuel Boltwood, his father, Robert, having died in April, 1684.

Thus the donation of Mr. Hopkins had been nearly exhausted, and the small remaining fund† became a source of lively controversy. In spite of the vote of 1669, the town sought to get control of certain legacies made to the town for school purposes by Nathaniel Ward, John Barnard, and Henry Clark, and appointed a committee, Aug. 23, 1686, to demand from the school trustees the surrender of all such funds and estates, the object being to organize and conduct an English school.

The majority of the voters favored such diversion of the funds, and had the co-operation of Mr. Peter Tilton, a former member of the school board, and Samuel Partrigg, an acting member. An appeal to the County Court, at Springfield, of which Mr. Tilton was one of the judges, resulted in the defeat of the measure, and Mr. Russell and his few supporters‡ were triumphant.

The decision of the court was commended by President Dudley.§ An examination of the affairs of the school was

* The committee were Mr. Clark, Lieut. Smith, Wm. Allis, Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., and Andrew Warner. A note made by Mr. Tilton on the record says, "These two meadows are, one, the round neck of land, and the little long meadow that was reserved by the Indians in the first sale, and afterward purchased by itself."

† This consisted of the grant from the town,—about 60 acres,—the house and lot given by Nathaniel Ward, with 14 acres of meadow, John Barnard's gift of 12 acres, Henry Clarke's gift of 11½ acres, and the mill. The latter had been rebuilt.

‡ Mr. Russell was sustained by a small minority, viz.: Samuel Gardner, John Ingram, Chileab Smith, John Preston, Joseph Kellogg, Samuel —, Samuel Porter, Sr., Aaron Cooke, William Markham, Hezekiah Porter, and Widow Mary Goodman.

§ The letter of President Dudley begins as follows: "I lately received your very solicitous letter referring to your free school in Hadley, and am very sorry that, while your inclination and opinion is so good and well resolved, you should seem to stand, like Athanasius, *contra totum mundum*. But right is too strong

ordered by the president and council, and a visit by Mr. Pyncheon for such purpose was made Nov. 18, 1686.

At a meeting which had been ordered for November 19th, "at sun a quarter of an hour high," a hearing of the case was had, Capt. Aaron Cooke and Mr. Joseph Hawley also being present.

The reasons given by the opposing parties at this meeting in support of their respective positions are voluminous. The following is the concluding language of Mr. Partrigg in the document presented by him: "The greater part of the children are such poor men's that they cannot pay anything towards schooling the children, much less to bring them up to Grammar learning, so that there is not one, that I know of now, that pretend to Grammar learning, except two that are brought up at their parents' particular charge; the school having been so uncertain as (it) is we know, Grammar-school masters so hard to settle, that as soon as ever one is settled, one place or other calls them off; and so it hath been ever since the first, except with Mr. Watson, who, I understand, went away upon some difference betwixt him and our pastor. . . . I cannot see the difference as to the end (if that be, viz., English learning and writing), but this,—he that can teach grammar is surely better fitted to teach English than he that hath no grammar in him.

"But the ground of all this is: if no grammar, such poor helps as we have, when better cannot be obtained; that we (have) not half year's and whole year's vacancies under pretence of grammar schooling, and so schooling fail in a great measure. For I suppose it will be granted that the learning of any trade or science is best insinuated by constancy in attendance to it.

"If we cannot have polishers for the stone, let the ruff-hewers set to it to prepare while polishers come."

Mr. Pyncheon's report, signed also by Aaron Cooke and Joseph Hawley, requested that some action be taken "for quieting the hot and raised spirit of the people of Hadley," and elicited an order early in December, which was signed by Edward Randolph as secretary, and required the dismissal of Mr. Partrigg from the school board, confirmed the power of the trustees as "foeffers of the grammar school," authorized the Hampshire County Court "to supply the place of Mr. Partrigg with some other meet person in Hadley," and "to find out and order some method for the payment of Mr. Boltwood's expenses upon the mill, that the mill, farm, and other lands given to the school may return to that public use. The President and Council hereby declaring it to be beyond the power of the town of Hadley, or any other whatsoever, to divert any of the lands or estate of the said mill-stream, and the privileges thereof (which are legally determined to the said Grammar School), to any other use whatsoever. The President and Council judging the particular gifts in the town a good foundation for a Grammar School, both for themselves and the whole country, and that the Grammar School can be no otherwise interrupted, but to be a school holden by a master capable to instruct children and fit them for the university."

At a hearing before a court appointed at Northampton, that court ordered "those persons in Hadley who had taken the school estate into their hands for an English school to return it speedily to the former committee, the feoffers of the grammar school, viz., Mr. John Russell, Aaron Cooke, Joseph Kellogg, and Samuel Porter." Chileab Smith was substituted for Mr. Partrigg.

The town in a qualified manner, by a vote taken Aug. 29, 1687, submitted to the result, because of "their vote Aug. 23, 1686, wanting that formality in the seizure as might have

to suffer any compulsion or force long; it will break loose and prevail. In the mean time I am deeply sorry that the pious and charitable device of Mr. Hopkins should be in any manner prevented or allayed, or the occasion of a difference or misunderstanding in that good place."

been," referring to the mill. The court at Springfield replied, through the selectmen of Hadley, reprimanding the inhabitants for the tone of their vote, and saying: "Such a spirit we see breathing forth from you as will necessarily call for some further animadverting thereon if you do not retract some of your actings, which we earnestly desire you to overlook and rectify."

A settlement was effected with Mr. Boltwood by arbitration, April 26, 1688, and it was not long before a goodly peace settled upon the Hadley peninsula.

In the notice of "first things" in Hadley mention has been made of a private house used for school purposes in 1664 and of the first school-house erected, 1696. No record of any vote concerning educational matters in the town exists prior to April 25, 1665. There was then appropriated "£20 per annum for three years toward the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach the children and to be a help to Mr. Russell, as occasion may require." The schools were not made free until 1697, and even then continued such only about two years, when, March 30, 1699, the town voted that one-half the expenses over and above what was paid by the "school estate" should be paid by scholars. This was to be the rule for twenty years.

"The Hopkins School," says Mr. Judd, "was apparently the only public school in the old parish of Hadley for more than a century, except a school for boys and girls voted in 1760 for that year. It was the common town school."*

The following have been the teachers of Hadley Grammar—Hopkins—School so far as known:† Caleb Watson, 1666–73, a graduate of Harvard College in 1661. He removed from Hadley to Hartford; John Younglove, from Ipswich, 1674–80; Samuel Russell, H. C., son of Rev. John, 1682–83; Samuel Partrigg, of Hadley, three months, 1685; Warham Mather, H. C., son of Rev. Eleazar, of Northampton, 1686–87; John Younglove, six months, 1688–89; Thomas Swan, H. C., six months, 1689–90; John Morse, H. C., 1693–94; Salmon Treat, H. C., 1694–95; Joseph Smith, H. C., son of Lieut. Philip Smith, of Hadley, three quarters, 1695–96; John Hubbard, H. C., 1696–97; Joseph Smith, 1698–99; Samuel Meylen, H. C., 1700–1; Mr. Ephraim (or Samuel) Woodbridge, H. C., 1701–2; Nathaniel Chauncey, Yale, three months, 1702–3; Samuel Ruggles, H. C., 1702, eight months, 1703–4; Samuel Mighill, H. C., 1705–6; Jonathan Marsh, H. C., 1706–7; John Partridge, H. C., 1707–8; Aaron Porter, H. C., son of Samuel, of Hadley, six months, 1708–9; Daniel Boardman, Yale, eight months, 1709–10; John James, native of England, H. C., honorary degree, six months, 1710–11; Elisha Williams, H. C., son of Rev. William, of Hatfield, eleven months, 1711–12; Thos. Berry, H. C., six months, 1712–13; Stephen Williams, H. C., son of Rev. John, of Deerfield, 1713–14; Ebenezer Gay, H. C., nine months, 1714–15; Nathaniel Mather, Yale, four months, 1715–16; "Mr. Chauncey's son," probably son of Rev. Isaac, 1716–18; Stephen Steel, Yale, 1718–19; Solomon Williams, H. C., son of Rev. William, of Hatfield, 1719–20; Hezekiah Kilburn, Yale, 1720–21; Daniel Dwight, Yale, son of Nathaniel, of Northampton, 1721–23; Benjamin Dickinson, H. C., son of Nathaniel, of Hatfield, lived in Hadley, 1723–24; Israel Chauncey, H. C., son of Rev. Isaac, 1724–25, burnt to death November, 1736; Josiah Pierce, H. C., a native of Woburn, taught from March, 1743–55, and from 1760–66; taught English branches, Latin, and Greek; was paid a salary of \$91, and had the use of 25 acres of meadow-land‡.

* Deacon Eleazar Porter relates that during the girlhood of his mother—Amy Colt—few, if any, females attended the town school, and that the only school she attended was held in the open air under a sycamore-tree, standing near the street, in the home-lot of Dr. Hopkins. This tree was cut down by Mr. Porter, about the year 1869. In the body of it many nails were found, covered by a growth of twelve inches' thickness. Upon these, doubtless, were hung the bonnets and other "toggery."

† As given by Mr. Judd.

‡ The yearly pay of the teachers until 1725 did not exceed £40, and prior to 1709 was payable in produce, at the usual prices. Board was paid from their small salaries at the rate of 4s. 8d. to 5s. per week.

The names of those who taught subsequent to the date last named, and prior to the incorporation of the academy in 1816, could not be obtained.

The old school in the street was probably the only one sustained within the town until after the Revolution, aside from such private schools as may have then existed, taught by "school-dames" and possibly by others. Jan. 7, 1788, £10 were appropriated "for schooling in those parts of the town which cannot be benefited by the school in the town street."

What was probably the second school-house erected in Hadley was built in accordance with the following: April 15, 1788, "voted to build a school-house 38 feet long, 19 feet wide, and 10 feet in height; to build a chimney at each end; to build it as near the present school-house as conveniently may be, in the discretion of the committee." £80 were appropriated for the building.

August 13th, it was determined that the old house, "after taking out the brick and stones," should be removed to the middle lane, east of the pound; and on September 12th decided that it should be sold. The new edifice was probably occupied, if not dedicated with a modern "flourish of trumpets," before Jan. 15, 1789, for on that day it was voted "that the schoolmaster be directed to divide his scholars into two classes, mixing the great and small ones, and direct each class to attend the school every other day alternately, and in case one of a family did not attend on his day the other might come in his stead."

The first school committee consisted of Mr. John Russell, Jr., Lieut. Samuel Smith, Aaron Cooke, Jr., Nathaniel Dickinson, Peter Tilton. The following were chosen as vacancies occurred: Philip Smith, 1680; Samuel Partrigg, 1682; Saml. Porter, 1685; Joseph Kellogg, 1686; Chileab Smith, 1687. Thomas Hovey, Samuel Porter, Esq., Sergt. Joseph Smith, Deacon John Smith, and Chileab Smith were the committee in 1720.

THE HOPKINS ACADEMY

was established Feb. 14, 1816. The following is a portion of the act of incorporation:

"Whereas, it appears by the petition of Seth Smith and others, the committee of the Donation School in the town of Hadley, that a fund heretofore given for the support of said school by the Hon. Edward Hopkins may be more conveniently and advantageously directed to the furtherance of the benevolent objects of the donor by establishing a body politic for the management of the same; therefore,

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That there be and hereby is established an academy in the town of Hadley, and county of Hampshire, upon the foundation of the Hopkins Donation School, to be known and called hereafter by the name of Hopkins Academy, and that Seth Smith, William Porter, William Dickinson, Jacob Smith, and Moses Porter, the committee of the Donation School aforesaid, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a body politic by the name of the Trustees of Hopkins Academy; and they and their successors shall be and continue a body politic by the same name forever."

Two additional trustees were chosen by the corporators June 4, 1817, and two others on the 6th. The four were Rev. Dan Huntington, Rev. John Woodbridge, Rev. Dr. Joseph Lyman, D.D., of Hatfield, and Isaac Bates, of Northampton. There were then nine trustees.‡

June 11, 1817, the board of trustees organized by choosing Dr. Joseph Lyman, President; Rev. Dan Huntington, Secretary; and Dr. William Porter, Treasurer.

An academy building, which was probably erected during 1816–17, was formally dedicated Dec. 9, 1817; on which occasion a sermon was preached by Rev. John Woodbridge from Deut. vi. 7: "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." This building was of brick; faced the south on Russell Street, about fifty rods east of West Street, occupying a portion of the old home-lot of Hadley's first pastor, Mr. Russell. The total cost of the structure, as reported Nov. 29,

‡ By act of June 9, 1821, the charter was amended, limiting the number of trustees to "not more than fifteen, nor less than five, at any time."

1817, was \$4954.90, a part of which was paid by subscriptions.* It stood with its length east and west, its roof sloping to the southward, and sustained a central bell-tower of modest proportions.

June 30, 1817, a code of by-laws was adopted, containing the following among other provisions:

"The instructors shall be persons of good moral character, of competent learning and abilities, firmly established in the faith of the Christian Religion, the doctrines and duties of which they shall inculcate as well by example as precept.

"Youth of both sexes who can read decently in a common English book without spelling, and write a joined hand, and are of good moral character, shall be entitled to admission. Males studying the Greek and Latin languages are exempt from tuition."

At the same date a prudential committee was appointed, consisting of Deacons Jacob Smith and William Dickinson, and Moses Porter, Esq.

Rev. Dan Huntington† and Miss S. Williston, of Easthampton, were the first instructors, appointed Nov. 29, 1817. The following as principals, so far as can be ascertained from the records, have succeeded Mr. Huntington. The dates of appointment are approximate: Worthington Smith, 1820; John A. Nash, May, 1826; George Nichols, November, 1827; Mr. — Russell, about November, 1830; Lewis Sabin, August, 1831; Mr. — Stearns, 1837 or 1838; Theodore L. Wright, probably January, 1840; Henry K. Edson, 1844; Marshall Henshaw, 1849; Lucius D. Chapin, February (?), 1851; Charles V. Spear, in 1851–52; Mr. — Buck, May, 1852; Reuben Benjamin, November, 1852, two years; Jesse R. Davenport, November, 1854, to May, 1867; Charles H. Chandler, 1867, two years; Herbert Cook, fall of 1869; George H. White, 1870 to 1873; W. G. Mitchell, 1873; W. W. Mitchell, 1874 to 1878; Edward Ayres, 1878, and now serving (March, 1879).

The office of president of the board of trustees has been filled by the following persons: Rev. Joseph Lyman, D.D., 1817–27; Rev. Nathan Perkins, Jr., 1828–34; Rev. John Brown, D.D., 1835–38; Rev. David L. Hunn, 1839–40; Rev. Joseph D. Condit, 1841; Rev. John Woodbridge, 1842–58; Rev. Warren H. Beaman, 1859–64; Rev. Rowland Ayres, 1865, who is still in office.

By the report of Dec. 4, 1878, the amount of the school-fund in the hands of the trustees was \$30,630.28, of which \$19,650 was in real estate, consisting chiefly of meadow-lands.

The academy building‡ was burned in 1860, but was not replaced. The town, after the introduction of the system of graded schools, erected in 1865 the present high-school building, in which the trustees of the Hopkins fund maintain an advanced or high-school department, the court having granted permission. The present building, a modern structure, stands at the southwest corner of Russell and Central Streets.

PRESENT SCHOOLS.

The town is divided into ten school districts, containing eleven school buildings, in which thirteen schools are conducted. These are distributed as follows: at Hadley village, one high school building, in which, besides the higher branches supported by the Hopkins fund, are taught one intermediate and one grammar-school; and two brick and two wooden structures, each of which contains a primary department; at North Hadley a large school-house, erected in 1863 or '64,

* By act of June 12, 1820, the State granted to the institution half a township of land in Maine, on condition that ten families should be settled thereon within five years. The cost of the building was in part paid from this source.

† Dec. 8, 1818, Mr. Huntington was continued at \$500 per annum, salary; Giles C. Kellogg, assistant, at \$20 per month, and board; Miss Sophia Mosely, assistant, at \$12 per month, and board.

‡ This building was three stories high, and by a recent local authority is thus further described: "The lower floor was divided by a spacious hall into two large rooms for the separate use of males and females, and the two departments were under the care of gentlemen and ladies respectively. The second floor contained four rooms for chemical experiments, recitations, etc. The third floor was a hall of the size of the building, a stage at one end, with the appurtenances for exhibitions. Here, also, were the examinations at the end of the term, and the weekly declamations, reading of compositions, etc."

containing a primary, an intermediate, and a grammar department; at Hockanum, Fort River, Hart's Brook, Plainville, and Russellville, buildings, one in each hamlet, each containing one primary or mixed school. The school-house at Russellville was burned during the winter of 1877–78, but is to be replaced. Those at Hockanum and Fort River are of brick, and the one at Plainville has two stories.

The number of children in the town between the ages of five and fifteen May 1, 1878, was 450; average attendance for the year 1878–79, about 370. Number of teachers, 13. Received for same school year from town, \$2750; State school fund, \$198.21. Total, \$2948.21. Expended for instruction, \$2602; janitors and fuel, \$248.88. Total, \$2850.88. School committee for 1878–79, Rev. Rowland Ayres, George Dickinson, C. E. Lamson. Present committee, Rev. Rowland Ayres, Rev. John W. Lane, George Dickinson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The circumstances attending the "planting" of the town of Hadley, and the plan of its organization and government, warrant the affirmation that the town itself practically constituted the first church, and that all the inhabitants were members thereof. All lived and moved under the fostering care and mysterious protection of the sanctuary, and died and were buried beneath the shadow of its altar in the wilderness. There must have been some formal gathering of members who constituted the church proper; and there were probably articles of faith and covenant subscribed, and a church policy instituted. Of these no record remains. The church organization was undoubtedly the second in the old county of Hampshire, and formed a year or more earlier than the church at Northampton, or about 1660.

Where to live and how to live were questions hardly separable in the minds of the grave worthies of ancient Hadley, who so soon after their arrival set about providing "a place of public worship."

The church records were burned in 1766, but those of the town disclose that on the 12th of December, 1661, the following action was taken:

"The town have ordered that they will build and erect a meeting-house, to be a place of public worship, whose figure is (in length and breadth) 45 feet in length, and 24 feet in breadth, with Leantors on both sides, which shall enlarge the whole to 36 in breadth.

"The town have ordered that the meeting-house abovesaid, when prepared, shall be situated and set up in the common street, betwixt Mr. Terry's house and Richard Montague's, in the most convenient place, as the committee chosen by the town shall determine.

"The town having ordered Mr. Russell, Mr. Goodwin, Goodman Lewis, Goodman Warner, Goodman Dickinson, Goodman Meekins, and Goodman Allis a committee for the aforesaid occasions."

For some reason, not much progress was made in building the edifice. It seems to have been framed in 1665, and completed Jan. 12, 1670.§ Seats were voted in 1668. The place chosen as a site, near the north end of the street, was possibly for the accommodation of the people west of the river. These experienced much difficulty in attending the services on the east side, and their application to be made a separate society, with a minister of their own, may have been the prime cause of the delay in building.

Those east of the river opposed the severance of the religious bonds, whereupon the "west inhabitants" appealed to the General Court, May 3, 1667, stating, among other things,—

"First, your petitioners, together with their families, within the bounds of Hadley town, upon the west side of the river, commonly called by the name of Connecticut river, where we for the most part have lived about 6 years, have attended on God's ordinances on the other side of the river, at the appointed seasons that we could or durst pass over the river, the passing being very difficult and dangerous, both in summer and winter, which thing hath proved, and is an oppressive burden for us to bear, which, if by any lawful means it may be avoided,

§ At this date the two deacons, the two elders, and Mr. Henry Clarke, were chosen to order the "seating" of the congregation. One hundred and twenty-eight adults paid each 3s. 3d. toward the cost of making the seats.

we should be glad and thankful to this honored court to ease us therein, conceiving it to be a palpable breach of the Sabbath; although it be a maxim in law: *nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa*, yet by the Word of God to us, it is evidently plain to be a breach of the Sabbath: Ex. xxxv. 2; Levit. xxiii. 3; yet many times we are forced to it, for we must come at the instant of time, be the season how it will. Sometimes we come in considerable numbers in rainy weather, and are forced to stay till we can empty our canoes, that are half full of water, and before we can get to the meeting-house* are wet to the skin. At other times, in winter seasons, we are forced to cut and work them out of the ice, till our shirts be wet upon our backs. At other times, the winds are high and waters rough, the current strong, and the waves ready to swallow us; our vessels tossed up and down so that our women and children do screech, and are so affrighted that they are made unfit for ordinances, and cannot hear so as to profit by them, by reason of their anguish of spirit; and when they return, some of them are more fit for their beds than for family duties and God's services, which they ought to attend.

"In brevity and verity, our difficulties and dangers that we undergo are to us extreme and intolerable; oftentimes some of us have fallen into the river through the ice, and had they not had better help than themselves, they had been drowned. Sometimes we have been obliged to carry others when they have broken in to the knees, as they have carried them out; and that none hitherto hath been lost, their lives are to be attributed to the care and mercy of God. . . . Further, when we do go over the river, we leave our relatives and estates lying on the outside of the Colony, joining to the wilderness, to be a prey to the heathen, when they see their opportunity."†

The meeting-house, as constructed, did not conform to the proportions named in the original vote, but was fashioned according as the new committee thought proper. Just what it was, in size and shape, is not known; but Mr. Judd says, "They appear to have rejected the leantos and to have made the upper part as wide as the lower. There was doubtless a turret, or place for a bell, rising from the centre of the roof, as in most early New England meeting-houses. Galleries on the north and south sides were voted Jan. 9, 1699, and a gallery, which must have been on one end, is referred to as partly built. This vote shows that the ends of the house were east and west, and that the pulpit was at one end, apparently at the west end. There is no reason to suppose that the length exceeded the breadth. Some seats had to be altered to make a 'more commodious passage up into the galleries.' The seats were probably long seats, like others of that age, holding five or six persons each. They were to be built 'with boards and rails.' "

The first bell was purchased in 1670. It was "brought up by Lieut. Smith and others," and cost £7 10s., in winter wheat, at 3s. per bushel. This bell was small; but in 1675 Henry Clarke bequeathed to the church 40s., besides 40s. formerly given for a bigger bell that may be heard generally by the inhabitants." It is conjectured that the bell-rope hung down in the centre of the church.‡

It was a common provision in the early churches that sticks should be "set up in the meeting-house" with fit persons by them, "to use them as occasion shall require, to keep the youth from disorder." Such were provided for this meeting-house in January, 1672.

Mr. John Russell, Jr., the first minister, was an Englishman by birth, and a graduate of Harvard in 1645. He began his ministry at Wethersfield, about the year 1649, and came with his devoted followers to Hadley in 1659 or 1660. He served his flock faithfully until his death, Dec. 10, 1692, in his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Russell, though helpful to others, received little from his people except his small, but sufficient, salary. Even the firewood,§ so bountifully supplied in some cases,

* This expression would indicate that the meeting-house was used as early as the date of the petition, May 3, 1667. Meetings had been held in a house hired for the purpose. Dec. 10, 1663, Mr. Goodwin and John Barnard were chosen to seat persons in it "in a more comely order," and it was also voted to hire the house another year.

† The east side answered, in April, 1668, in part, "The meeting-house was to be set where it is, for their sakes, to our great inconvenience." The west side replied, in May, "When the meeting-house was put where it is, we declared that it should be no engagement to us, and desired them to set it where they pleased."

‡ Dec. 21, 1676, the people voted "that the bell in the meeting-house shall be rung at nine o'clock at night, throughout the year, winter and summer."

§ The wood furnished by the parishioners of Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Amherst, ranged from 60 loads in 1742 to 100 good loads in 1751, and, twelve years later, to 120 ordinary loads.

was not furnished in his. He was hopeful, faithful, and brave, and entertained a noble scorn of all oppression. His chivalrous protection, through long and trying years, of the fugitive judges, Goffe and Whalley, has immortalized his name, and made the old home-lot where he resided, and the town itself, famous in history. The impress of his hand is seen in the records of the period, and these evince his activity and zeal in behalf of his country and his people. Mr. Russell was thrice married.||

After the death of Mr. Russell, the church was served for a portion of the years 1693 and 1694 by Mr. Samuel Moody, who was compensated by a grant of wheat, peas, and corn, valued at £85. He was followed by Mr. Simon Bradstreet, temporarily, in 1695. About July of that year, Mr. Isaac Chauncey began to preach in Hadley, and in October was invited to settle, the people offering the "home-lot of 10 acres, and buildings, that belonged to their former pastor, Mr. Russell, and 20 acres of meadow-land, to be to him and his heirs forever, and a salary of £70 for three years, in *provision-pay*, and after that £80 per year." He was subsequently allowed a supply of firewood. The conditions appear to have been at once accepted. He was ordained over the church Sept. 9, 1696. Some modifications were made in the amount of salary and manner of payment, and occasional extra amounts given "in consideration of the difficult circumstances in his family."¶

Mr. Chauncey was born Oct. 5, 1670, graduated at Harvard College in 1693, and died May 2, 1745. He was assisted in his duties as minister in the last six or seven years of his life. He was twice married: first, Sarah ———, who died in 1720; second, Abiel, widow of Rev. Joseph Metcalf, of Falmouth. He had ten children,—four sons and six daughters,—all by the first marriage. Four of the daughters married ministers.

Mr. Chauncey's incumbency was not marked by events of a stirring character, such as distinguished that of his predecessor, Mr. Russell, but rather by a pastoral peace and quiet, as down the vale of life, amid his flock, he

"Pursued the even tenor of his way."

The ministers who were called at times to aid Mr. Chauncey were Messrs. Edward Billings, Hobart Estabrook, Daniel Buckingham, Benjamin Dickinson, of Hadley, Noah Merrick, and John Woodbridge.

Chester Williams, of Pomfret, was ordained Jan. 21, 1741.** He had accepted a call to Hadley on Dec. 5, 1740, and had occupied the desk since the previous September. A precinct, meeting of Nov. 3, 1740, had offered as a settlement the "town home-lot of 10 acres, and £300 in money, and during Mr. Chauncey's life an annual salary of £140, and the use of the town land, or instead thereof £30, as he shall choose; and after Mr. Chauncey's decease, £180 in money,"

|| He married, first, Mary Talcott, June 28, 1649; second, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Newbury, of Windsor, Conn., who died Nov. 21, 1688, aged fifty-six; third, Phebe Gregson, who died Sept. 19, 1730. Says Dr. F. D. Huntington, "I take the liberty to say—here among neighbors—that I count it among my best ancestral honors to be descended, through my mother, from Mr. Russell's third wife, Phebe Gregson,—Phebe Whiting by her first marriage,—asking no other warrant for her goodness than that she was the chosen companion of two good divines; nor for her talents and those of her two predecessors as housewives, than the fact that on a salary ranging from £80 to £90 a year, paid mostly in produce, her husband, besides supporting his family, educating two sons, discharging all debts, providing for funeral charges and tombstones, and delivering to his wife, Phebe, about one hundred pounds sterling, which was more than she brought him, left to his children £830. The only items I could wish out of the inventory of the estate are three negroes,—a man, woman, and child."—*Bi-Centennial Address at Hadley*, June 8, 1859.

¶ Israel, a son of Mr. Chauncey, and a graduate of Harvard in 1724, became deranged, probably about 1729. He was burned, in a small building in which he was necessarily confined, some time in November, 1736. A contemporary account says, "He used frequently to cry 'fire,' in the night, and for this reason his cry now was not heeded till too late." In 1731 mention is made of "two indigent persons in Mr. Chauncey's family." Israel Chauncey had taught the grammar school in Hadley. Mr. Chauncey had slaves as family servants,—Arthur Prutt and his wife Joan.

** "At the ordination," says Mr. Judd, "106 pounds of beef, pork, and veal were provided for the dinner."

and the town land, or equivalent. A sufficiency of firewood was also voted.

Mr. Williams was a graduate of Yale College, in 1735, and remained in the ministry at Hadley until his death, Oct. 13, 1753, aged thirty-five. He left a wife, two sons, and three daughters. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Hon. Eleazer Porter, of Hadley, and sister of Col. Elisha Porter, of Revolutionary fame.*

The interval between the death of Mr. Williams and the settlement of his successor was filled, in part, by Mr. Josiah Pierce, Mr. — Mills, and Mr. Abel Newell.

Samuel Hopkins, the third minister, was ordained over this church Feb. 26, 1755, his father, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, and Rev. Stephen Williams officiating. He was allowed £200 as a settlement, a salary fixed at £60,—which it was ingeniously arranged should fluctuate with the market price of certain commodities,—the use of all the precinct land, and a supply of fuel.

Mr. Hopkins adapted himself to the situation by marrying the widow of his predecessor, and occupying her house. This house was burned in 1766, March 21, and another immediately erected over its ashes.† Mr. Hopkins—afterward Dr.—retained the relation of pastor to this people, and continued to preach until stricken with paralysis, in February, 1809. His death occurred March 8, 1811, in his eighty-second year.

Dr. Hopkins was not of the most rigid type of Calvinists; he had a fund of humor, and yet a becoming dignity which enforced respect, and was watchful against interloping sects.‡

After the death of his first wife, Feb. 15, 1774, he married, October, 1776, Margaret, daughter of Rev. Sampson Stoddard, of Chelmsford. Of his nine children—all by his first marriage—six were daughters, of whom four married ministers, one married Benjamin Colt, another, Moses Hubbard.

The fifth pastor, Rev. John Woodbridge, D.D., born Dec. 2, 1784, a native of Southampton, and a graduate of Williams College in 1804, was ordained as colleague of Dr. Hopkins June 20, 1810, and remained pastor of the church until Sept. 15, 1830, when he was dismissed to take charge of the Bowery Presbyterian Church in New York City. During Dr. Woodbridge's ministry the church enjoyed several revivals. The most remarkable occurred in 1816. It is still spoken of as "the great revival." During that year 187 persons were received into the church.

Rev. John D. Brown, the sixth pastor, was born in 1786, in Brooklyn, Conn., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809, and before coming to Hadley was settled first at Cazenovia, N. Y., and then over the Pine Street Church in Boston. He was installed over this church March 2, 1831, and retained the pastoral relation until his death, March 22, 1839.

Rev. Francis Danforth, the seventh pastor, was born in 1793, at Hillsborough, N. H., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1822. He was installed over this church Dec. 11, 1839, dismissed Feb. 2, 1842, and died at Clarence, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1844.

Rev. Benjamin Nicholas Martin, a graduate of Yale College in 1837, succeeded Mr. Danforth, as the eighth pastor.

* Mrs. Williams had received from her father, who was the "most wealthy man in Hadley" in that day, a considerable portion. Mr. Judd says that Mr. Williams rode a horse valued at £20, and that his wardrobe contained leather breeches and waistcoat, four wigs, silk stockings, silver shoe-, knee-, and stock-buckles, two gold rings, and a tobacco-box and a snuff-box; also a silver tankard, valued at £22, a cane with a gold ferule, and one with a white head. He left to his wife, in the language of his will, "my negro woman, Phillis, my cows and sheep."

† Aug. 10, 1768, Mr. Hopkins purchased the lot and buildings for £266 13s. 4d. Mrs. Hopkins previously had a right to the use of one-third. The town added half an acre in 1773. In 1814, John Hopkins, his son, sold this homestead to Rev. John Woodbridge for \$3100, reserving his shop on the southwest corner. This house, now—1879—112 years old, is occupied by Mr. Horace Richardson.

‡ The characteristics of Dr. Hopkins are clearly shown in Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," in a contribution by Rev. Parsons Cook, a native of Hadley, dated Oct. 29, 1854.

He was ordained at Hadley, Jan. 19, 1843, and dismissed June 9, 1847. His successor, Rev. Rowland Ayres, the present pastor, is a native of Granby, graduated at Amherst College in 1841, and was ordained Jan. 12, 1848.

The second meeting-house was erected during the long pastorate of Rev. Mr. Chauncey, in 1713, in the middle of the broad street, opposite the "town lot," where stands the venerable "Hopkins house," occupied by Horace Richardson. It stood ninety-five years, until near the close of the ministry of Dr. Hopkins.

From the several votes of the town it is apparent that this structure, which was 50 by 40 feet in size, had tower and belfry, was plastered, "both the walls and overhead," had twelve windows below and thirteen above, some or all of which were "joiner's windows,"—diamond-shaped panes, set in lead frames,—and was furnished with galleries. The ordinary-seats or benches, which it first contained, were slowly supplanted by the high-backed box-pews, between the years 1719 and 1783. The people generally were opposed, and rightfully, to making invidious distinctions within the church, and would not provide pews for the principal families alone. Men and women sat apart in the church as late as 1762. Husbands and wives, "whom God had joined together," were in his house "put asunder."

Whatever may have been the rule observed in allotting the seats, the "seaters" had a difficult task, and often new committees were chosen for "reseating the house."

The steeple,‡ above the belfry, was added after 1753. The belfry itself was round, "with eight pillars and some ornamental work."

Mr. Eleazer Porter built and gave to this church a handsome pulpit with a sounding-board,—the latter inscribed "M. R. H., 1739."

A horse-block was provided in 1762. The tower, at the north end, contained an entrance, and was built up from the ground, separately,—not within the body of the church. There were two other entrances,—central on the east side and south end.

The present house was erected in 1808, and removed to the position it now occupies, on the east side of Middle, south of Russel Street, in 1841.¶

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, NORTH HADLEY, was organized Oct. 26, 1831, with 24 members. Its house of worship, dedicated in 1834, is located between three and four miles from that of the First Church, to which its members had previously belonged. Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, D.D., of Salem,—then of Amherst College,—was instrumental in organizing the society, became the first supply, and preached in a hall fitted up for that purpose. He commenced his labors in April, 1830, and served three years. Rev. Philip Payson succeeded Dr. Worcester, and preached about three years. The first settled pastor, Rev. Ebenezer Brown, a native of Brimfield, and graduate of Yale College in 1813, was installed April 8, 1835, and remained until June, 1838. The succeeding two years Rev. David L. Hunn served as a supply, and May 10, 1840, Rev. Warren H. Beaman—a graduate of Amherst College in 1837—began to serve the society, but was not formally settled until Sept. 15, 1841. He was dismissed July 8, 1872. Rev. James M. Bell served from October, 1872, was installed May, 1873, and dismissed April 20, 1876. His suc-

‡ The cock, which still surmounts the steeple of the third meeting-house, is believed to have been put up when the spire of the second house was added, not long after 1753. . . . He was removed from the west to the middle street on the steeple in 1841." Zebulon Pratt, a slave of Oliver Warner's, climbed the steeple, sat on the "copper bird," and crowed. He was then 22 years old. Roguish fellows removed the gallinaceous vane in 1808, but were made to replace it.

¶ William Goodwin was the first ruling elder of the church, and had no successor, as appears by the records. Nathaniel Dickinson and Peter Tilton were the first deacons.

cessor, Rev. John W. Lane, the present pastor, was installed May 1, 1878, having supplied from the preceding November.

In 1854 a spire was added to the meeting-house, its pulpit remodeled, walls frescoed, and the building repainted. In 1866 an addition was made in the rear, to admit a pipe-organ and to accommodate the choir, behind the pulpit.

The present officers are Deacon Francis S. Russell and Deacon Baxter E. Bardwell, who is also clerk. The number of resident members is now (March, 1879) 124.

THE RUSSELL CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY*

was organized in 1841, with about 90 members, who withdrew from the First Church to constitute a new parish, upon the removal of their former church edifice from its previous position on West Street to its present location on Middle Street, and took its name from the first pastor of the original church, Mr. John Russell.

Rev. John Woodbridge, D.D., was installed as the first pastor, Feb. 16, 1842, and dismissed July 15, 1857. His successor, Rev. Franklin Tuxbury, was ordained over the church at the last-named date, and continued until Oct. 23, 1862. The present pastor, Rev. Edward S. Dwight, D.D., assumed the charge of the pastorate in June, 1864, and was installed in the following September. The present deacons of the church are Eleazer Porter and George Dickinson.

The church edifice of this society occupies a part of the front of the home-lot upon which Mr. Russell so long resided, and fronts west on West Street. It was erected in 1842.

CEMETERIES.

The burying-ground at Hadley, the oldest in the town, was reserved for the purpose in 1661, in the great meadow, and was in size $10\frac{1}{2}$ rods east and west by 20 rods north and south, and adjoined the west end of the home-lot of Edward Church† for 16 rods, and projected into the middle highway, from the north side thereof, 4 rods. A strip 6 or 7 rods wide was added to the east side in 1792, and another, 16 or 17 rods wide, in 1828. The grounds now contain a little more than 4 acres.

The first burial in this cemetery was that of an unnamed infant, son or daughter of Philip Smith, Jan. 22, 1661. The first adult buried was John Webster,—an ancestor of Noah Webster,—who died April 5th, in the same year. Tablets, erected in 1693, rest above the remains of Rev. John Russell and his wife Rebekah. Mr. Judd, who wrote in 1858, says, "There are only ten stones in the yard with dates earlier than 1720,—only ten when the town had been settled sixty years!"

The early monumental slabs were heavy and of rude workmanship, and all of sandstone.

In this old burying-ground, resting from the labors, the trials, the dangers, that beset them, many of the accomplished, many of

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

One of the honored sons of this venerable hamlet has said but recently‡ concerning this cherished spot, "Here are ancestral memorials, rekindling in us and our children the holy courage of those who have won incorruptible crowns. Scatter along those ridges the seeds of fragrant blossoms that shall breathe their perfume of benediction over the green sods. Twine there the delicate graces of the sweet-brier, the woodbine, the ivy, the clematis, and the rose. Multiply, by every avenue and pathway, the voiceless preachers of hope,—

"Floral apostles that, with dewy splendor,
Weep without woe and blush without a crime."

There are four other cemeteries in the town: one, at North Hadley, containing about an acre and a half of land, is

situated in the northern part of the village; one near the Sunderland line, at "Russellville;" one at "Plainville;" and one at Hockanum, in the extreme southern portion of the town, at the foot of Mount Holyoke.

HOTELS.

Richard Goodman kept the first house of public entertainment in Hadley, for which he received a license in 1667. In 1675, and perhaps earlier, Joseph Kellogg, ferryman, was permitted to entertain travelers. The bar or bottle was quite as essential an adjunct of inns and ordinaries two centuries ago as of hotels and taverns now, but was perhaps under a sharper surveillance.§ Other inn-keepers of that period were Hezekiah Dickinson, 1692-93; Joseph Smith, 1696; Luke Smith, 1700-1 and 1711-31; Westwood Cooke, 1704-7. Nathaniel White, near Mill River, at North Hadley, for some time kept a tavern, from a period anterior to 1770; probably the same which until a recent period was kept by Thaddeus Smith, who succeeded John Hibbard.

Inns have been kept also in the following places: on the west side of West Street, north end, on the lot occupied by the residence of D. S. Baker, by Solomon Cooke, and afterward by Esek Baker down to 1864. At the south end, on the "Goodman place," or "Ferry lot," an inn was probably kept many years. Stephen Goodman married a daughter of the third ferryman, James Kellogg, whose grandfather there "entertained travelers." Joanna Kellogg may have become a landlady. Nearly opposite, on the east side, on the lot occupied by Mrs. W. P. Warner, there was once an inn; another, on the same side, south of Russell Street; and three others at the north end, east side,—one on the river-bank, near where David Foley resides (1879), one on the corner south, now occupied by Thomas McGraff, and a third on the lot next south of the last named, where Thomas Reynolds resides.

Not many years since, an inn occupied the corner north of the Bay road, on the east side of Middle Street, where Mrs. George Allen now resides, and was kept successively by Maj. John Smith, Benjamin Smith, and Augustus Smith.

Zadock Lyman opened a public-house at Hockanum in 1746, which at his death, seven years afterward, was continued by his widow. The house stood a short distance north of the present cemetery, and was kept and known as the "Lyman House" until 1869.

Farther north, a short distance, an inn was established by Ebenezer Pomeroy, brother-in-law of Zadock Lyman. In front flaunted "the sign of the White Horse."

The only hotel in the town at the present time—March, 1879—is the "Elmwood House," a title apt as regards its situation among the beautiful elms of West Street, but which does not recall the memorable incidents of its previous history. Situated on the old home-lot of Mr. Russell, the first minister of Hadley, it still retains, despite the changes, some portions of the old house he occupied, and in which the judges were so long concealed.||

The Russell House, and 12 acres of land attached, were sold to the town of Hadley in 1694, by Rev. Samuel Russell, third son of the first owner. The town gave 10 acres and the buildings to Mr. Isaac Chauncey, the second minister, in 1696, as a settlement. Josiah Chauncey, the youngest of Mr. Chauncey's children, sold the property in November, 1749, to Samuel Gaylord, from whom it passed to his son, Samuel. Chester Gaylord, a son of the last named, succeeded to the west half of the property, including the dwelling, the kitchen part of

§ The quality of beer was defined by the law, and a penalty attached to the sale of any inferior article. The lawful beer of 1674 required four bushels of barley malt to each sixty-three gallons.

|| So suggestive is the situation of the present "Judges' Chamber," in which this history is written, that the occupant readily imagines that the white-haired fugitives—Goffe and Whalley—have but just retired to the "dark closet" behind him to escape the spying intrusion; but Edward Randolph, long ere this, has followed, perchance discovered, them.

* A portion of this account of the churches of Hadley is from the appendix to Mr. Judd's history.

† Now owned by Mr. J. S. Bell and the Richardson brothers.

‡ Dr. F. D. Huntington's Bi-Centennial address, June 8, 1859.

which his father had rebuilt previous to 1782, and the main part, on Russell Street, in 1795.* The house and 4 acres passed to the possession of George H. Gaylord, son of Chester, thence to Horace Cook, who sold to Edward Kingsley, the present owner, in the spring of 1878. The house, in Mr. Kingsley's hands, has been much enlarged and improved, and adapted to the purposes of a hotel.

MOUNT HOLYOKE AND THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This elevation of greenstone forms the division between Hadley and South Hadley, and yields from its summit extensive views of rare majesty and beauty. There were occasional visits to the summit by travelers during the last century, but the spot was not improved for the accommodation of sight-seers until 1821. A building was erected in June of that year, by individuals from Northampton and Hadley, and dedicated in an address delivered by Mr. E. H. Mills. The approach from the northwest side was made a short time afterward. Mr. John W. French built another house on the summit in 1851, and has since constructed a railway, by which ascents and descents are made with ease and safety. This house is partly in Hadley and partly in South Hadley.

TOWN POOR.

The town had few dependents upon its charity in the earlier years. William Webster and his wife Mary, the reputed witch, were given assistance, and lived in a house called the "town-house," in the middle highway, and east of the cemetery. Some of the poor were "boarded round;" one is named, a widow, who was "to go from Samuel Porter's, Sr., southward, and round the town." Thomas Elgarr, a soldier in the Indian war, was assisted; John Hillier (Hilliard?) was to be provided with "a small log house," in 1718. Ten years afterward £10 were appropriated for the poor. In 1793, 8 paupers were sold to Maj. John Smith for £11 each,—he receiving instead of paying the amount, however,—among whom was Rebekah (Crow) Noble, once fair and quite a belle in Hadley. She had been wooed and won; but, having dismissed her lover in a fit of jealousy, her after-life was embittered by regret and sorrow. She died in 1802, a pauper, at the age of ninety years.

The present poor-farm of 25 acres was purchased in 1867 for \$2000, and the buildings then standing have been improved at a cost of \$1200. There are but 9 inmates at the present time (March, 1879). Net cost of support of poor in poor-house, 1878-79, \$724.79; outside poor, \$779.12; total, \$1503.91.

MANUFACTURES.

Mills.—The first mill erected in the present town of Hadley was for the manufacture of lumber. It was situated on Mill River, or the stream ever after so called, and was put up by Thomas Meekins and Robert Boltwood in or near the year 1664. Until this time the inhabitants used riven boards,† or those made with pit-saws. The mill of Meekins & Boltwood was continued by them until 1674.

Grist-Mills.—No grist- or corn-mill was erected in Hadley, east of the river, until the year 1670. Thomas Meekins had put up a mill on Mill River, in what is now Hatfield, in 1661, and was, by vote, to have all the town patronage, "provided he make good meal." Thomas Wells and John Hubbard were employed by the east-side residents to carry grain to mill and return with the meal at regular times. This method of supplying *grists* ceased when the Hopkins school-mill was erected

in 1670. A lot near by was provided for the miller in October, 1671. The mill was guarded by a small garrison during the Indian war, and remained intact through the period of greatest uprising, but was burned by a roving band of redskins in September, 1677. The mill at Hatfield was then for a time resorted to, until the one on the east side was rebuilt by Robert Boltwood, a period of one or two years. The town, in a controversy with the trustees of the Hopkins grammar school,‡ twice obtained possession of the mill-property, but delivered it finally to the latter in 1687. Five years later it was damaged and destroyed by a flood and was again rebuilt, and was renewed in 1706 and in 1721.

John Clary was the miller in 1683. In November, 1687, Joseph Smith,§ a cooper, was engaged, and remained many years,—

"Tending the mill in its clattering round,
Till his hair was as white as the flour he ground."

None of these early mills seem to have been provided with facilities for bolting the products. The bolting or sifting was a domestic operation, and several small "bolting-mills" were owned by families in Hadley.¶ Some flour was barreled and sent to market down the river.

A grist-mill has been kept at or near the site occupied by the first mill most of the time since 1670; part, if not most, of the time in connection with a saw-mill. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were in operation on Fort River, near Hadley village, in 1771.

Other Manufactures.—For a time a carding-mill was attached to the grist-mill,—probably in 1775,—and was continued to near the beginning of the present century, and subsequently an establishment for drawing wire was conducted successively by Nathan Clark and Horace Lamb. Cattle and wool cards made there at one time by John Clark.

A mill privilege farther up the river, at Plainville, was improved at a later date for the manufacture of wagons and other wood-work.

The manufacture of brooms, which is now a principal industry in the town, is the joint product of her fertile soil and the no less fertile genius of her adopted son, Levi Dickinson, a native of Wethersfield, Conn. He planted the first broom-corn in Hadley in 1797, and the year following raised "the first half-acre cultivated for brooms in America." His brooms met with good sale, and in spite of ridicule he persisted in producing them, and gradually improved the processes for manufacture. His devotion did not appear so visionary to the people of Hadley when, in 1850, that town was credited in the census with the production of 769,700 brooms, valued at \$118,478, and 76,000 brushes, valued at \$5970.

Certain of his neighbors, scenting success from afar, began the culture of broom-corn about the first year of this century, among whom are mentioned William Shipman, Solomon Cook, Levi Gale, and a negro named Cato. The manufacture became of national importance before the death of Mr. Dickinson. He died in 1843, aged eighty-eight.

Present Manufactures.—There are at present within the town a grist,- saw,- and planing-mill, owned by Rodney Smith; a grist- and saw-mill, owned by George E. Smith; and a saw-mill, owned by Samuel Dickinson.

AGRICULTURE.

The first plowing in what is now the town of Hadley was done for the Indians by the settlers at Northampton in 1654, the year that town was settled.

Wheat grew readily with rich soil, and was raised in con-

* It was at the time of this rebuilding that the bones of Gen. Whalley were discovered.

† Riven or cloven boards, hence, clove-boards, cloboards, clabboards, clapboards. The town voted, Dec. 17, 1660, "that if any men fell any rift timber, and do not rive it out into bolts, pales, rails, clapboards, or shingles within six weeks, any inhabitant may fetch it away for his own use; and if any man fell any pine timber and cart it not away in three months, any man may make use of it."

‡ See account of the Hopkins school in this volume.

§ He received for his labor one-half the toll, the use of a house and land. His part of the toll for several years was but £13 per year. "He was the first permanent resident on Mill River."—*Vile Judd's Hist.*

¶ Richard Montague, a baker, had a mill valued at 60 shillings in 1680. "His widow sometimes bolted flour for others by the barrel."

siderable quantity before the eighteenth century, and much was shipped to Boston. The other cereals were also grown, with the exception of buckwheat, which seems to have been unknown or disregarded until after the Revolution. Beans and peas flourished from the beginning.

Indian corn was always an important crop, increasing in acreage and yield per acre as the manner of cultivating was improved and a just system of returns to the soil, by way of fertilizers, was begun and followed. In the earlier years but a small number of domestic animals was kept, and the nearest lots alone were fertilized. In 1855 the corn on 1142 acres was estimated at 37 bushels per acre,—nearly double the yield a century ago.

Potatoes were introduced about the middle of the last century,—probably from Pelham,—and are now a staple crop. The quantity has increased and the quality improved.

Flax, which entered so largely into the manufactures of the early days of Hadley, was grown extensively as a necessity. Hemp became a product in the later years, and for a time yielded handsome returns.

Large areas of the rich lowlands—some of which were periodically overflowed and received silt from the river—have been kept as meadow-lands. Many pieces have never been plowed, or but rarely. The yield of hay from these lands—of a quality more or less desirable—has been, and still is, large. Hay is now (1879) an important crop with Hadley farmers. Fruit has been produced in limited quantity, and, in later years, of fair quality. Few apple-trees were grown for a long time after the first settlement, and, until after the Revolution, were grown for making cider, which had begun to take the place of other things potable. Hadley is recorded as one of four towns whose cider product, in 1771, averaged more than four barrels to a house. Grafted fruit has been introduced since 1800.

Tobacco culture was commenced by the farmers of Hadley about the year 1840, and the encouraging success at first attained—financially—led to the displacement of other leading crops, whose production had become unprofitable or impossible in competition with the West. A local writer intimates that the moral aspects of this industry were counter to the sentiments of right and justice which actuated the faithful “planters” of Hadley, as though the fumes of the Indian weed had dulled and stupefied the once alert consciences of the inhabitants. However this may be, Hadley was not alone in feeling the reaction which in 1875 followed a high tide of seeming prosperity. She is yet rich in her meadows and uplands, and the farmers are already responding to the demand for a new and less exhaustive industry.

Hadley claims to antedate all other towns in the use of the revolving horse-rake. It was first used on the farm of the late Rev. D. Huntington. It is doubtless also true that the “first scythe made in America was made in Hadley by Benjamin Colt,” who also introduced the use of sleds. Improved breeds of cattle were introduced about 1839.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Highways.—After laying out the highways of the village proper in 1659–60 others were laid in the meadows near by, making the whole number, as recorded in 1665, eleven. A “passable cart-way” was ordered in 1667, extending over the Forty-Acre Meadow to Mill Brook. Before 1659 the settlers at Northampton had a road to Springfield by way of Hockanum, on the east side of the river. With this early connection was made by the people of Hadley. The original road, which was used nearly a century, was “below the steep part of the acclivity,” some distance above the present road. In 1664 roads “sufficient for travell with carts” were laid out on both sides of the river between Hadley and Windsor, Conn. The road on the east side crossed the Chicopee River at Chicopee Falls; but eight years later one was laid to cross

“at the islands, near Japhet Chapin’s,” now Chicopee Centre. Over the latter produce could be taken directly to the head of navigation, below Willimansett.

The earliest way or path to Boston was north of Fort River and called “Nashaway Path,” and was probably laid out in 1662. In 1674 the “Bay road” crossed that river near the south end of Spruce Hill, and in 1688 was changed to its present route, but would allow the passage of vehicles. Such a broad road was pronounced not feasible in 1692. The wide roads were constructed later.

Ferries.—A ferry was kept up between the south end of the wide street in Hadley and Northampton by Joseph Kellogg and his descendants for nearly one hundred years, or from 1661 to 1758. Mr. Kellogg built a house on the lot which had been reserved for ferry purposes, on the south side of the “south highway to the meadow.” He was to provide, by arrangement with the town in 1675, “a boat for horses and a canoe for persons, and receive for man and horse eight pence in wheat or other pay, or sixpence in money, for single persons threepence, or, when more than one, twopence each.” Night and storm-bound travelers were at the mercy of the ferryman, and were obliged to negotiate terms with him. The ferrymen were, successively, Joseph Kellogg, his son John Kellogg, and his grandson Joseph Kellogg, and, after 1758, Stephen Goodman, who married a daughter of James Kellogg. The ferry was named “Goodman’s Ferry,” from the last proprietor.

In 1692 and subsequently a similar ferry was operated between Hadley and Hatfield, from the north end of the street, whose first *Charon* was John Ingram, the second John Preston. A bridge connecting Hadley and Hatfield was burned many years ago, since which several ferries have been opened, but only one of these is now operated, viz., between North Hadley and Hatfield. One, operated from the north end of West Street, Hadley, and another, called “Hunter’s Ferry,” some distance above, were abandoned before 1855. A ferry is now run between Hockanum and Northampton.

*Bridges.**—A bridge was built over Fort River “for horses, oxen, and carts” in 1661, on the road to Springfield; and another, lower on the stream, in 1667; and a third, still farther down, in 1681. The cost of the last was £44 15s. 3d. The first bridge on the Bay road was one for carts, in 1675; was “near the south end of Spruce Hill, and much used by the troops in Philip’s war.”

A bridge was built over Mill River, “at the mill,” in 1684. In the absence of other means for crossing streams, trees were often felled to form foot-bridges.

The first bridge over the Connecticut at Hadley was authorized March 8, 1803, and connected that town with Hatfield. Lemuel Dickinson and seventy-four others were the incorporators. This bridge long since ceased to be maintained.†

The first bridge between Hadley and Northampton was constructed under an act passed March 2, 1803. The present iron bridge, erected in 1877, is the successor of a covered wooden structure, which was destroyed by a hurricane in June, 1877. At this casualty several persons were injured, and others miraculously escaped.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY AND WARS.

Several Indian forts were in Hadley. One of the most important was on Fort River, and “had the almost perpendicular bank, rising forty or fifty feet above Fort River, on the south and west sides, while the river flowed at the bottom of this bank on the west side. Lawrence’s Plain, a high, pleasant tract of land, extended easterly.” The site could be, within a few years, easily identified. Another fort was north of North

* The Connecticut bridges are described more at length elsewhere in this volume.

† It was a toll-bridge, as were all the early ones on the Connecticut River.

Hadley, on a ridge between the upper and lower School Meadows. This is supposed to have been the abode of Quonquont and his dusky followers. His deed to Mr. Pynchon, in 1658, mentions "the brook Wunnaquickset," which runs through the upper School Meadow, north and east of the fort. Many bones of Indians have been found in the vicinity, more than in any other place in Hadley. All the forts in Hadley east of the river were abandoned some years previous to the opening of hostilities with the whites in 1675.

The *Mohawks** made occasional predatory and warlike incursions from the westward, in which the inhabitants of the river-towns suffered considerably from the loss of hogs and cattle, which were allowed to roam the woods. Hadley shared in these losses in 1667. Other Indians were involved or under suspicion,—even the *Norwottucks*.

Philip's War.—After his many disasters and losses in battle and by defection, Philip moved with what forces he could muster upon the Hampshire towns late in the summer of 1675. It was supposed he had proceeded to the vicinity of Paquayag, now Athol, and troops under Capts. Lothrop, Beers, and Watts were sent up the river in pursuit. The latter returned to Hadley on or near August 22d, but proceeded soon after to Hartford. Capts. Lothrop and Beers entered Hadley with their troops on the 23d of August, or about that time.

The valley Indians had shown signs of disaffection toward the whites, and an effort to disarm them occasioned open warfare. The first conflict was about ten miles above Hatfield, at a place called "Sugar-Loaf Hill," where Capts. Lothrop and Beers were both engaged with about 100 of their troops from Hadley. Of the nine soldiers slain on that occasion, one was a resident of that town,—Azariah, son of Nathaniel Dickinson.

Deerfield was attacked September 1st by the united hostiles, *Norwottucks* and *Pocomtucks*, and 18 men slain at Squakheag—Northfield—on the following day. On the 3d, "this onset being unknown, Capt. Beers set forth from Hadley with about 36 men and some carts to fetch off the garrison at Squakheag, and, coming within three miles of the place the next morning, were set upon by a great number of Indians from the side of a swamp, where was a hot dispute for some time."† Capt. Beers and many of his men were slain, including William Markham, Jr., of Hadley, a teamster. A demonstration was made by the Indians against Deerfield on the 12th, but within a few days thereafter the savages had all disappeared. A body of troops, about 60 in number, arrived at Hadley under Capt. Mosley, September 14th, and others were then on their way. There were more or less soldiers in the town from the 23d of August, 1675, until the close of this, the first Indian war in the valley.

The *Nipmucks* and *Wampanoags* under Philip, it is probable, had not participated in any of the conflicts west of the Connecticut River up to September 14th. Mr. Judd, who apparently was guided by the statement of Rev. Increase Mather in 1676, says these Indians "first showed themselves upon the Connecticut River on the 1st day of September (1675), and made an attack upon Hadley."

The following is Mr. Mather's statement of the affair:

"On the first of September, one of the churches in Boston was seeking the face of God by fasting and prayer before him. Also, that very day, the church in Hadley was before the Lord in the same way, but were driven from the holy service they were attending by a most sudden and violent alarm, which routed them the whole day after."

On the 18th of September, Capt. Lothrop and "above 70

* Part of a band of *Mohawks*, who had visited Boston, in 1723, "with sham proposals of alliance against the eastern Indians," but whose real object seems to have been junketing and carousal at the public expense, were entertained by Mr. Luke Smith, of Hadley, who had a score therefor against the commonwealth.

† For detail of this conflict, and of others incidentally mentioned in the text, see chapters relating to the towns where they severally occurred.

‡ For further account of this "alarm," see "Tradition concerning Gen. Goffe," in another part of this work.

men"‡ were sent to Deerfield to convoy a train of wagons, loaded with grain, from that place to Hadley. The train and guard were surprised, and there resulted the battle of "Bloody Brook," or rather a massacre seldom equaled in the annals of savage warfare for systematic and appalling completeness. Seventy-one were slain, including Capt. Lothrop. Among the slaughtered teamsters was John Barnard, son of Francis Barnard, of Hadley.

The Indians, having caused the abandonment of Northfield and Deerfield, artfully dodged the other northern towns; then, being strengthened, they fell upon defenseless Springfield, which they burned and pillaged October 5th. News of the threatened assault reached Hadley in the night previous, whereupon Maj. Pynchon, then in the town, with Capts. Appleton and Sill, whose forces had been in Hadley but a few days, set out for the beleaguered village on the very morning of its calamity. It was then, if at all during the war, that Hadley was left entirely ungarrisoned and defenseless. The Rev. John Russell wrote on the sixth to the Governor—Leverett—and council, giving an account of the destruction of Springfield, and says: "Our town of Hadley is now like to drink next (if mercy prevent not) of this bitter cup; we are but 50 families, and now left solitary. We desire to repose our confidence in the eternal God, who is the refuge of his people, and to stand ready to do and suffer his will in all things. To his grace I commend you." The sturdy minister manifestly had a lurking faith in the "strongest battalions."§

Capt. Appleton, who had taken command of the troops, returned to Hadley October 12th, whence he made frequent excursions in quest of the Indians, but did not encounter them.

Hatfield was desperately attacked by a considerable body of Indians October 19th, but was relieved by troops from Hadley, under Capt. Appleton. In this affair, Freegrace Norton, a sergeant, was mortally wounded, and died in Hadley soon after, at the house of Lieut. Samuel Smith.

The continued efforts of the savages to destroy the settlements caused much uneasiness, and many of the inhabitants contemplated removal with their families to safer situations, but were prevented by a proclamation issued by Capt. Appleton on the 12th of November. Soon after the 19th of the same month most of the troops were withdrawn from the river-towns, a small garrison being left in each. The garrison at Hadley, under Capt. Jonathan Poole, consisted of 30 men. Hadley, like the other towns of the valley, was without artificial defenses; no palisades were erected until the following year.

The number of whites slain in the county of Hampshire up to this time, according to the return made by minister Russell, was 145.

The recent experience of the inhabitants admonished them to take steps for the better protection of their settlements. The principal defenses were called palisades, and consisted of stakes or pales set closely together, with about two feet of their length in the ground and eight above, forming a tight fence about each plantation. These pales were probably joined together in some effectual manner, to prevent their removal singly. Simple as were these structures, they afforded adequate protection against the Indians, who soon came to regard them as traps to be avoided.¶

‡ In Dr. Holland's history, the number given is eighty.

§ Mr. Russell concludes his report with the following exhortation from Joel: "Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly, gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders, gather the children and those that suck at the breast. Let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and altar, and let them say, Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to reproach, that the heathen shall rule over them. Wherefore should they say among the people, Where is their God? Then will the Lord be jealous for his land and pity his people."

¶ In Hubbard's history it is related that "although they did in the spring (1676) break through the palisades at Northampton, yet as soon as they began to be repulsed they saw themselves, like wolves in a pound, that they could not fly

Such a palisade was constructed at Hadley, concerning which the first town vote recorded bears date Feb. 11, 1676,* and is as follows:

"Voted and ordered by the towne that the whole fortification set up for the defence and security of the town on east and west side shall be sufficiently maintained and kept up, and that on the west side the streete to defend the meadow from spoile and damage, and to be subject to the inspection of the fence-viewers, and no man in any part of the fortification above said shall have or make any perticuler outlett for himselfe or cattell into the meadow or lotts, under the penaltie of five shillings, which shall be forthwith distrained by warrant from the selectmen for the town's use."

Provision was also made at the same meeting for clearing the passage to the corn-mill, and cutting all bushes on the home-lots which might harbor an enemy.

The Indians, if many remained in the vicinity during the winter of 1675-76, made few demonstrations, and none of magnitude, against the river-towns. Philip's *Wampanoags*—possibly, though not certainly, accompanied by Philip himself—had passed over to the country of the *Narragansetts* soon after the failure at Hatfield, and doubtless bore a prominent part in the bloody scenes which there signalized the winter's campaign. Driven finally from the eastern settlements, the several bands of hostile Indians concentrated near the Connecticut River, and again beset the towns upon its borders. A large portion of the *Narragansetts* had escaped at the destruction of their fort on the 19th of December, 1675, and joined the frontier foray.

Not to be caught napping, the inhabitants of Hadley were divided into several "squadrons" for watch-duty, and a fortification committee was appointed.

Capt. William Turner entered Hadley March 4, 1676, and was joined by a body of dragoons, under Maj. Thomas Savage,† on the 8th. On the 14th, Northampton was attacked by Indians, who came from the northward. The following portion of a letter from minister Russell, of Hadley, to Gov. Leverett, as quoted by Mr. Judd, portrays the feeling inspired by that occurrence:

"RIGHT WORSHIPFUL,—Although the Lord hath granted us an interval of quietness this winter, yet since the coming on of the spring the war here is renewed. On the 14th inst. the enemy, to the number of 2000‡ as judged, made a most sudden and violent irruption upon Northampton, broke their works in 3 places, and had in reason taken the whole town, had not Providence graciously so ordered it that Maj. Treat was come in with his men the evening before; yet they burnt five houses and five barns,—one without the fortification,—slew five persons, and wounded five. There are said to be found slain about a dozen of the enemy. Above Deerfield a few miles is the great place of their fishing, which must be expected to afford them their provisions for the year. We must look to feel their utmost rage. My desire is we may be willing to do or suffer, to live or die, remain in or be driven out from our habitations, as the Lord our God would have us. Capt. Poole, who hath been left here for the government of the soldiers, doth earnestly entreat for liberty to repair to his own very much suffering family, at least for a while. With prayers to the God of all blessing to guide and strengthen and carry you through this day of temptation, I am, Sr, yr worp's most obliged serv't,

—JOHN RUSSELL.

"HADLEY, March 16, 1675-6."

In the latter days of March much excitement was engendered among the settlers by a proposition or *quasi* order, emanating from the Massachusetts council, that all the plantations

away at their pleasure, so as they never adventured to break through afterward upon any of the towns so secured."

The Hadley palisade was placed some distance in the rear of the buildings, on both sides of the street, and extended across the street at each end, inclosing a space nearly a mile long and about forty rods in width. Gates were made where the palisade crossed each of the lateral highways, and at the ends of the principal street, through which alone ingress and egress were permitted. It was ordered by the town that all bushes which might afford a lurking-place for the enemy should be cleared away in the vicinity of the fortification.

* Dr. Holland says, in regard to the palisades, "After the completion of these works the troops at Hadley were called off to Connecticut and the East, a sufficient number being left to garrison the several towns." (Hist. of West. Mass., Vol. I. p. 109.) The fortification was not completed when the vote was taken, Feb. 11, 1676. The troops withdrew in November previous.

† Capt. Turner proceeded to Northampton. There were then left in Hadley one Connecticut company, under Capt. Whipple, and two Massachusetts companies, under Capt. Gillam,—all under Maj. Savage.

‡ Mr. Judd exclaims at the extravagant figures: "2000 Indian warriors! Strange delusion! There may have been 300 or 400."

except Springfield and Hadley should be abandoned, and their inhabitants gathered into these two towns for purposes of defense. The council claimed that "to remain in such a scattered state is to expose lives and estates to the merciless cruelty of the enemy." The appeal was futile; the faith and courage which planted, if they had before wavered, now arose firmly to maintain the several towns in their integrity.

The later events of this war now hurried on. About the 1st of April a number of the residents of Hadley proceeded to Hockanum, with a guard of soldiers, to work in the fields. They were assailed from an ambush by a party of Indians, who killed Deacon Richard Goodman and two of the soldiers, and captured a third soldier, named Thomas Reed.§ Those killed and captured seem to have gone apart from the others.

Near the time of this incident—on the 1st of April—most of the troops left Hadley, under Maj. Savage, who allowed 151 soldiers to remain in charge of Capt. Turner. Of these 51 were stationed at Hadley, 46 at Northampton, 45 at Hatfield, and 9 at Springfield. Some of Capt. Appleton's troops left the preceding November yet remained. These soldiers were allowed to remain, doubtless, upon condition that the towns should support them, the offer of Northampton, "to diet them freely and pay their wages," having been accepted by the council.

The Indians, having been emboldened by the cessation of active campaigning against them, and by the withdrawal of troops, again occupied the planting-grounds at Deerfield. Mr. Russell wrote to the council, May 15th, concerning this, and gave other information as coming from Thomas Reed, who had effected his escape, and adds:

"He saith further, that they dwell at the falls, on both sides of the river,—are a considerable number, yet most of them old men and old women. He cannot judge that there are, on both sides of the river, above 60 or 70 fighting-men. They are secure and scornful, boasting of great things they have done and will do. . . . This being the state of things, we think the Lord calls us to make some trial what may be done against them suddenly, without further delay, and therefore the concurring resolution of men here seems to be to go out against them to-morrow night, so as to be with them, the Lord assisting, before break of day. We need guidance and help from heaven."

He says, in postscript, sagely:

"Altho' this man speaks of their number as he judgeth, yet they may be many more, for we perceive their number varies, and they are going and coming, so that there is no trust to his guess."

The proposed expedition against the Indians was undertaken on the evening of the 18th of May|| by a body of about 160 mounted men, from the several towns, under Capt. Turner. The resulting fight the following day, at what is now known as Turner's Falls, with its triumphant beginning and, in some respects, calamitous ending, is described elsewhere in this volume. Capt. Turner was shot while crossing Green River upon the return march, and 38 soldiers were slain, all except one after leaving the falls.

The following residents of Hadley were in the "Falls fight": Sergts. Joseph Kellogg and John Dickinson, Samuel Boltwood, Noah Coleman, Nehemiah Dickinson, Isaac Harrison, John Ingram, John Smith, Joseph Selden, Joseph Warriner, Thomas Wells, Jr., Jonathan Wells,¶ David Hoyt, Samuel

§ Mrs. Rowlandson, the wife of the minister at Lancaster, who was captured at that place on the 10th of February, 1676, and who, at the time of the affair at Hockanum, was with the Indians above Northfield, says, in her published account, "About this time the Indians came yelping from Hadley, having there killed three Englishmen, and brought one captive, Thomas Reed. They all gathered about the poor man, asking him many questions."

|| Not the 17th, as often erroneously stated. The records of Northampton and Hatfield, as well as the narratives of Hope Atherton and Jonathan Wells, show that the conflict was on the 19th of May.

¶ Jonathan Wells, according to Dr. Holland, was a resident of Hatfield; according to Mr. Judd, a resident of Hadley, and subsequently of Deerfield. Mr. Wells was crippled in the fight by a shot which fractured his thigh, and, keeping his saddle, accompanied as best he could the retreating parties of soldiers. He became bewildered in the woods, while in the company of one Jones, also wounded, and finally fell exhausted from his horse. Using his gun for a support, he pursued his painful journey, unfortunately in the wrong direction, but

Crow, Peter Montague, and Eliezer Hawks; also Nathaniel Sutcliffe, who had lived in Deerfield. John Preston, who had enlisted under Capt. Turner, was also from Hadley, or afterward settled there. Harrison and Sutcliffe were slain, and John Dickinson and Samuel Crow probably.

The descendants of 68 Hampshire men who participated in this battle were awarded, in 1736, as many shares of land in Falltown, now Bernardston; and fifteen of the shares fell to representatives of the volunteers from Hadley.

Notwithstanding the loss of a large number of their warriors in the fight of May 19th, the Indians soon took the offensive, and on the eleventh day thereafter appeared at Hatfield, where they fired several houses and barns "without the fortification," and did other damage. "Twenty-five active and resolute men," wrote Mr. Mather, "went from Hadley to relieve their distressed brethren. The Indians shot at them ere they could get out of the boat, and wounded one of them." One of the twenty-five was slain,—“a precious young man, whose name was Smith,* that place (Hadley) having lost many in losing that one man.”

The forces in Hadley were augmented by the arrival there, on the 8th of June, of Maj. John Talcott, in command of 250 mounted men and 200 friendly Indians. A part of these forces proceeded to Northampton. The advent of these mounted men and Indians, according to Mr. Judd, created a profound sensation in Hadley. He says:

“The Indians were *Peguals, Mohicans, Nianticks*, Indians from Hartford County, and some from Fairfield. They formed a motley assemblage: their dress and arms were various, and their decorations diversified and fantastic. A collection of 200 friendly Indian warriors was a sight which the inhabitants of these towns never saw before.”

Capt. Swain, after the death of Capt. Turner, was sent to take the command in Hadley. Maj. Talcott made his headquarters at Northampton.

At this period the towns—especially Northampton and Hadley—possessed ample means of defense. Both towns had palisades, and were strongly garrisoned not only, but contained surplus troops, intended for an active campaign against the enemy.

The Indians were probably unaware of the real state of affairs, and on the 12th of June appeared at Hadley and made an attack upon the town. A contemporaneous writer, Rev. Increase Mather, gives the following graphic account:

“June 12th the enemy assaulted Hadley. In the morning, sun an hour high, three soldiers, going out of the town without their arms, were dissuaded therefrom by a sergeant who stood at the gate, but they, alleging that they intended not to go far, were suffered to pass; within awhile the sergeant apprehended that he heard some men running, and looking over the fortification he saw twenty Indians pursuing those three men, who were so terrified that they could not cry out,—two of them were at last killed, and the other so mortally wounded that he lived not above two or three days,—wherefore the sergeant gave the alarm. God, in great mercy to these western plantations, had so ordered by his providence that the Connecticut army was come thither before this onset from the enemy. Besides English, there were near upon two hundred Indians in Hadley, who came to fight with and for the English against the common enemy, who was quickly driven off at the south end of the town. Whilst our men were pursuing of them here, on a sudden a great swarm of Indians issued out of the bushes and made their main assault at the north end of the town; they fired a barn which was without the fortification, and went into a house where the inhabitants discharged a great gun upon them, whereupon about fifty Indians were seen running out of the house in great haste, being terribly frightened by the report and slaughter made amongst them by the great gun. Ours followed the enemy (whom they judged to be about five hundred, and, by Indian report since, it seems they were seven hundred) near upon two miles, and would fain have pursued them further, but they had no orders so to do. But few of ours lost their

was admonished in a sleep which came upon him of his error, and changed his course. His after-experience, fraught with hair-breadth escapes, would form alone an interesting chapter.—*Vide Dr. Holland's West. Mass., Vol. I, p. 124.*

* “John Smith, of Hadley, so highly praised by Mather, was in the Falls fight a few days before. He was a son of Lieut. Samuel Smith, and an ancestor of the Hatfield Smiths. The late Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, the most wealthy man in Hampshire, was one of his descendants.”—Mr. Judd's Hist., p. 176, note.

† Mr. Judd, commenting upon some points of this letter, says, “It is not known when and where Hadley obtained this ‘great gun,’ which was only a small cannon,” and respecting the number of Indians, “There were not at that time seven hundred hostile Indian warriors in Massachusetts.”

lives in this skirmish, nor is it yet known how many the enemy lost in this fight. The English could find but three dead Indians, yet some of them who have been informed by Indians, that while the Indian men were thus fighting against Hadley the *Mohawks* came upon their headquarters and smote their women and children with a great slaughter, and then returned with much plunder.”

According to this account, the struggle appears to have been entirely outside the palisades. It will be remembered that a number of houses at the north end were not inclosed by the fortification. These were probably the ones to receive the assault. Says Mr. Judd:

“The object of the Indians seems to have been to plunder and destroy without the fortification, as at Hatfield. It may be conjectured that a part of them designed to cut off those that went down to work in Fort and Hockanum meadows in the morning. There may have been 250 Indians engaged in this enterprise. They were our river Indians and other *Nipmucks*, with some *Narragansetts*.”

With the exception of an attack on Hatfield and Deerfield, on the 19th of September in the succeeding year, 1677, when several of the inhabitants of those towns were killed and others taken prisoners, and that of the burning of the Hadley grist-mill, situated on Mill River, in the ensuing October, no further events of moment occurred in these northern towns during this war. Nearly all the troops were withdrawn from Hadley by the end of June, 1676, only a small garrison, under Capt. Swain, remaining. These also left before September.

The cultivation of the outlying lands during the war was attended with danger, and those most remote from the defenses were not tilled in 1676.

The following vote of the town, in July of that year, sufficiently illustrates the situation. Swords, if not then plow-shares, at least accompanied the implements of husbandry:

“Ordered, that during the time of cutting and inning of corn and grass in Hockanum and Fort Meadow, there shall be not less than the whole number of garrison soldiers, and two out of each squadron, or eight inhabitants, left to secure the town as a garrison every day, the ordering of the garrison aforesaid to be under the inspection of the captain of the garrison soldiers and Lieut. Smith. Ordered, that no less than forty nor more than fifty men presume to go to labor in Hockanum or Fort Meadow, as to harvest-work; and this number they shall dispose of in the best manner for their security and safety; and on those days when such a part are working, either in Hockanum or Fort Meadow, no person shall then be working in the Great Meadow, but the rest are to abide in the town as a security, under a penalty of three shillings. To-morrow, July 19th, shall be the day for going to Hockanum, the 20th into the Great Meadow, the 21st into Hockanum, and so the week following.”

During the winter of 1675–76, and until the following May, the northern towns paid their own soldiers who were engaged in garrison duty, and their maintenance was no light burden.‡ Rev. Mr. Russell entertained the chief officers at his own house, and, after two petitions in his behalf,—one of which was signed by his wife, Rebecca Russell,—was partly, if not wholly, reimbursed for his outlay, amounting to £78 13s. 8d. The keeping of these officers “called for provisions answerable, and was of the best to be had;” and, say the petitioners, he had “to draw divers barrels of beer, and much wine and fruit suitable to the company; and had no more credit for such company by the week or meal than other men for ordinary entertainment,” and caused “great cumber, trouble, and burden upon his wife.”

It is reasonable to suppose that the judges, Whalley and Goffe, who had so long been harbored by Mr. Russell, were not among the number of his guests at this period.¶

TRADITION CONCERNING GENERAL GOFFE, THE “HADLEY ANGEL.”

Local traditions concerning alleged local events, whether or not sustained by known facts of history, are believed to

‡ Wheat is meant.

§ “Samuel Porter took care of most of the wounded soldiers at Hadley, and laid out much for their provision and comfort. So says the record of the General Court, September, 1676. There was due him, for what he had expended on the country's account, about £200. Richard Montague baked for the soldiers, and Timothy Nash repaired their arms.”—Mr. Judd's Hist., p. 192.

¶ Mr. Judd says the judges “were undoubtedly at Peter Tilton's and Lieut. Samuel Smith's during the war. They could not have been concealed at Mr. Russell's.”

have some occasion for their origin outside the mere imaginings of men, and are entitled to a place in the annals of the historian. Such a tradition, claiming that, on a given occasion when Hadley was beset by the savages, a mysterious stranger appeared, took a prominent part in the defense of the town, and suddenly disappeared, and that the people believed an angel had been sent for their deliverance, in the person of that stranger, has been variously narrated by writers of New England history.

It was nearly one hundred years after the affair that it is supposed gave rise to this tradition before the name of Gen. Goffe was connected with it in any published document. To this phase of the story special interest attaches.

Referring to the preceding pages, it will be observed that Rev. Increase Mather says of the affair at Hadley, on Sept. 1, 1775, the people "were driven from the holy service they were attending by a violent *alarm*, which routed them the whole day after."

Gov. Hutchinson, in his "History of Massachusetts," published in 1764, gives the following, in a note, and says it is an anecdote handed down in Gov. Leverett's family:

"The town of Hadley was alarmed by the Indians in 1675,* in the time of public worship, and the people were in the utmost confusion. Suddenly a grave, elderly person appeared in the midst of them. In his mien and dress he differed from the rest of the people. He not only encouraged them to defend themselves, but put himself at their head, rallied, instructed, and led them on to encounter the enemy, who by this means were repulsed. As suddenly the deliverer of Hadley disappeared. The people were left in consternation, utterly unable to account for this strange phenomenon. It is not probable that they were ever able to explain it. If Goffe had been then discovered, it must have come to the knowledge of those persons who declare by their letters that they never knew what became of him."

Next in order is the version of the angel story as related by President Stiles in his "History of the Three Judges," published in 1794:

"Though told with some variation in different parts of New England, the true story of the angel is this: That pious congregation were observing a fast at Hadley, on occasion of the war, and being at public worship in the meeting-house there, on a fast-day, Sept. 1, 1675, were suddenly surrounded and surprised by a body of Indians.† It was the usage in the frontier towns, and even at New Haven, in those Indian wars, for a select number of the congregation to go armed to public worship. It was so at Hadley at this time. The people immediately took to their arms, but were thrown into great consternation and confusion. Had Hadley been taken, the discovery of the judges had been inevitable. Suddenly, and in the midst of the people, there appeared a man of a very venerable aspect, and different from the inhabitants in his apparel, who took the command, arranged and ordered them in the best military manner, and under his direction they repelled and routed the Indians, and the town was saved. He immediately vanished, and the inhabitants could not account for the phenomenon but by considering that person as an angel sent of God upon that special occasion for their deliverance, and for some time after said and believed that they had been delivered and saved by an angel. Nor did they know or conceive otherwise till fifteen or twenty years after, when it at length became known at Hadley that the two judges had been secreted there, which, probably, they did not know till after Mr. Russell's death, in 1692. This story, however, of the angel at Hadley, was before this universally diffused through New England by means of the memorable Indian war of 1675. The mystery was unriddled after the Revolution,‡ when it became not so very dangerous to have it known that the judges had received an asylum here, and that Goffe was actually in Hadley at that time. The angel was certainly Gen. Goffe, for Whalley was superannuated in 1675."

By the pens of later writers the story has been considerably amplified and embellished, attaining its maximum of romantic detail in "Palfrey's History of New England," 1865. An interesting modification is introduced by John Farmer, secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, who spices his sketch with the statement that Gen. Goffe, who saw the enemy approaching the meeting-house, "knowing the peril of

the congregation, felt constrained to give them notice, although it might lead to the discovery of his character and his place of concealment. He went in haste to the house of God, apprised the assembly that the enemy were near, and that preparation must immediately be made for defense."

Other accounts of this transaction have been given by the following: Gen. Epaphras Hoyt, of Deerfield, 1824, in "Antiquarian Researches;" Holmes, in "Annals of America;" Dr. J. G. Holland, in "History of Western Massachusetts," 1855; Rev. Dr. Huntington, in his address at Hadley's Bi-Centennial Celebration, June 8, 1859; Sylvester Judd, in "History of Hadley," published in 1863. Two of these, Gen. Hoyt and Dr. Holland, connect the tradition with the attack on Hadley by the Indians, June 12, 1676, thus differing from other writers.

He would seem a bold innovator indeed who, after the lapse of more than two centuries, ventured to question the verity of any alleged fact of history which had met with such nearly universal acceptance, and been sustained by so formidable an array of historians. So bold a writer has come forth, in the person of Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, who, in May, 1874, in a paper read before the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, entered upon a sharp analysis of the original and succeeding accounts, as noted above, and ventured the opinion that not only was the asserted defense by Goffe a myth, but that there was no attack on Hadley Sept. 1, 1675.

Mr. Sheldon says, in substance, respecting the attack, that it has no verification in contemporaneous history; that Hutchinson, notwithstanding his possession of Goffe's diary,‡ gives the story as an "anecdote handed down in Gov. Leverett's family;" and that all the later accounts are traceable to a common source,—the "alarm" as recorded by Mather. Respecting the account given by Hadley's able historian, Mr. Sheldon says:

"Sylvester Judd, the most noted antiquary of the Connecticut Valley, writing one hundred years later than Hutchinson, criticises sharply the account by Stiles, thinks Hoyt mistook the date of the occurrence, and says: 'The attack was undoubtedly upon the outskirts of the town, probably at the north end. The approach of the Indians may have been observed by Goffe from his chamber, which had a window toward the east. There is no reason to believe there was a large body of Indians, but the people, being unaccustomed to war, needed Goffe to arrange and order them. The Indians appear to have fled after a short skirmish.' Thus the proportions of the story are reduced by Judd. The meeting-house was not surrounded, the attack was at the north end of the town, and there was but a slight skirmish, after all!" Mr. Sheldon concludes that the alarm of September proceeded from an attack on Deerfield, which occurred on that day; that in the real attack, June 12, 1676, there was no need of angelic interposition, as Hadley was then provided with ample means of defense; and that "Gen. Goffe knew that Hadley was in no danger of capture, and that there was no occasion for leaving his hiding-place, thereby exposing himself, his companion in exile, and his generous protectors to certain destruction."

Mr. Sheldon also notes the absence of any "anecdote" or tradition in the families of those who were present and eyewitnesses of the events of the time.

This view of the subject would appear to be strengthened by the fact that the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, in his communication to Mr. Mather, Sept. 15, 1676, given minute detail of the events which occurred in the valley, inclusive of those at Hadley, from August 24th preceding to the date of his letter, yet mentions no attack upon that town. The claim by Mr. Judd respecting the affair of September 1st—that Mather dare not publish more in 1676, and that Hubbard, who "did not mention the fight," was silent for prudential reasons—is somewhat gratuitous in the light of Mr. Mather's unreserved account of the assault of June 12th; for history seems equally divided as to the date of the angel's advent. Goffe's exposure at either time was equally dangerous. Moreover, Mr. Judd overlooked the fact that the "window toward the east," at Mr. Russell's, could not aid the judges' vision while residing at the house of Mr. Tilton or Lieut. Smith. Mr. Judd himself had said that during the war the judges "could not have

* Governor Hutchinson gives the precise date as Sept. 1, 1675.

† Mr. Judd says, "President Stiles errs in supposing the meeting-house was surrounded by Indians."

‡ Revolution in England.

§ *See* chapter on the "Regicides."

been concealed at Mr. Russell's." It is noticeable that none of the accounts respecting the "fight" of September 1st mention the firing of a single gun, or the wounding or killing of any soldiers or savages. There is a masterly marching to and fro, but no slaughter.

Granting the exigence, either on September 1st or June 12th,* it might readily be admitted that Goffe—brave, determined, and noble—would have become the angel of Hadley, as he was its most noted guest save one. Such a crisis would be a reasonable basis for the tradition, but the latter may not be used to prove the existence of the former. May not the absorbing legend be referable to some other origin?

King William's War.—The French-and-Indian or King William's war, 1688 to 1698, did not materially affect the inhabitants of Hadley. They had repaired their fortifications, and were not molested by the marauding bands of Indians.† These again caused the abandonment of Northfield in the spring of 1690, when Hadley became once more the frontier town on the east side of the Connecticut. While themselves exempt from assault, the good people of Hadley did not withhold the helping hand from their suffering neighbors at Northfield, Deerfield, Hatfield, and Brookfield. John Lawrence, of Brookfield, after the serious affair at that place, July 27, 1693, in which several were killed and others, including his brother Thomas and the wife of Joseph Mason, taken captive, hastened to Springfield for assistance. A company, in which were Hadley men, at once set out in pursuit of the Indians, and succeeded in rescuing the prisoners. They also "brought away 9 guns, 20 hatchets, 4 cutlasses, 16 or 18 horns of powder, and 2 barks full of powder, neatly covered." John Lawrence had previously resided in Hadley, and from him "Lawrence's Bridge" and "Lawrence's Plain" were named.

Queen Anne's War, 1703 to 1713, is memorable for the attack on the unhappy village of Deerfield, on the 29th of February, 1704, by a large body of French and Indians under Maj. Hertel de Rouville. The town was nearly destroyed. Fire and sword and tomahawk achieved a melancholy success. The news quickly spread, and a force was rallied for the pursuit, resulting in a sharp skirmish at a place called Petty's Plain. Fourteen residents of Hadley were in this fight, as follows: Sergt. Saml. Boltwood and his son Robert,‡ Jonathan Ingram and Nathaniel Warner, Jr., all killed; Samuel Boltwood, Jr., wounded in the arm; Benj. Church, wounded in the foot; John Montague, Jr., Ebenezer Selden, Nathaniel White, Jr., Thomas Hovey, Joseph Smith, Jr., Samuel Crowfoot, John Marsh. Besides these were Thomas Selden, who was slain in the town, and Joseph Eastman, who was made prisoner, both of Hadley.

After this calamity a strong force was sent to the river-towns, including Hadley, provided with snow-shoes for a winter campaign.

The Northern Campaigns were strongly supported by the people of Hampshire, 1754 to 1760, and the town of Hadley furnished many soldiers during their continuance.

In the Crown Point expedition of 1755, among the officers under Col. Ephraim Williams, was Capt. Moses Porter,§ of

Hadley, great-grandson of Samuel Porter, a first settler. On the 8th of September, when the English army, under Gen. Johnson, had reached Lake George, that officer, wishing to intercept the French and Indians, who had threatened Fort Edward, despatched Col. Williams, with 1000 men and 200 *Mohawk* Indians, for the purpose. Instead of attacking the fort, the forces of Dieskau had marched on to meet the English, under Johnson, and were but a few miles distant. Col. Williams' movement had been discovered, and an ambuscade prepared, into which he unwittingly marched his troops. In the bloody conflict that ensued the English loss was severe, and among those who fell were Capt. Porter, Ensign Wait, and Henry Bartlett, of Hadley.

The following were in the service from Hadley, at or near the times indicated: Capt. Moses Porter, 1755, slain September 8th; Ensign Joshua Ballard, 1755, lieutenant, 1759; privates, 1755, John Clark and William Clark,—sons of John, Sr.,—Hezekiah Hubbard, Eliakim Smith, Benjamin Knights, Joseph Alexander, Henry Bartlett, slain, Nathaniel Church, Jr., John Eastman; 1756, William White, Elisha Smith, Joseph Wright, Jabez Cook, John Clark, Sr., Azariah Selden, Samuel McNeill, Josiah Smith; 1757, John White, Jr., Matthias Kelsey, John Brooks; 1758, Aaron Cook, John Bartlett, died, David Crosby, died, Edmund Hubbard, Ebenezer Stearnes, died, Daniel White, Stephen Coats, Timothy Nash, Thomas Selden; 1759, Robert Emmons, James Meacham, Samuel Catlin, Jr., John Mills, Samuel Cook, Caleb Lyman, Benjamin Smith (2d), Elisha Smith (2d), Timothy Church, Richard Church, Jr.; 1760, Cotton Gaylord, Oliver Bartlett, Nathaniel Fox, Warham Smith, Jonathan Jones, died, Oliver Thomas; 1761, Ephraim Wheeler, Aaron Cleveland; 1762, William Farrand.

The alarm occasioned by the massacre at Fort William Henry, in August, 1757, and by other causes, aroused the militia of the colony, and among those who marched forth from Hadley, to do service to the westward, were Capt. Moses Marsh, Ensign Eleazer Porter, Sergts. Elisha Cook, Jonathan Cook, and Josiah Dickinson, one corporal, and thirty-eight privates. They were out twelve days.

MILITIA.

The militia of Hadley were organized about the year 1661. In May of that year steps were taken to secure a drum and a stand of colors, and for holding a "training on the 16th inst." The officers of the train-band, in 1663, were Samuel Smith, Lieutenant; John Russell, Sr., Clerk; Richard Goodman, John Dickinson, and Joseph Kellogg, Sergeants; Aaron Cooke, Jr., Ensign-bearer. Smith and Cooke served in their respective positions about fifteen years, when the former, at eighty years of age, was relieved. The band was reorganized with Aaron Cooke, Jr., as Captain; Philip Smith, Lieutenant; and Joseph Kellogg, Ensign. Cooke served as captain for thirty-five years, to the age of seventy-three. Kellogg became lieutenant, and Timothy Nash ensign, in 1679, and the latter lieutenant, with Chileab Smith for ensign, in 1692, or near that time. The colors, with staff, tassel, and top, were purchased of Mr. Pyncheon, and cost £5.

Horsemen.—The "troope" of cavalry for Hampshire was

dress became their prey. He left a wife, a daughter (who married Charles Phelps, Esq.), and a good estate. He had recently erected a handsome house, about two miles north of the village, on 'Forty Acres,' so called, and he owned about 300 acres in and near Forty-Acre Field and on Mount Warner. His house and barn were raised May 27, 1752, and he and his family removed to this place Dec. 5, 1752. This house, built one hundred and seven years since, is occupied by Rev. Dan Huntington, who married the daughter of Charles Phelps, and it is still a convenient mansion of respectable appearance. Charles put on the present mansard or gambrel roof, and made other alterations. He added to Capt. Porter's farm until he had about 600 acres. This farm was noticed by President Dwight, and he declared this estate to be 'the most desirable possession of the same kind and extent within my knowledge.' Mr. Phelps gave it to his son, the late Charles P. Phelps, Esq., and to his daughter, the late Elizabeth W. Huntington."

* The event upon which the whole story is founded is explicitly stated by Gov. Hutchinson to be that of Sept. 1, 1675. It is difficult to see by what authority subsequent writers have adopted a different date in order to secure a sufficient basis for the story they had to tell,—viz., the attack of June 12th.

† The east palisade was replaced in 1690. In March, 1691, the inhabitants voted to "repair the old garrison-houses and the east fortification, and to continue scouting in the woods."

‡ Mr. Judd gives the names of William Boltwood, son of Sergt. Samuel Boltwood, of Hadley, among those who had been in Canada during this war. He "died below Quebec, Aug. 27, 1714, on his return. He had been a captive, or perhaps an aid in recovering captives."

§ Mr. Judd makes the following note: "The late Lieut. Enos Smith, of Hadley, informed me that he saw Capt. Porter when he left Hadley for Albany, in the spring of 1755. His military dress appeared to Smith, then nine or ten years old, very rich and showy. Capt. Porter was slain by the Indians, and his

formed in March, 1663, with John Pyncheon, of Springfield, as Captain; David Wilton, of Northampton, Lieutenant; William Allis, of Hadley, Cornet; and Henry Woodward, of Northampton, and George Colton, of Springfield, Quartermasters. The Hadley troopers were Mr. Henry Clark, William Lewis, Thomas Coleman, Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., Thomas Dickinson, Philip Smith, Andrew Warner, Samuel Billing, John Coleman, William Allis; the last three from the west of the river. This number, 10, increased to 14 in 1669, but dwindled to 7 in 1674. Philip Smith became Lieutenant in 1678; Samuel Partrigg, Quartermaster, in 1683; and Nehemiah Dickinson, Cornet, in 1685.*

Militia in 1775.—The following contains the "names of effective men in the militia:" Elisha Porter, Captain; Oliver Smith, First Lieutenant; Eliakim Smith, Second Lieutenant; Caleb Lyman, Ensign; Francis Newton, Warham Smith, Isaac Winter, James Meacham, Robert Crawford, John Montague, Maj. E. Porter, Ens. E. Hubbard, Mr. Moses Hubbard, Obed Thurston, John Elwell, Mr. Hopkins, Samuel Gaylord, Jr., Elihu Dickinson, Ens. E. Cooke, Capt. Moses Marsh, Daniel Marsh, William Marsh, Daniel Marsh, Jr., Ebenezer White, Deacon Eastman, Joseph Peck, Mr. Phineas Lyman, Lieut. Jonathan Cooke, Edward Gay, Mr. Jonathan Warner, Adj. Noadiah Warner, Peter Montague, Thomas Gaylord, Stephen Goodman, Lieut. Joshua Ballard, John Davis, Maj. I. C. Williams, Timothy Eastman, Elisha Dickinson, Lemuel Warner, John Smith, Mr. Jonathan Smith, Seth Smith, Perez Smith, Ebenezer Marsh, Mr. Oliver Warner, Mr. Paul Whitney, William Jones, Orange Warner, Elihu Warner, Aaron Cooke, Jabez Cooke, John Cooke, Joel Kellogg, Oliver Shed, Jonathan Ingram, Elijah Zebman (or Goodman), Noah Smith, David Smith, Moses Cooke, Giles White, Noah Cooke, Windsor Smith, Thomas Smith, Nehemiah Gaylord, Gardner Kellogg, Benjamin Bukman, Whiting Kellogg, Dr. Giles C. Kellogg, Robert Cooke, Josiah Peirce, Jr., Samuel Peirce, Benjamin Eddy, Oliver White, Gideon Warner, John Dickinson, Dan West, John Smith (2d), Enos Smith, Gideon Smith, Timothy Stockwell, Joseph Wright, Nathaniel White, Daniel Worthington, Nathaniel Herriman, Reuben Coates, Charles Coates, Ebenezer Pomroy, Jr., Israel Lyman, David Wells, Joseph Alexander, Jr., Mr. Charles Phelps, Samuel Snell, Benjamin Smith (2d), Joshua Burt, Samuel Dean, Nehemiah Gaylord, Jr., Simeon Elwell, Josiah Nash, Nicholas Bartlett, Seth Cooke, John Clarke, Joseph Blanchard, Windsor Smith, Jr., Oliver Hastings, Josiah Cooke, Azariah Dickinson, Silas Farr, privates,—making 108 of the militia.

Minute-Men.—The following marched on the Lexington alarm in the company of Capt. Hezekiah Hubbard.† The command of the company within a short time devolved upon Capt. Eliakim Smith, who was promoted from a second lieutenancy in the Hadley militia: Hezekiah Hubbard, Captain; Moses Kellogg, Lieutenant; Enos Nash, Sergeant; Perez Cooke, Daniel Dickinson, Josiah Goodrich, Nathaniel Montague, Stoughton Dickinson, Westward C. Wright, Carmi Wright, Elisha Cooke, Jr., Waitstill Cooke, Joseph Marsh, Samuel Marsh, Anderson Minor, Isaac Ely, Phineas Lyman, Jr.,

* "When this company met in one of our villages for exercise it was a day of excitement for the young, who heard the shrill trumpet, and admired the proud banner, the prancing steeds, and the gay appearance and quick motions of the men."—*Judd's Hist.* p. 227.

† Capt. Hubbard was taken sick with fever before the company marched, and, after an illness of about a week, died May 1, 1775. His successor, Capt. Smith, died of a similar fever at Watertown, in the following August. Capt. Hubbard was married in 1760 to Mabel, daughter of Edmund Hubbard, and had several children, of whom Lucinda, the eldest, married William Jones, in 1780. Their son, John Hubbard Jones, married Hannah Warner, and had children, of whom George N. enlisted from Hadley, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the 37th Regiment. His nephew, John Howard Jewett, enlisted in the 10th Regiment. These two were the only male descendants of Capt. Hubbard, then in Hadley, who were capable of bearing arms. Through the courtesy of Miss Sarah L. Jones, a sister of George N., these lists are given. The originals, in the handwriting of Col. Elisha Porter, are in her possession.

Joseph Smith, Jr., Joseph Church, William Cooke, Samuel Cooke, Timothy Cooke, Chileab Smith, John Montague, Jr., Francis Trayner, Daniel Bartlett, Daniel White, Samuel Sheldon, Oliver Bartlett, Timothy Hammond, Simon Baker, Colman Cooke, Caleb Williston, privates. This list is entitled "number and names of effective men of the Minute-Men."

The following were the effective men "in the artillery company:" Thomas Waite Foster, Captain; Samuel Cooke, Timothy Marsh, Moses Clark, David White, David Peirce, Wm. Peirce, Simeon Rood, Oliver White, Jr., Oliver Smith, John Brooks, Ethan Pomroy, Jabez Elwell, privates.

The following is a portion of a letter from Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., to Col. Elisha Porter, then with the forces at Cambridge, dated May 14, 1775, soon after the death of Capt. Hubbard:

"May you (according to your desire) have wisdom to know your duty and be enabled to perform it, and be yourself an example for others as a soldier and a Christian! I yet hope in a good God that a settled civil war may be averted. May the country omit nothing that may and ought yet to be done to prevent so dreadful a scene, of no benefit to us or the present state, but full of evil, and may be of y^e most fatal and ruinous consequence to both! 'Tis an evil and Judgment w^h may continue still (and shall as long as I can have any hope) most earnestly to deprecate. May God preserve you and others, particularly those that went from this town, my neighbors, and of the flock of my charge, in whatever danger you are or may be in! They and you have my prayers to God for this if it may consist with his will, otherwise to be prepared for whatever is before you. You and they can't be too sensible of your dependence on the Lord of Life and Great preserver of men, or too careful to be in his fear and to please God, and that you do not sin against him. Capt. Hubbard, you've heard, is gone. We are not secure from y^e arrest of Death at home."

ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES.

The inhabitants of Hadley were no less sensitive than their neighbors of the lower towns to the interference of the crown in the affairs of the colonies,—no less sensitive were they in regard to their civil than in what concerned their religious rights. All were ranged on the side of freedom as opposed to prerogative. The sending of commissioners by Charles II. to manage or "regulate" affairs in New England, 1664, resulted in a conflict of jurisdiction between the king's representatives and those of the people. The latter were sustained by their constituents at Hadley in a long address or petition drawn up by Mr. Russell, wherein, amidst voluminous and involved expressions evincing much faith in heavenly aid and final deliverance, are the following significant words: "The King of Heaven will give his poorest subject on earth leave to challenge resolutely his right, and not to let it go for frowns or threats. And why should we think that a just and gracious king on earth will not do in like manner? We have right from God and man to *choose our own governors, make and live under our own laws*. Our liberty and privileges herein as men we prize and would hold as our lives; this makes us freemen and not slaves. . . . Nor is it our own portion only that we trade with in this case, but our children's stock also, even their advantages as men and Christians to serve the Lord and be accounted to him for a generation forevermore. . . . We with our prayers and endeavors, heads and hearts, and *lands and estates and lives*, will be with you and subject *unto you*." This petition is dated Hadley, April 25, 1665,‡ and was signed by 91 persons, of whom 28 lived west of the river.

A petition, in February, 1669, addressed to the General Court of Massachusetts, and signed by 92 persons, protested against the threatened enforcement of a recent order imposing duties on goods and merchandise, and on "horses, cattle, and grain imported after March, 1669." It was feared that the result would be disastrous to the trade of Hadley with Connecticut, which colony it was thought would, in retaliation, place a tax upon all produce sent down the river. In this petition the yearning for liberty again finds opportunity for expression: "Liberty, liberty of the subject and commons, being the

‡ The fugitive judges had then been guests of Mr. Russell more than six months, and their presence may have inspired the pen of the minister with a trifle more than its wonted vigor in its opposition to the king.

great thing we have made (and we trust in sincerity) profession of, the clogging and loading of trade, the freedom whereof is the advance of a people, will it not administer matter of discouragement, sinking discouragement, to our own people and be occasion of evil report among others, that we who have been an example of seeking liberty should become an example of taking it away from ourselves and others?"

The same spirit, much intensified, was manifested amidst the excitements which preceded and accompanied the Revolution. May 29, 1772, the inhabitants of Hadley voted "that the representatives of this town be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to use their utmost influence and power in the next session of the General Assembly, that our grievances may be made known to his Majesty, that the same may be redressed."

REVOLUTION.

The people of Hadley, so sensitive concerning their rights and jealous of their liberties, were not slow to act in any given emergency. The phrases of their patriotic resolves seem to have anticipated those of the "Immortal Declaration." The first important action of the town concerning the existing state of affairs is embodied in the following resolutions,* passed Jan. 3, 1774, at a meeting held at the school-house:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this town that the grievances we labor under are owing in a great measure to methods taken by persons among us, of an arbitrary turn of mind, to set the temper and behavior of the people of this province in an unfavorable light at Great Britain, and insinuating that there must be an abridgment of what are called English Liberties.

"Resolved, That this town will use all such measures as shall appear to them consistent with their duty in order to obtain a redress of the grievances we feel, and to prevent, if possible, any further violations of our natural and constitutional rights, that our invaluable liberties, civil and religious, may be enjoyed by us, and transmitted to posterity inviolate: always hoping, in the goodness of Divine Providence, that the machinations of designing persons to effect a change in our happy constitution will be rendered abortive from time to time to the latest generations.

"Resolved, That a standing committee of correspondence be appointed, consisting of five inhabitants of this town, to keep up and maintain a correspondence with the committees of correspondence in other towns within this province respecting this important concern."

Dr. Giles Crouch Kellogg, Phineas Lyman, Oliver Smith, Josiah Peirce, and Jonathan Warner were made a committee of correspondence, to which were afterward added Ebenezer Marsh, Capt. Moses Marsh, John Cooke, Benjamin Colt, Eliakim Smith, Edmund Hubbard, Warham Smith, and Noah Cooke.

Oct. 3, 1774, Josiah Peirce was chosen delegate to the Provincial Congress at Concord "to concert such measures as may be adopted and executed by the whole people in this time of distress and danger."

At the same meeting it was "voted, that there shall be a powder-house built for the use of the town; to be made of brick, plastered within and without, round in compass, equal to eight feet square; to be erected in the middle lane leading into the Great Meadow." Four half-barrels of powder were ordered then, and two more January 4th following.

The selectmen were "directed to make inquiry whether the great gun which did formerly belong to this town is the property of the town now," and 4s. per hundred weight were appropriated to "bring the cannon† from Williamstown to Hadley."

The following-named persons were made a committee of inspection: John Eastman, Oliver Smith, John Cooke, Charles Phelps, Noah Cooke, Caleb Lyman, Hezekiah Hubbard.

Jan. 30, 1776, a committee was appointed to provide for the manufacture of "Salt Peter," and May 30th the same year gave birth to the following:

"Voted, if the American Congress should, for the safety of the United Colonies, declare them independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the inhabitants of said Hadley, will engage, with our Lives and Fortunes, to support them in the measure."

* Reported by a committee, appointed at a previous meeting, consisting of Josiah Peirce, Moses Marsh, John Chester Williams, Jonathan Cooke, Jonathan Warner, John Eastman, and Phineas Lyman.

† Jan. 5, 1780, they "voted to sell the cannon."

Assured that such decisive action on the part of Congress would precipitate the conflict, the sturdy inhabitants, on the 17th of June, voted for more gunpowder.

The town records and papers contain no list from which the names of Hadley's Revolutionary heroes can be obtained. The numerous votes indicate generous contributions of men and means. The following are examples: May 13, 1778, "voted, that the six men now required of this town, and those who have and those who shall engage for the Continental army, be allowed £40. June 15th, "voted, that the militiamen who marched upon the alarms in July, August, and September, 1777, shall have credit at the rate of three months for one." June 16th, "that those who went to Ticonderoga in 1777 have credit at the rate of three months for two," and that "ten men who were raised last fall (1777) and marched to the northward under Capt. Samuel Cooke, and were in the service three months, shall have credit at the rate of four months for three." July 26, 1779, Capt. Oliver Smith, Capt. Moses Marsh, Nehemiah Gaylord, Nehemiah Gaylord, Jr., Josiah Nash, and Daniel Bartlett were allowed for one week each on the war service list. May 11, 1780, a committee reported as still due the nine months' men £4356 over and above what had been paid. July 3d, to secure sixteen three months' men a previous bounty of £50 was increased to £150, besides a monthly pay of £3, "in silver or gold, or 40s. per month in grane."‡ July 10th it was voted to purchase five horses for the army.

Jan. 9, 1781, they voted £60 hard money should be given for three years' service,—£20 annually,—and that 1000 paper dollars should be paid to each man, on his passing muster, to be reckoned at one penny each, as part of the first year's payment. Twelve men were then required, and \$12,300 Continental paper money were levied to pay bounties and mileage; £120 for each hundredweight of beef required of the town were assessed "immediately in a separate rate."

There were a few persons who certainly were not of "rebellious minds, and who did not zealously aid and abet" the Revolution. Of such the patriots were not unmindful, as the following vote of Sept. 12, 1780, sufficiently testifies:

"Voted, that, in the opinion of this town, it is not consistent with the safety of the people that Simeon Strong, Esq.,§ considering his general unfriendly conduct to these United States, should be allowed to plead as an attorney at the bar to explain the law; that, in the opinion of this town, he should not be allowed to plead in this town in any case whatsoever."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The valuable "History of Hadley," by Mr. Sylvester Judd, published in 1863, and the "History of Western Massachusetts," by Dr. J. G. Holland, 1855, are among the principal works consulted by the compiler of the foregoing pages. To Dr. Franklin Bonney,|| of Hadley, is he especially indebted for much important information, hearty co-operation, and a multitude of favors, including the loan of books and documents. Also to Mr. William S. Shipman, town clerk,—during whose long and faithful administration of that office the quaint old records of Hadley have been handsomely transcribed,—for cheerful aid, official and otherwise; and to Rev. Rowland Ayres, D.D., Rev. Edward S. Dwight, D.D., Deacon Eleazar Porter, Mr. Edward Kingsley, Mr. Francis Edson, and others, for needed information, and for assistance in various ways.

REBELLION RECORD.

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

John C. Clark, Henry A. Dunakin, Alfred Van Horn, Howard Jewett, Francis White.

† Soldiers sometimes chose to take their pay in grain. It was voted at the meeting of June 15, 1780, that "Indian Corn be accounted \$20 per bushel."

‡ Afterward Judge Strong. He was a resident of Amherst.

|| A sad closing incident in connection with this history of Hadley was the complete destruction of the barn and residence of Dr. Bonney, by an incendiary fire, on the morning of March 27, 1879. The embers yet smoulder as these acknowledgments are being written.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Hiram Shumway.

THIRTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Avery A. Ward, James W. Smith, Joseph Noddeau.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

George Webber, John Vaile.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

John Haggerty, Jr.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Daniel Howard, Henry Howard, Frederick S. Prior, John F. Russell, Willard Russell, Silas Cowles, Willard Hibbard, Theodore S. Billings, George A. Boice, Jay E. Nash, Henry Potter, Lucius D. Smith, William R. Montague (sergeant), Frederick H. Smith, Lewis W. West, Rufus Cook (corporal), Charles Elwell, Charles A. Lyman, Herbert Johnson, Irving R. Clark, Clarence P. Hewett, Edwin B. Smith, Franklin Elwell, Joseph Labell, Rollins Cowles, Simeon Preston, Luman Hibbard, Sydney Davis, Dwight Barrett, Madison Olds, Elijah Carter, Charles G. Howard, Frederick B. Kentfield, Marshall Cowles.

THIRTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

William C. Morrell, Edwin D. Beaman, John C. Beals, William A. Champney, Henry V. Fales, Charles D. Hodge, Samuel Hodge, George N. Jones, William F. Leggett, Warren I. Lyman, John D. Miller, George W. Nash, H. Clement Russell, Joseph F. Smith, Samuel D. Smith, Charles O. Squires, Francis I. Stockbridge, Sylvester L. Stockbridge, Moses Thessier, Francis P. Wheeler.

FIFTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

William Perkins (captain), Daniel H. Bartlett, Charles O. Beals, Charles L. Brown, Lyman P. Ballard, Charles W. Clark, Henry C. Comins, Alfred L. Cook, Elenzer Cook, S. Parsons Cook, George Crabtree, George M. Crafts (corporal), Charles F. Dickinson, Augustus E. Dickinson, John B. Dunbar, Charles S. Enderton (corporal), James Forsyth, Edwin C. Gray, William H. Hayward, Henry H. Hemmingway, Lewis B. Hooker, William H. Hodge, S. Dwight Kellogg, Benjamin Lombard, Jr., Truman Meekins, Harvey L. Rhoad, George M. Smith, Joseph O. Spear, Charles H. Wilber, Rodney D. Doolittle, Hiram M. Bolton, Oscar R. Hubbard, Luther W. Dickinson, Thomas Nugent, Charles H. White.

FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

Charles A. Story.

MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

George Williams, Frederick Russell, James Hayden.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

John Sullivan, William Baldwin, John F. Hodge, John Fisher (sergeant), Edward Crabtree.

KANSAS CAVALRY.

Edward Johnson.

SECOND MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

Silas Febo, Francis Mosson, Abraham Janette, Rufus D. Marsh, Rufus P. Scott, John W. Beaman, Daniel O. Dickinson, Francis Pilkey, Lewis Lancour, Nona Renjia, Leander Bushman, Jacob Laravie, Joseph Bravo.

REGIMENT NOT GIVEN.

Benjamin Till, Samuel C. Till.

NECROLOGY.

Frederick S. Pryor, 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle before Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
 John F. Russell, 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.
 Silas Cowles, 27th Mass. Inf.; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864; died June 16, 1864.
 George A. Boice, 27th Mass. Inf.; died at Andersonville, Sept. 8, 1864.
 Henry Potter, 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
 Rufus Cook, 27th Mass. Inf.; died in hosp. at Newbern, N. C., Feb. 25, 1863.
 Henry Dunakin (2d), 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.
 Rollins Cowles, 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.
 Dwight Barrett, 27th Mass. Inf.; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.
 John C. Beals, 37th Mass. Inf.; died at Washington, D. C.
 Henry V. Fales, 37th Mass. Inf.; died in hosp. at Falmouth, Va., April 1, 1863.
 William F. Leggett, 37th Mass. Inf.; killed at Wilson's Creek, April, 1865.
 Charles W. Clark, 52d Mass. Inf.; died in hospital at Baton Rouge, La., April 20, 1863.
 Augustus E. Dickinson, 52d Mass. Inf.; taken prisoner near Baton Rouge; probably died in Libby Prison.
 George M. Smith, 52d Mass. Inf.; died at Mound City Hospital, Ill., Aug. 14, 1863.

Joseph O. Spear, 52d Mass. Inf.; died at Baton Rouge, La., July 17, 1863.

Hiram M. Bolton, 52d Mass. Inf.; died at Cairo, Ill., Aug. 1863.

Charles G. Howard, 27th Mass. Inf.; died in Andersonville Prison, Ga., Sept. 12, 1864.

Nona Renjia, 2d Mass. Bat.; died in New Orleans, April 18, 1864.

Leander Bushman, 2d Mass. Bat.; drowned from steamer "North America," April 18, 1864.

Frederick Russell, — Mass. Cav.; wounded at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; died in Douglas Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 2, 1862.

Hiram Shumway, 22d Mass. Inf.; wounded May 30, 1864; died in Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1864.

Marshall Cowles, 27th Mass. Inf.; died at Newbern, N. C., Aug. 1865.

WOUNDED.

Frederick H. Smith, 27th Mass. Inf.; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, '64.
 Clement Russell, 37th Mass. Inf.; wounded in battle of Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Joseph F. Smith, 37th Mass. Inf.; wounded in arm in battle of Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

FRANKLIN BONNEY, M.D.,

was born in Hadley, Mass., Feb. 2, 1822. He is the son of the late Oliver Bonney, who was born in Hanover, Mass., in 1790, sixth in descent from Thomas Bonney, the first of the family in this country, who came from Sandwich, in Kent, England, in the ship "Hercules," in 1634-35, and settled in Duxbury, Mass. His mother was Betsy F. Hayward, the daughter of Elijah Hayward, of West Bridgewater, Mass.

He was educated at Hopkins Academy, and afterward studied his profession at the Dartmouth Medical School, attending in the mean time a course of lectures at Brunswick, Me. He graduated at the former school in the spring of 1847, and immediately began the practice of his profession in his native town, which he has continued up to this time. In 1850 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also of the Hampshire District Medical Society. During this period he has held the positions of president and vice-president of the local society, each for three years. He has also been councilor and censor of the same body, and is a member of the health department of the American Social Science Society. In 1869, Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He represented his district in the Legislature in 1873. During the war of the Rebellion he was surgeon for making preliminary examinations of recruits for the army, and also served for a time as volunteer surgeon at City Point, Va. He is a director of the Massachusetts Central Railroad and trustee and secretary of the Hopkins Academy. In addition to his ordinary professional labors, he has prepared and read several addresses before the district medical society, has occasionally prepared papers for the medical journals, and has made frequent contributions to agricultural and other journals.

In 1847 he was married to Priscilla P. Whipple, of Hanover, N. H., daughter of Hon. Thomas Whipple, M.D., of Wentworth, N. H. By this union there were four children,—two sons and two daughters,—of whom three are still living. Mrs. Bonney died in 1869, and in 1874 the doctor was married to Emma W., daughter of the late Sherman Peck, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. By this second union there are two sons.

In early life the doctor was identified with the Whig party, and is now a Republican. As a physician Dr. Bonney ranks among the first. He is a public-spirited citizen, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.



J. Bouney, M. D.



Photo, by Hardie & Schadee.

Eleazar Porter.

DEACON ELEAZAR PORTER is descended from one of the oldest families of New England.

Samuel Porter, who came to Hadley with the first settlers in 1659, was one of the king's justices. His son Samuel was the first male child born in Hadley, held the office of justice of the peace, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1711, and was a large landholder and of other estates. His son Eleazar was a justice of the peace, and was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas from 1727 to 1757.

Eleazar, son of the latter, was born Jan. 27, 1728, graduated from Yale College in 1748, and was a justice of the peace in 1779. He was judge of Probate in same year, and one of the judges of the first court after the Revolution, which consisted of himself, Timothy Donaldson, of Brimfield, John Bliss, of Wilbraham, and Samuel Mather, of Westfield. He was commissioned in 1777. His second wife, whom he married Sept. 17, 1761, was Susanna, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton. Their son, the late Col. Moses Porter, was born Sept. 19, 1768. He married, Aug. 30, 1791, Amy, daughter of Benjamin Colt, of Hadley, who made the first scythe in Hampshire County, if not in Massachusetts. He was the grandfather of the late Col. Samuel Colt, the inventor of Colt's revolver.

Eleazar Porter, whose portrait is given with this sketch, was the fourth son and seventh child of the thirteen children of Moses and Amy Colt Porter, born Jan. 21, 1806. He was educated at Hopkins Academy and on the farm, under the ministry of Dr. John Woodbridge and the Westminster Catechism, until his twenty-third year.

During this period, in the winter of 1821-22, he taught school in the centre district of Easthampton. In the spring of 1829 he went to Ware, Mass., engaged in business with the late C. P. Hitchcock, removed in 1833 to Worcester, Mass., and in that year opened a temperance house, about the first hotel of that class in Massachusetts.

In 1840, on account of impaired health, he discontinued business, and in 1841 traveled South and West; returned to Worcester, engaged in business again, and soon after had a return of his illness, which caused him to retire from active business life. In 1855 he removed to Ware, Mass., and remained there on a farm until 1858, when he came to Hadley, where he has since enjoyed comfortable health. In 1832 Mr. Porter married Mary Augusta, daughter of Alpheus Demond, of Ware, Mass. In connection with Col. Thomas Denny, of Leicester, Mass., Mr. Demond was the first to engage in cotton manufacturing in Ware, sixty-five years ago.

Mr. Porter has held many offices of public and private trust. July 23, 1830, he received the appointment of adjutant in the 5th Regiment of Infantry, 1st Brigade and 4th Division of the State Militia, which office he held until the regiment was disbanded.

In January, 1852, he was commissioned a justice of the peace for

the county of Hampshire, and was reappointed to the same office in February, 1859, in 1866, in April, 1868, and in March, 1875.

In May, 1854, he was commissioned a coroner, and recommissioned in 1863 and 1870, holding the office until it was abolished, in 1877. He is one of the inspectors of the State Almshouse at Monson; was first commissioned in February, 1866, subsequently in February, 1869, and in February, 1872.

In his political affiliations Mr. Porter was first a Whig, and is now a Republican. During the late war he was a warm supporter of the Union cause. He and his wife have both been members of the Congregational Church for over forty years, and he is a deacon in the church. He has given freely of his time and money to promote charity and religion; is now a member of the Russell Congregational Society, and has been its clerk and treasurer for twenty-one years. Has been treasurer of the Hopkins Academy for twelve years; was made a life member of the A. B. C. F. M., in 1855; was elected a corporate member of the same board, Oct. 8, 1870; was made a life member of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Feb. 7, 1846; of the American Bible Society, May 28, 1856; of the American and Foreign Christian Union, Aug. 1, 1867; and of the American Home Mission Society, 1855.

Being a practical abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, and realizing the advantages of abstinence, he is necessarily more or less identified with the temperance movements of the day, and was one of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance for a number of years. He is a director of the Northampton Bridge Corporation, succeeding Hon. Eliphelet Williams as president. For twenty-five years he has been annually elected a director of the Northampton National Bank; for eighteen years a trustee, and the last two years the vice-president of the Northampton Institution for Savings.

In a communication to the writer, the officers of these institutions bear willing testimony to the traits of his character that have rendered his life a "useful and beneficent one," in the following words:

"In his fidelity to public trusts confided to him, in his punctuality in meeting his public and private engagements, in fact, in all the walks of life, he has enjoyed an unblemished reputation and kept himself unspotted from the world."

Mr. Porter has ever manifested a lively interest in educational matters, and in Dr. W. S. Tyler's History of Amherst College we notice this record: "Eleazar Porter has the honor of establishing the first scholarship in Amherst College;" and after naming the commissioners of the Amherst College Fund, continues: "Eleazar Porter, Esq., the founder of the Porter prize and the Porter scholarship, whose prudence and thrift as a man of business are so evenly and so beautifully balanced by his intelligent and Christian liberality. In the hands of such men the charity fund will be safely kept and wisely administered."



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

L. N. Granger

LORENZO NOBLE GRANGER was a grandson of Captain Caleb Smith, who was a native of the town of Hadley, and lived on the place now occupied by Mrs. Granger. His father was Enoch M. Granger, who was born in the town of Washington, Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 23, 1778, but who in early life removed to Madison Co., N. Y., where, June 30, 1811, Lorenzo N. Granger was born. When seven years old he removed with his grandparents, Capt. Caleb Smith and wife, to the town of Hadley, and settled on the place now owned and occupied by Mrs. Granger, where he continued to reside until his death, March 27, 1876.

March 26, 1846, Mr. Granger was united in marriage to Mrs. Sophronia Smith, daughter of Joseph Cummings, of the town of Ware, Hampshire Co., Mass. Mr. Granger was essentially a self-made man, his educational facilities being limited to the district school of his own town. His life, although not eventful, was remarkable for strict integrity and unswerving devotion to principle. In early life he engaged in the lumber and milling business in connection with two uncles, Cotton Smith and John Smith. Cotton Smith's interest afterward passed into the hands of his son, George C. Smith, who sold the entire interest to Mr. Granger. He also conducted a large farm. He was a man who did not aspire to political honors, but was once, in 1852, elected to represent his people in the State Legislature.

During the war of the Rebellion he held the office

of selectman. He was also one of the trustees of the Hopkins Academy. We clip from an article in the *Hampshire Gazette*, written on the occasion of Mr. Granger's funeral, the following: "His numerous employés, together with *all* the workingmen of the community, were present in a body, and none seemed to be more deeply moved by the loss than they. Mr. Granger was the workingman's friend. The funeral was the most imposing one that has ever occurred in North Hadley, and the fact is to be attributed to the deep personal interest which all had in him as their friend. His death is the greatest loss this community has ever sustained. For business capacity, energy, promptness, and success he has long towered over all others in this vicinity; for strict integrity in all his dealings he remains unimpeachable. For kindness to the poor, for his liberal and constant gifts to the church and benevolent causes, for his general moral influence and public spirit, he has long stood forth among his fellow-citizens a pillar. For childlike simplicity, with his sturdy, manly qualities, for greatness of heart and native nobility of soul, he died without a peer. A man of few words, he will be remembered and revered most for his deeds. . . . At a time when we needed him most he is taken away. But, like his own massive monument, he has left behind him a character which, in spite of its minor failings, will be long remembered by those who knew him best as one of the purest and strongest that has ever appeared among the people of his town."



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

Joseph Smith

From the records we learn that, about the year 1680, Sergt. Joseph Smith, son of Joseph Smith, of Hartford, removed to Hadley, and from him the subject of this notice is descended, being the fifth generation.

Hon. Joseph Smith was born in Hadley, Feb. 12, 1796. He was educated at the high school of his native town, and at the age of nineteen he taught school in Amherst, and again, in his twenty-first year, in North Hadley.

He has always taken a lively interest in public affairs. In 1834 he was commissioned an officer in the 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade and 4th Division, of the militia of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In 1842 he received his first appointment as a justice of the peace from Gov. John Davis, and held the position three terms. Has been foreman of a jury more frequently, perhaps, than any other citizen in Hampshire County.

In 1842 he was a member of the Legislature, and during the session was chairman of the committee on State charities. He was county commissioner in 1844, 1845, and 1846.

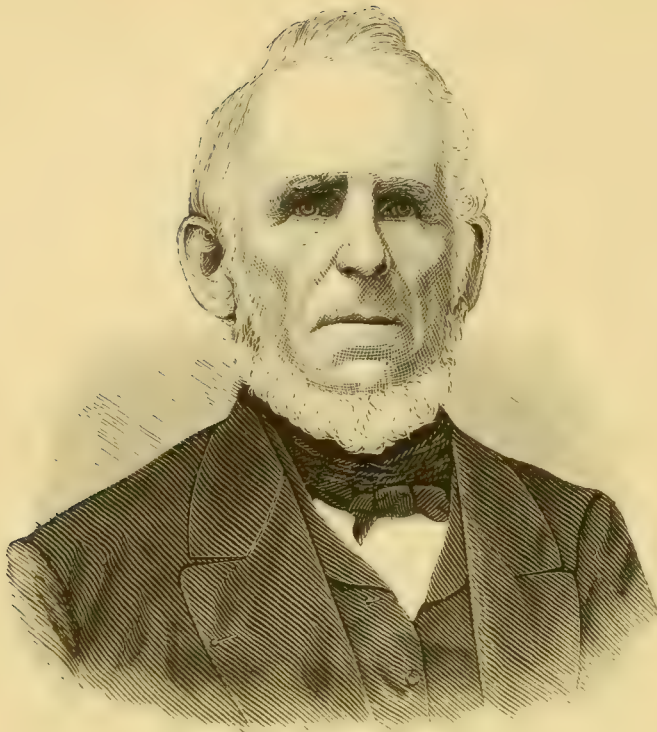
In 1853 he was elected to the State Senate, and during that period was a member of the committee on Maine lands, and was again chairman of one of the most important committees—that of State charities. His course in the House and Senate was exceedingly satisfactory to his constituents, by whom he is held in the highest regard.

He is a member of the Russell Congregational Church.

Jan. 28, 1818, he was united in marriage with Sophia, daughter of Caleb Smith, of Hadley, by whom he had eleven children, five of whom are deceased.

The writer of this sketch visited this venerable couple on the anniversary of their sixty-first wedding-day, and although both are on the down hill of life, having passed the scriptural age of three-score and ten, he found them still in the full possession of their mental faculties, retaining much of the vigor and elasticity of youth.

Mr. Smith still resides upon the old farm, which has been in the possession of his family from the earliest settlement of the town.



Sylvester Smith

MAJOR SYLVESTER SMITH was the sixth in descent from Lieut. Samuel Smith, who came from England, with his wife Elizabeth and four children, in 1634, in the ship *Elizabeth*, of Ipswich, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., where he became a leading citizen.

In 1659, Samuel removed to Hadley with the first settlers of that town, and was prominent in its affairs, holding important offices both in Church and State. He died about 1680.

Chileab, son of Lieut. Samuel, was born in 1635, was a freeman in Hadley, and died March 7, 1731.

Luke, son of Chileab, was born in Hadley, was a captain, and died in 1748. The remaining ancestors, in a direct line of the present family, were as follows: Deacon Jonathan Smith, son of Luke, born in Hadley, March 4, 1702, and died April 4, 1774; Enos Smith, son of Deacon Jonathan, born in Hadley, Nov. 19, 1734, and died March 14, 1836.

Major Smith was the eighth child of the ten children of Enos Smith, and was born in Hadley, April 15, 1789. His education was received in the public schools, and his life was passed in his

native town until his death, July 15, 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. He was a farmer, a thorough business-man, and had many friends.

Major Smith was married twice. His first wife was Polly, daughter of Lemuel Warner, and his second, Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of John Smith. By the first union three children were born to them.

The following obituary notice is from the *Hampshire Gazette*: "Hadley suffers a great loss in the death of Major Sylvester Smith, aged eighty-seven, and one of her oldest inhabitants. He had always lived at Hadley, and was identified with its history, both by participation and knowledge, beyond any other man. Prominent in the town, a deacon of the Congregational Church, he induced the late Sylvester Judd, ex-editor of the *Northampton Gazette*, to begin his valuable history of Hadley, in the prosecution of which Mr. Smith gave tenfold more information than any one else.

"His knowledge of the family histories of the town was marvelously complete, and he was able to supply information oftentimes nowhere else to be found."

SOUTH HADLEY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

SOUTH HADLEY is the southwest town of that part of Hampshire County which lies east of the Connecticut River, and is bounded north by the towns of Hadley and Amherst, being separated from them by the Holyoke range, east by Granby, south by Chicopee, in Hampden County, and west by the irregular line of the Connecticut River. It contains between 9000 and 10,000 acres, and has a population, by the census of 1875, of 3370, of whom 1910 are females. The town was set off as a precinct of Hadley in 1732, and was incorporated as a district in April, 1753. Granby was set off June 11, 1768. The town united with Hadley and Amherst in the choice of representatives until 1775.

Bachelor's Brook and Stony Brook are the principal streams, upon each of which are several mill-seats. The former enters the town from Granby, and passes in a general course westward to the Connecticut. Nearly or quite one-third of the town lies north of this stream. Stony Brook likewise enters from Granby, and passes in a zigzag course near the centre of the town, and finally northwesterly, emptying into the Connecticut a half-mile south of the mouth of Bachelor's Brook.

South Hadley and South Hadley Falls are the principal villages. Other considerable settlements are called "Pearl City" and "Moody Corners."

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

A few grants of land south of Holyoke were made by Hadley in the seventeenth century, the first of which was to Thomas Selden, in 1675. This grant comprised 6 acres at the mouth of Dry Brook, adjoining the Connecticut. Seven years later Timothy Nash acquired a quantity of land between Bachelor's Brook and Stony Brook, on the Connecticut River, which land was recently owned by Emerson Bates and H. Moody. In 1684, four persons were allowed to erect a saw-mill on Stony Brook or Bachelor's Brook, and to cut timber; and four others, five years later, had like permission. These mills seem to have answered a temporary purpose, and only one remained in 1720.

The lands south of Mount Holyoke were distributed among the proprietors of Hadley in accordance with a vote taken Jan. 25, 1720. These proprietors were 117 in number, and represented estates valued at £6063 8s.

Falls Woods Field was the first land actually laid out by authority of a vote taken March 14, 1720. This field contained 1775 acres, and was bounded west by the great river, south by 500 acres owned by Mr. Pyncheon,* north by Stony Brook, and east by a north and south line, 361 rods and 9 links east from the great river, as measured on Mr. Pyncheon's north line. The lots into which this field was divided ran east and west, but were fenced as a common field, each proprietor building his proportion.

Home-lots were voted at the meeting of March 14th, comprehending 1000 acres of the land most suitable for the purpose, and were laid out soon after.

Meadow-land to the amount of 500 acres was laid out in

* Mr. Pyncheon had 500 acres in the southwest corner of the addition made to Hadley in 1683. As surveyed by John Chandler, Jr., in 1745, the bounds ran east from the Connecticut along the north line of Springfield 180 rods; thence northerly 240 rods; thence west to the Connecticut 460 rods. The river was the western boundary.

1722 in seven parcels, named Stony Brook, Chapin's, Great, Little, Long, Taylor's Brook, and Pichawamiche Meadows, most of which were in what is now the town of Granby.

Five distributions, amounting to 16,500 acres, were made between 1722 and 1772, in which each proprietor in his order, as determined by chance, selected his portion from the lands remaining unappropriated. The whole amount drawn in the eight divisions for each pound of estate was in excess of three and a quarter acres.

Accounts differ respecting the time of the first settlement of the town.† A burial-place was laid out by the proprietors March 26, 1728, and the settlement doubtless began some time before November, 1727. At the last date a petition to the General Court was made by 21 persons, who represented that they were "residents on a designed precinct in Hadley, south of Mount Holyoke," were distant from the place of worship, and that the intervening way was mountainous and bad. They asked to be made a separate precinct. The following are the names of the petitioners: Daniel Nash (2d), Richard Church, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Smith, Samuel Kellogg, John Smith, John Preston, Nathaniel White, Thomas Goodman, Jr., John Taylor, Joshua Taylor, Joseph Kellogg, William Smith, Jonathan Smith, Luke Montague, Joseph White, Ebenezer Smith. The other four—Ebenezer Taylor, John Smith, Ephraim Nash, and John Lane—settled in what is now Granby.

Of the seventeen, John Preston died March 4, 1728, leaving heirs, and Ebenezer Smith was accidentally killed in 1729, and left a son John, who was possibly the one above named.

Additions before 1731: Wm. Gaylord, Nathaniel Ingram, Jr., Samuel Rugg, Samuel Taylor, Jr., Moses Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Daniel Nash (1st), William Montague, Ebenezer Moody, Ebenezer Moody, Jr., Peter Montague, Chibleab Smith (2d), Timothy Hillyer; 1731 to 1740, John Smith, Falls Woods, Rev. Grindall Rawson, Benjamin Church, Jr., Moses White, John Alvord,‡ John Alvord, Jr., Joseph Moody, Josiah Snow, Eleazar Goodman, Jabez Bellows, James Ball; 1740 to 1750, Jonathan White, John Gaylord, Gad Alvord, Daniel Crowfoot, Josiah Moody, Joseph White, Jr., Ebenezer Kellogg, Jesse Bellows, Reuben Smith, Moses Montague, John Stanley, Hugh Queen, Jonathan Preston, Josiah White, Joseph Cook, Daniel Moody, Thomas Judd,‡ Rev. John Woodbridge, Silas Smith, Philip Smith, John Smith (4th), Thomas White, Nathaniel White, Jr., Ephraim Smith, Aaron Taylor, Samuel Preston, Elijah Alvord, John Hillyer, Timothy Hillyer, Jr.; 1750 to 1763, Phinneas Smith (2d), David Nash, Noah Goodman, Joseph Kellogg, Jr., Titus Pomeroy,‡ Josiah Smith, John Rugg, Asahel Judd,‡ Reuben Judd,‡ Martin Wait, Josiah Snow, Jr., Gideon Alvord, John Woodbridge, Jr., William Wait, Jabez Kellogg, David Eaton, Israel Smith, John Chandler, Moses Alvord, Ebenezer Snow, Joseph Nash, John French, Benoni Preston, James Henry, Nathan Alvord, John Marshall, Elisha Church, Nathaniel Bartlett,‡ Benjamin Pierce, Josiah Smith (2d), William Taylor, Elisha Taylor, Job Alvord, William Brace, Reuben Taylor.‡

† Dr. Holland states that a few families settled the next year after the first distribution, or in 1721.—*West Mass.*, Vol. II., p. 269. Mr. Judd says a few may have settled "as early as 1725."—*Hist. of Hadley*, p. 376.

‡ From Northampton.

§ Mr. Judd, who gives the names of the early settlers, says, "The lists are not perfect; some may have lived in present Granby."

Other petitions to the General Court had been made, in July, 1728, and June, 1732, in the former of which it was desired that a precinct should be established embracing the territory between Mount Holyoke and the Springfield bounds, and extending from the Connecticut River eastward to the "equivalent lands." Failure to settle a minister within the period limited by the court had each time defeated the forming of the precinct. July 4, 1732, an additional two years were given for procuring a minister, and this appears to have been effected before the ensuing March, in the person of Mr. Grindall Rawson, whose name appears in the foregoing list.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settlement in South Hadley was made in 1725-26; first meeting-house erected in 1733-34; first minister settled in 1733; first school-house built in 1738; first marriage registered, that of Lieut. Job Alvord, of Springfield, and Rebekah Smith, of South Hadley, Jan. 5, 1762; first death, that of John Preston, March 4, 1728; first regular ferry established in 1770, Elias Lyman being ferryman; first innkeeper, Samuel Smith, 1729; first music-teacher, John Stickney, about 1765; first resident physician, probably Dr. Samuel Vinton, 1784 to 1801; among the first traders, Dr. Ruggles Woodbridge and John Marshall, 1771.

MISCELLANY.

The ways of the early settlers of South Hadley and their modes of life did not differ, probably, in any material degree, from those of the people of the mother-town. Many of them were sons and daughters from the households in Hadley, who had tearfully separated therefrom to seek homes in the then distant wilds beyond Mount Holyoke. Fortunately, led by what they esteemed a due observance of the Sabbath, united doubtless with filial promptings, they were impelled to frequent reunions at the old church in Hadley's broad and hospitable street. The journey of six miles and return was an undertaking of no small magnitude. For the table, were served, in savory form, wild turkeys from the rugged slopes of Holyoke as late as 1825; while from the famous fishing-places in the river, between Bachelor's and Stony Brook, were obtained untold quantities of shad and salmon, if perchance the former were not in disrepute. The noisy congregations of fishermen near the falls soon after the Revolution,—overflowing the spacious inns of Daniel Lamb and Widow Mary Pomeroy,—who returned to their homes over hill and dale and through wood and fen, in all directions, with bags and cart-loads of the plump shad of the Connecticut, were evidence that appetite had by that time gotten the better of prejudice in regard to the matter of shad-eating.

Wolves, once plenty, ceased to annoy the inhabitants after 1765, and deer ceased to be numerous before 1800. It may be inferred that there was little "courtin'" by young men clad in deer-skin breeches after that date.

Domestic household manufactures were stimulated by the needs of the time, the raw material for which was obtained for many years by means of a traffic with Newport, R. I. Those who went to the "Island" were commissioned to trade for others, and sometimes represented twenty or more families, whose tow-cloth and other fabrics they took with them and exchanged for "wool, molasses, sugar, indigo, tea," and other articles, the heaviest of which were brought up the river by the way of Hartford. Jonathan Preston, in 1758, and Reuben Smith, in 1795, made such trips to Newport. It is possible the latter is chargeable with having first introduced cigars within the town, as it is recorded that "a South Hadley trader bought two hundred in 1795."

In 1771, South Hadley produced two more barrels of cider than the mother-town; had only nine less dwellings, 79; had as many grist-mills, 2; two more saw-mills, 4; two more

oxen, 126; and in 1776 had only ninety-seven less white population, 584.

One slave, at least, was owned in the town, and bore the name of Cæsar Cambridge. He purchased his own freedom, March 6, 1778, paying his owner, David Mitchell, the equivalent of 100 silver dollars.

The first public conveyance, provided in 1789, was at once primitive and royal, though unseemly for a queen. This vehicle was a rail, its passenger John Queen, son of Hugh, and the transportation company under whose auspices the journey was accomplished composed of 16 men of South Hadley, who were required to pay a part of the expenses; 8 paid 20s. each, and 2 paid 10s. each, and £8 12s., costs. Rather dear for a trip from South Hadley to Granby! Why Queen was treated to the ride is not known. Twenty-six years before this event, the town voted money "to defend against Hugh Queen's being cast upon us to maintain." Hugh was killed by lightning about the year 1759. His home was near Elmer's Brook.

In 1769 a committee was chosen "to see where 'tis best to make a rode for Jonathan White to git to meeting." No conveyance was provided in his case.

ORGANIZATION.

South Hadley became the second precinct of Hadley in 1732, and was incorporated as a district April 12, 1753.

The precinct, and afterward the district, contained all that portion of the mother-town of Hadley lying south of the summit of Mount Holyoke, or about 25,000 acres.

The second or eastern parish of South Hadley was formed Feb. 18, 1762, and was incorporated as a town by the name of Granby, June 11, 1768.

The original line between the two parishes was unsatisfactory, and was several times altered after 1768. A straight line, called the "Goodman line," was run in 1781, and gave Granby 14,643 acres, and South Hadley 9363 acres. This line was confirmed in 1824. In January, 1826, the present boundary was established in accordance with the report of a legislative committee, consisting of George Grinnell, Jr., of Greenfield; Micah M. Rutter, of Middlesex County; Nathaniel P. Denny, of Leicester; William Perry, of Leominster; and William B. Calhoun, of Springfield. This line is on the Connecticut River, 6 miles and 296 rods; on Hadley, 3 miles and 202 rods; on Amherst, 170 rods; on Granby, 6 miles and 239 rods; and on Chicopee, 2 miles and 156 rods.

The first officers chosen were those of the precinct, March 12, 1733, when Ebenezer Moody acted as moderator, and Daniel Nash (2d) as clerk of the meeting. John Taylor, John Alvord, and Samuel Smith were made assessors and committee; and John Smith, son of Ebenezer, collector. The administration of the affairs of the precinct were confined chiefly to matters of an ecclesiastical nature, the civil connection with Hadley not having been severed. The erection of the district in 1753 gave South Hadley all the powers of a town, save that of sending a representative to the General Court. For such purpose the town united with Hadley and Amherst until 1775.

The first district officers were chosen April 30, 1753, at a meeting warned by Eleazar Porter, Esq., of Hadley, and were as follows: Deacon John Smith, Moderator; Daniel Nash, Clerk; Samuel Smith, Thos. Goodman, Deacon John Smith, Deacon John Smith, Jr., Luke Montague, Selectmen; Saml. Smith, Deacon John Smith, Jr., Luke Montague, Assessors; Moses Montague, Asahel Judd, Constables; Deacon John Smith, Sr., Treasurer; Josiah Moody, Experience Smith, Joseph Cook, Hog-reeves; Reuben Smith, Clerk of the Market, Sealer, Packer, and Gauger; Thomas Goodman, Job Alvord, Fence-viewers; Stephen Warner, Jr., Josiah White, Surveyors of Highways. Tythingmen, haywards, wardens, and deer-reeves were chosen in later years.

Present Town Officers.—Joseph Subanek, Clerk; S. G. Gaylord, Treasurer; Elliot Montague, C. N. Webster, Otis A. Judd, Selectmen; Gardner Cox, Luther A. Arnold, Wm. Hollister, School Committee; Harvey Carey, E. H. Judd, J. P. Taylor, E. Spooner, Charles H. White, Patrick O'Gara, Philip Hyde, Arthur N. Chapin, Constables.

CIVIL LIST.

SELECTMEN.

- 1753.—Samuel Smith, Thomas Goodman, Deacon John Smith, Deacon John Smith, Jr., Luke Montague.
- 1754.—John Moody, Daniel Nash, Joseph Moody, John Preston, Daniel Moody.
- 1755.—William Montague, Kezekiah Smith, Samuel Moody, Jonathan Smith, Philip Smith.
- 1756.—Luke Montague, Joseph Moody, William Eastman, Nathaniel White, Ephraim Smith.
- 1757.—Thomas Goodman, John Moody, Daniel Nash, Samuel Moody, John Gaylord.
- 1758.—Luke Montague, Deacon Smith, Jr., Capt. Smith, David Nash, Phinehas Smith.
- 1759.—Ens. Daniel Nash, Thomas Goodman, William Eastman, Samuel Preston, Eleazar Nash.
- 1760.—William Montague, William Smith, Joseph Moody, Ephraim Smith, Capt. Smith.
- 1761.—Luke Montague, Daniel Nash, Thomas Goodman, Nathan White, Elijah Alvord.
- 1762.—Capt. Samuel Smith, William Montague, William Smith, Ephraim Smith, Josiah White.
- 1763.—Deacon John Smith, Luke Montague, John Moody, Joseph Moody, John Gaylord.
- 1764.—Daniel Nash, Moses Montague, Joseph White, Jr., Benjamin Eastman, Experience Smith.
- 1765.—John Moody, Luke Montague, Ephraim Smith, Aaron Nash, John Clark.
- 1766.—Phinehas Smith, Nathan Smith, Philip Smith, Deacon David Nash, Josiah Moody.
- 1767.—Luke Montague, Daniel Nash, Deacon John Moody, Israel Smith, Joseph Cook.
- 1768.—Phinehas Smith, Joseph Moody, Nathan Smith, John Gaylord, Reuben Smith.
- 1769.—Nathaniel Ingram, Dr. Woodbridge, Ens. Nash, Ephraim Smith, Josiah White.
- 1770.—Deacon David Nash, Joseph Moody, John Gaylord, Joseph Kellogg, John Chandler.
- 1771.—Jonathan White, Noah Goodman, Jonathan Preston, Josiah Moody, Josiah Smith.
- 1772.—Joseph Moody, Luke Montague, Josiah White, Silas Smith, John Gaylord.
- 1773.—Luke Montague, Josiah Moody, Deacon David Nash, Thomas Judd, Gad Alvord.
- 1774.—John Gaylord, Joseph Moody, Capt. Josiah White, Daniel Nash, Ebenezer Kellogg.
- 1775.—Josiah Moody, Joseph Kellogg, Noah Goodman, Nathaniel White, Joseph Nash.
- 1776.—Daniel Moody, Benj. R. Woodbridge, Maj. Joseph White, Ezra Day, William Taylor.
- 1777.—Ephraim Smith, Enoch White, Joseph Moody, Josiah Smith, John Stickney.
- 1778.—Josiah Moody, Josiah White, John Gaylord, Jonathan Preston, Thomas Judd.
- 1779.—Capt. Moses Montague, Noah Goodman, Esq., Lieut. Enoch White, Azariah Alvord, Reuben Judd.
- 1780.—Darius Smith, Joel Church, William Wait, Nathaniel White.
- 1781.—Ephraim Smith, Joseph Moody, Josiah White, Joseph Kellogg, Thomas Judd.
- 1782.—Gardner Preston, Enoch White, Moses Montague, Nathaniel Goodman, John Stickney.
- 1783.—Maj. Josiah White, David Nash, John Gaylord, Azariah Alvord, Joseph Kellogg.
- 1784.—Israel Clark, David Mitchell, Ezra Day, Ephraim Smith, Dr. Samuel Vinton.
- 1785.—Daniel Lamb, Ebenezer Moody, Maj. Josiah White, Gardner Preston, Capt. Azariah Alvord.
- 1786.—Deacon David Nash, Enoch White, Moses Montague, Jahleel Woodbridge, Samuel Alvord.
- 1787.—Ruggles Woodbridge, David Mitchell, Ephraim Smith, John Mandeville, Ezra Day.
- 1788.—Josiah White, Gardner Preston, Darius Smith, Martin Wait, Levi Smith.
- 1789.—Noah Goodman, Ephraim Smith, Col. Ruggles Woodbridge, David Nash, Jr., Ezra Day.
- 1790.—Enoch White, Gardner Preston, Josiah White, John Stickney, Daniel Moody.
- 1791.—Seth Moody, Jahleel Woodbridge, Samuel Alvord, Darius Smith, Ames Kellogg.
- 1792.—Deacon Silas Smith, Capt. Azariah Alvord, Capt. Elizur Goodman, Ebenezer Moody, Gardner Preston.
- 1793.—Daniel Moody, Enoch White, Perez Smith, Nathaniel Ingram, Josiah White, Jr.
- 1794.—John Church, Samuel Preston, Jr., Ephraim Smith, Seth Moody, Joseph White.
- 1795.—David Smith, Gardner Preston, Daniel Moody, Azariah Alvord, Darius Smith.
- 1796.—John Stickney, Josiah Church, Ezra Day, Seth Moody, Dr. Daniel Stebbins.
- 1797.—Gardner Preston, Daniel Moody, David Smith, Azariah Alvord, Ephraim Smith.
- 1798.—Capt. Daniel Moody, Gardner Preston, Ephraim Smith, Azariah Alvord, Dr. Daniel Stebbins.
- 1799.—Ephraim Smith, Daniel Moody, Gardner Preston, Azariah Alvord, Dr. Daniel Stebbins.
- 1800.—Enoch White, Daniel Moody, Dr. Daniel Stebbins, Asa Nash, Gardner Preston.
- 1801.—Capt. Daniel Moody, Asa Nash, Enoch White, Lieut. Gardner Preston, Ephraim Smith.
- 1802.—Asa Nash, Ephraim Smith, Samuel Preston, John Church, Seth Moody.
- 1803.—Asa Nash, Levi Judd, Eldad White, Seth Moody, Gardner Preston.
- 1804.—Asa Nash, Levi Judd, Eldad White, Gardner Preston, Seth Moody.
- 1805.—Gardner Preston, Asa Nash, Eldad White, Ephraim Smith, Eliphaz Moody.
- 1806.—Asa Nash, Maj. Eliphaz Moody, Eldad White, Gardner Preston, Ephraim Smith.
- 1807.—Eliphaz Moody, Asa Nash, Eldad White, Gardner Preston, Levi Judd.
- 1808.—Eldad White, Daniel Moody, Calvin Goodman, Sherebiah Butts, Selah Smith.
- 1809.—Daniel Moody, Eldad White, Calvin Goodman, Sherebiah Butts, Selah Smith.
- 1810.—Daniel Moody, Eldad White, Selah Smith, Sherebiah Butts, Calvin Goodman.
- 1811.—Eldad White, Gardner Preston, Levi Judd, Peter Allen, Asa Nash.
- 1812.—Gardner Preston, Peter Allen, Asa Nash, Levi Judd, Eldad White.
- 1813.—Asa Nash, Levi Judd, Daniel Lamb, Jr., Bezaleel Alvord, Josiah Snow.
- 1814.—Asa Nash, Levi Judd, Josiah Snow, Daniel Lamb, Col. Eliphaz Moody.
- 1815.—Levi Judd, Eliphaz Moody, Josiah Snow, Asa Clark, Ephraim Smith, Jr.
- 1816.—Levi Judd, Josiah Snow, Eliphaz Moody, Selah Smith, Moses Gaylord.
- 1817.—Selah Smith, Josiah Snow, Daniel Moody, Daniel Warner, Moses Gaylord.
- 1818.—Daniel Moody, Moses Gaylord, Eli Stearns, Daniel Warner, Peter Allen.
- 1819.—Josiah Snow, Eli Stearns, Daniel Gillett, Josiah White, Allen Smith.
- 1820.—Moses Gaylord, Daniel Warner, Josiah White, Eli Stearns, Allen Smith.
- 1821.—Eliphaz Moody, Moses Gaylord, Allen Smith, Daniel Warner, Eli Stearns.
- 1822.—Daniel Warner, Daniel Gillett, Jr., Eli Stearns, Hiram Smith, Spencer Moody.
- 1823.—Eliphaz Moody, Moses Gaylord, Josiah Snow, Samuel Preston, William Bowdoin, Jr., Esq.
- 1824.—Spencer Moody, Eli Stearns, Samuel Preston, Ephraim Smith, Enoch Chapin.
- 1825.—Enoch Chapin, Josiah White, Hiram Smith, Ephraim Smith, Spencer Moody.
- 1826.—Titus Clark, Eldad Smith, Enoch Chapin, Moses Montague, Daniel Warner.
- 1827.—Hiram Smith, Alpheus Ingraham, Enoch Chapin, William Bowdoin, Jr., Josiah Bardwell.
- 1828.—Moses Montague, Eli Stearns, Eldad Smith, Josiah Church, Otis Goodman.
- 1829.—Otis Goodman, Joseph Clark, Cyrus Alvord, William Lyman, Josiah Church.
- 1830.—Alonzo Bardwell, Eldad Smith, Gardner Preston, Jr., William Lyman, Spencer Moody.
- 1831.—Joseph Clark, Josiah Church, Daniel Warner, Cyrus Alvord, Otis Goodman.
- 1832.—Spencer Moody, Daniel H. Lamb, Joseph Bardwell, Jr., Gardner Preston, Jr., Eldad Smith.
- 1833.—Joseph Bardwell, Jr., Alonzo Lamb, Hiram Smith, Spencer Moody, Alpheus Ingram.
- 1834.—Spencer Moody, Daniel H. Lamb, Ephraim Smith, Alonzo Bardwell, John Kellogg.
- 1835.—Spencer Moody, Titus Clark, Alonzo Bardwell, Zebina Judd, John Kellogg.
- 1836.—Alpheus Ingram, Alfred Judd, Titus Clark, Alonzo Lamb, Zebina Judd.
- 1837.—Titus Clark, Edward Southworth, Josiah Church, Spencer Moody, Lorenzo Gaylord.
- 1838.—Spencer Moody, Samuel Judd, Paoli Lathrop, Lorenzo Gaylord, Josiah Church.
- 1839.—Lorenzo Gaylord, Lewis Ingraham, Moses Montague, Paoli Lathrop, Samuel Judd.
- 1840.—Lorenzo Gaylord, Samuel Judd, Lewis B. Ingraham, Joseph Carew, Jr., Sedgwick White.
- 1841.—Lorenzo Gaylord, Dexter Ingraham, Shubael Cook, Marcellus Clark, Paoli Lathrop.
- 1842.—Lorenzo Gaylord, Marcellus Clark, Shubael Cook, Alonzo Bardwell, Dexter Ingraham.
- 1843.—Spencer Moody, Alfred Judd, Josiah Church, Robert Brainard, Josiah W. Goodman.
- 1844.—Lewis B. Ingraham, Jotham Graves, Joseph Carew, Edmund Smith, Luther Alvord.
- 1845.—Alonzo Bardwell, Ira Hyde, Lorenzo Gaylord, Thomas M. Nash, William Bowdoin.

- 1846.—Lorenzo Gaylord, Dexter Ingraham, Thomas M. Nash, Almerin D. Miller, Benjamin C. Brainard.
 1847.—Lorenzo Gaylord, Paoli Lathrop, Dexter Ingraham, Sedgwick White, Samuel Judd.
 1848.—Paoli Lathrop, Dexter Ingraham, Josiah Gaylord, Alfred Judd, Spencer Moody.
 1849.—Paoli Lathrop, Josiah Gaylord, Alfred Judd, Dexter Ingraham, Spencer Moody.
 1850.—Spencer Moody, Alonzo Bardwell, Broughton Alvord, Gardner Preston, Erastus T. Smith.
 1851.—Dr. Edward G. Ufford, Alonzo Bardwell, Spencer Moody.
 1852.—Paoli Lathrop, Gardner Preston, Levi W. Allen.
 1853.—Dexter Ingraham, Titus Clark, Sedgwick White.
 1854.—Titus Clark, Sedgwick White, Lorenzo Gaylord, Dexter Ingraham, Enoch C. Chapin.
 1855.—Thomas M. Nash, Oliver Pease, Daniel Alden, Benjamin Congdon, Asel L. Clark.
 1856.—Broughton Alvord, Byron Smith, Benjamin C. Brainard, John Gaylord, Norman Preston.
 1857.—Marcellus Clark, Dexter Ingraham, Broughton Alvord, Paoli Lathrop, Alonzo Bardwell.
 1858.—Broughton Alvord, Harvey Judd, Hiram Smith, Jr., Thomas M. Nash, Amos Kellogg.
 1859.—Hiram Smith, Jr., Broughton Alvord, Thomas M. Nash, Andrew T. Judd, Levi W. Allen.
 1860-63.—Hiram Smith, Jr., Broughton Alvord, Thomas M. Nash.
 1863-66.—Hiram Smith, Jr., Broughton Alvord, Byron Smith.
 1867.—Andrew T. Judd, Langdon Ayres, Thomas M. Nash.
 1868.—Andrew T. Judd, Langdon Ayres, Harvey Judd.
 1869.—Lorenzo Gaylord, Marcellus Clark, R. Ogden Dwight.
 1870.—Byron Smith, George E. Lamb, Marcellus Clark.
 1871-72.—Broughton Alvord, Hiram Smith, Jr., Martin W. Burnett.
 1873-74.—Martin W. Burnett, Lorenzo Gaylord, Joseph Bardwell.
 1875-77.—Martin W. Burnett, John H. Preston, Newton Smith.
 1878-79.—Elliot Montague, Otis A. Judd, Charles N. Webster.

CLERKS.

1753-55, Daniel Nash; 1756-74, Daniel Moody; 1775-81, David Nash; 1782-84, Ruggles Woodbridge; 1785-86, John Stickney; 1787-90, Jahleel Woodbridge; 1791-94, David Smith; 1795-1818, Josiah White, Jr.; 1819-24, Joseph Strong; 1825, Maltby Strong; 1826, Joel Hayes; 1827, Otis Goodman; 1828-29, Edwin Hooker; 1829-31, Joel Hayes; 1832, William Lyman; 1833, Otis Goodman; 1834-35, Joel Hayes; 1836, Otis Goodman; 1837, Joel Hayes; 1838-40, Titus Clark; 1841, Daniel Paine; 1842-64, David Turner; 1865-69, Joseph Bardwell; 1870-78, Ira B. Wright; 1879, Joseph Subanek.

REPRESENTATIVES.

From 1759 to 1774 the towns of Hadley, South Hadley, Amherst, and Granby united in choosing representatives to the General Court. Daniel Nash, of South Hadley, was chosen in 1764-65. From 1776 to 1787, Ens. Noah Goodman was the representative from South Hadley whenever a choice was made. No choice is recorded for the years 1790-91, '96.

In the years 1792-94, 1819-22, '45 the people voted "not to send a representative."

The following were representatives in the years named respectively:

Lieut. Enoch White, 1788; Noah Goodman, 1789 and 1795; Col. Ruggles Woodbridge, 1797-1812, though no record is made for the years 1801-3-6; Peter Allen, 1813; Dr. Elihu Dwight, 1814-15; Peter Allen, 1816-18; Joseph Strong, Jr., 1821; Josiah Bardwell, 1823; Joel Hayes, Jr., 1824-28; Daniel Warner, 1829-30; Joel Hayes, 1831; Hiram Smith, 1832; William Lyman, 1834;* Ephraim Smith, 1835; William Bowdoin, 1836; Daniel Paine, 1837; Joel Miller, 1838; Spencer Moody, 1839-40; Paoli Lathrop, 1840-41; Simeon Nash, 1843; Erastus T. Smith, 1844; Calvin Goodman, 1845; Joseph Carew, 1847; Titus Clark, 1848; Daniel Paine, 1849; Paoli Lathrop, 1850; Lorenzo Gaylord, 1851; Charles Peck, 1852; Marcellus Clark, 1853; Willard Judd, 1854; Warren L. Waterman, 1855; Dexter Ingraham, 1856; Gilbert A. Smith, 1857; Peregrine Waters, 1859;† Thomas M. Nash, 1861; Stephen C. Weld, 1863; Elliot Montague, 1865; Andrew T. Judd, 1866; Elliot Montague, 1869; Ira B. Wright, 1872; James W. Gaylord, 1875; Newton Smith, 1876; Martin W. Burnett, 1878. Edward P. Crowell, of Amherst, is the present representative, 1879.

VILLAGES.

SOUTH HADLEY,

a post-village, occupies a charming situation near the geographical centre of the town, and north and west of Stony Brook. The village contains not far from one hundred dwell-

ings, a high-school building, one church edifice, and a number of stores and mills. It also contains two cemeteries and a small park. By far the most important feature of this rural village is Mount Holyoke Seminary, with its ample grounds and attractive and substantial structures.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS

occupies a position on the Connecticut, at the extreme southern portion of the town, a number of its dwellings and streets being south of the town line, in Chicopee. This village, formerly known as the "canal village," is on the five hundred acres which were reserved for "Major Pynchon" in 1683. In 1726 the most or all of the tract was sold by William Pynchon, of Springfield, to John Taylor, of Hadley, for about a dollar and one-third per acre. The Taylors, and probably others, occupied the tract for half a century. The village now contains several hundred dwellings, a high-school building, four church edifices,—one of which is unoccupied,—a number of stores and mills, and two cemeteries. Since the building of the great dam across the Connecticut, from the head of the old canal to the opposite shore, the village has largely increased its manufacturing enterprises, and now (1879) may be considered as in some sense complementary to its remarkable neighbor opposite, the thriving city of Holyoke. A free bridge connects the two places. The village has waterworks connected with Buttery Brook.

Pearl City and Moody Corners, two thickly-settled localities, are in the north part of the town, on Bachelor's Brook.

EDUCATIONAL.

For a number of years after the settlement of South Hadley no public provision was made for the maintenance of schools. The rudiments of learning were doubtless taught in a private way, or wholly within the household.

Feb. 2, 1738, it was voted to build a school-house "23 feet long & 18 feet broad and 7 feet between joints." Deacon Joseph White, Deacon John Smith, and Samuel Smith were appointed "to see to y^e building the School-House," and to "discourse with the Committee of y^e School in y^e first Precinct of this town & desire their help about setting up a school in this Precinct."

March 12, 1739, the people "voted that the School-House shall be set in the most convenient place between y^e meeting-House & y^e house that Moses White now lives in." Jan. 12, 1747, £8 were voted to finish the school-house, and Ensign William Montague, Richard Church, and Daniel Nash made a committee to finish the building and provide a schoolmaster. The school-house was not finished until after March, 1754. In that year the selectmen were authorized to hire what schooling they thought proper for the summer. January 13th, following, £50, old tenor, equal to £6 $\frac{2}{3}$ lawful,† or \$22.22, were appropriated for schooling, at the school-house first, at Deacon John Smith's next, and at Falls Woods next, two months in each place. The people living up Bachelor's Brook were allowed a portion of the £50 for schooling. Of £13 6s. 8d. voted June 21, 1756, £2 13s. 4d. were for Falls Woods, £5 6s. 8d. to be spent at the school-house, and the rest "in the North and East extrems" of the district.

A committee was chosen, March 9, 1761, "to represent and to defend the district respecting a grammar school which the district is summoned to answer at the next Sessions of the Peas."

A school-house was ordered to be built at Falls Woods in 1769, and was undoubtedly finished before Nov. 28, 1775, when two committees were chosen, "one for the old school-house, so called, and one for the Falls Woods school." In 1794, £150 were appropriated for erecting "a school-house or houses," but the record does not disclose where they were to be located.

The following sums were appropriated for schooling in the

† A pound lawful was equal to \$3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$.

* Elections changed in 1833 from May to November.

† Representatives for years 1859-65, inclusive, were chosen by Hadley and South Hadley as one district; since 1865 South Hadley and Amherst have formed one district, No. 4. (See Hadley and Amherst for representatives in years not given in text.)



MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.
SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.



LYMAN WILLISTON HALL.
MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY, SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

years named: 1754, in lawful money, £8; 1758, £20, exclusive of teachers' board; 1764, £30, "including the boarding the school-masters;" 1775, £20; 1787, £30; 1795, £50; 1805, \$300; 1815, \$700; 1824, \$500.

The town gave to promote singing, in 1792, \$13.33; 1796, \$20; 1799, \$50; 1805, \$50; 1807, \$80.

The system of graded schools was introduced in 1868, and first applied to the schools at the Falls village, by Rufus C. Hitchcock, now of Thompsonville, Conn. It was chiefly, if not wholly, through his intelligent and persevering efforts that this salutary change was effected.

There are now—1879—two principal school buildings, of brick, in which nearly all the scholars are concentrated, and in each of which the several grades are taught. The oldest of these buildings is at the Falls village, and was erected about 1845, and enlarged in later years; the other is at the centre village, and was built in 1868 or 1869. A small brick school-house stands at Falls Woods, another at "Pearl City," in the northern part of the town, and one of wood at the Falls village.

There are practically seventeen different schools, conducted by as many teachers, four of whom are males. A teacher of music is also employed.

In 1868 the population was 2098; valuation, \$1,103,491; greatest number of scholars enrolled, in summer, 488; greatest average attendance, summer, 393. In 1877 the population was 3370; valuation, \$1,630,899; scholars between five and fifteen years, 579; greatest average attendance, 522; number of different scholars enrolled, 732. Amount applied to schools in 1877, \$8500. The estimated population in report for year ending March 1, 1879, is 3500; greatest enrollment of pupils, summer term, 622; greatest average attendance, summer, 510; expenditure, \$8512.53.

A private school for young ladies was taught a number of years, commencing in or near the year 1802, by Miss Abby Wright, and was "in good repute." Other private schools were doubtless conducted from time to time until the adoption of the district system, soon after 1812.

John Judd was the first teacher in District No. 4, at what is now "Pearl City."

MOUNT HOLYOKE SEMINARY.

Mount Holyoke Seminary, chief among the institutions of the old Bay State devoted to the education of young women, occupies a charming situation on the east side of the main street in the village of South Hadley. Two miles westward the Connecticut trails its winding thread of silver through the meadows, while nearer, on every side, appear in great variety the pastures green and undulating fields of a broken upland. As a majestic border to the picture, upon the west and north rise the stern and rugged ranges of Mounts Tom and Holyoke. Here, as everywhere in this lovely valley, the graceful elm abounds.

Mary Lyon, the founder of the seminary, was born in Buckland, Franklin Co., Mass., Feb. 28, 1797. She was generously endowed, physically and intellectually; but to her narrow circumstances, and consequent struggles to obtain an education, more than to any other cause, it is probable the seminary owes its existence. Self-sacrificing and zealous, she undertook the arduous task of providing an institution of learning which should be self-sustaining, and yet "where expenses should be so moderate as not to debar those of limited means and advantages so great that the wealthy could find none superior elsewhere." Such was her devotion to this noble purpose that she could write, "Had I a thousand lives, I could sacrifice them all in suffering and hardship for its sake. Did I possess the greatest fortune, I could readily relinquish it all and become poor, and more than poor, if its prosperity should demand it."

Some years of her life, before setting about her great work,

were spent in teaching, her first essay being in a school near Shelburne Falls, at a salary of 75 cents per week and board. After other experiences in a small way, in sundry schools of her native county, she united with Miss Z. Grant in the management successively of the Adams Female Academy, at Derry, N. H., and the female seminary at Ipswich, Mass. She remained with Miss Grant ten years, and it was during this period that the plans for the new institution were gradually and patiently matured. Upon leaving Ipswich, in 1834, she called to her aid a number of able, earnest, and willing friends, whom she had inspired with much of her own zeal and self-denial.

The seminary was incorporated Feb. 11, 1836, and the corner-stone of the first building—which was of brick and 94 feet by 50 in size—laid October 3d, following. This building, of four stories and basement, had a capacity to accommodate 80 pupils, and was opened Nov. 8, 1837. Its length has been extended to 166 feet, and a wing 122 feet by 40 projected eastward from each end, at right angles to the main structure. A gymnasium connecting the extremities of the wings completes the quadrangle.

The library, erected in 1870, at a cost of \$18,000, is connected with the main building, 45 feet southward, by a corridor 11 feet in width. It is handsomely fitted for its uses, and finished in native woods. The furniture and cases are of black-walnut. The library contains about 10,000 volumes.

Williston Hall, the handsomest structure of the group, finely situated in the rear and somewhat north of the main edifice, is of brick, has four stories and a gabled roof, and an inner finish of ash, attractive and durable. Its cost, complete, was \$50,017.74, of which sum Mr. A. Lyman Williston, of Northampton, whose name it bears, gave \$10,000. The building is dedicated to science and art, and contains already many fine collections in the various departments. Rooms for the cabinets of ichnology, geology, mineralogy, zoology, and botany are provided; also a laboratory, and physiological and other recitation-rooms. The upper floor is devoted to the art-gallery. Upon one wall of the geological lecture-room appears in fresco a geological map, 15 by 22 feet in size, projected by Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, the original of which was awarded the prize at Philadelphia, in 1876.

The cabinets include an entire set of the Ward casts, a *bonafide* skeleton of the extinct New Zealand bird *Palapteryx elephantopus*, a rare collection of corals, and a fine collection of fossil bird-tracks, while the art-gallery contains, among other works of art, a large painting by Albert Bierstadt of a scene in the Hetch Hetchie Cañon, California. For this picture the gallery is indebted to Mrs. E. H. Sawyer, Mrs. A. L. Williston, and to the artist himself, who contributed a part of the price.

Upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of Williston Hall, June 1, 1875, appropriate exercises were held, including a statement and narrative by one of the young ladies of the seminary. The hall was dedicated with interesting ceremonies Nov. 15, 1876, Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College, president of the board of trustees, delivering an address.

In the affairs of the seminary no domestics are employed. The members constitute one family, and by a proper division of labor, requiring a service from each of but one hour a day, perform all the needed household duties. While regarded as no part of the instruction proper, this daily service proves salutary as a means of promoting health and stimulating to system, order, and mutual helpfulness.

"The grand features of this institution," wrote Miss Lyon before its opening, "are to be an elevated standard of science, literature, and refinement, and a moderate standard of expense; all to be guided and modified by the spirit of the gospel." The actual work of the seminary has been in perfect accord with this intelligent forecast from the day of its opening until the present time. In the later years changes have been made by which the standard for admission has been

raised and the curriculum proportionately broadened. The present regular course covers four years, of three terms each, and includes the higher English branches, mathematics, ending with astronomy in the third year; the physical sciences, French, or German, in the second year, and natural theology. Separate courses in Greek, French, and German are made optional, but may not be substituted for the regular curriculum. Instruction is given in vocal music, reading, penmanship, gymnastics, crayon and pencil drawing, and painting in water-colors.

This institution has received considerable aid from private sources, but never was endowed. With the exception of \$40,000 received from the State, in 1867, the principal gifts have been,—from Mrs. Henry F. Durant, of Boston, \$10,000 for the purchase of books; a legacy from the late Miss Phebe Hazeltine, of Boscawen, N. H. (\$15,000), as a fund whose income should be used to assist deserving pupils, making the total fund for that purpose \$20,000; from Mr. Kendall, of Leominster, Mass., by will, \$5000; from the late Mrs. Julia M. Tolman, of West Roxbury, Mass.,—once associate principal,—a bequest of \$3600, as the nucleus for a fund whose income might be used for the benefit of teachers.

Besides the single gift of \$10,000, by Mr. Williston, for the hall of Science and Art, numerous other donations were made for the same purpose, amounting to \$20,914.22.

Principal among Miss Lyon's coadjutors were Rev. Roswell Hawks, of Cummington, Mass.; Hon. Daniel Safford, of Boston; and Andrew W. Porter, Esq., of Munson, Mass. Each was afterward numbered among the first trustees of the seminary, Mr. Hawks holding for many years the presidency of the board. Mr. Hawks was distinguished for his successful labors in raising the needed funds, which in sums large and sums diminutive—equally the outpouring of large hearts—within two years became sufficient to warrant the erection of a building. Mr. Safford and his honored wife gave of their wealth—treasures of sympathy and treasures of gold—with unflagging and unsparing generosity. Mr. Safford said, in after-life, "No money, time, or effort which I have bestowed on any object affords me more satisfaction in the review than what I have given to Mount Holyoke Seminary."

In March, 1836, Deacon Andrew W. Porter was made a trustee. Next to its founder, he became more closely identified with the institution, its material and educational advancement, in all phases of its early struggling life and later prosperous existence, than any other person. The first building was put up, and nearly all succeeding improvements made, under his intelligent supervision, freely given. This was but the beginning of his life of devotion to the seminary,—the child of his adoption. "For forty years, without any pecuniary reward or emolument, he gave time, thought, money, and personal services unsparingly to the institution which he adopted, loved, and cared for as a child." In all he did for the institution, he had the hearty co-operation and sympathy of his loving wife. When in his last hours he could not speak he wrote, with hand that faltered, "Give my love to the teachers, the daughters, and all the pupils of the seminary." When the end came, and before the funeral, the principal of the seminary wrote, "The seminary is rich in friends, but we have no other Deacon Porter. He was more than a friend,—he was a father; and the 'seminary daughters,' whom he remembered to the last, must mourn for him. No human being, except Mary Lyon, has done as much for the institution as he. Next to Mrs. Porter, Mount Holyoke Seminary is chief mourner." Deacon Porter died March 4, 1877.

Miss Lyon performed the duties of principal of the seminary from the day of its opening until the period of her death, in March, 1849.* The successors of Miss Lyon have been Misses

Mary W. Chapin, 1851 to 1867; Helen M. Trench, 1867 to 1872; and Julia E. Ward, the present preceptress.

The whole number of graduates, including the class of 1878, is 1640. Four-fifths—as shown by the attendance from 1838 to 1876, inclusive—were from the five States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the percentage of the whole number being for each, respectively, 35, 15½, 15, 7½, and 7. The attendance for the years 1878–79 is 273, distributed in the four classes as follows: Senior, 31; senior middle, 38; junior middle, 86; junior, 118.

Lectures for the current year (1878–79): Rev. Edward D. Lawrence, of Marblehead, subject, "Philosophy of Travel;" Prof. Charles A. Young, of Princeton College, "Astronomy and Physics;" Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth College, "Geology;" Prof. Charles O. Thompson, of Worcester Free Institute, "Chemistry;" Rev. Selah Merrill, D.D., of Andover, "Recent Explorations in Bible Lands."

Teachers.—Miss Julia E. Ward, Principal; Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, Miss Anna C. Edwards, Associate Principals; Miss Lydia W. Shattuck,† Miss Harriet E. Sessions, Miss Hannah Noble, Miss Lucy J. Holmes, Miss Ellen P. Bowers, Mrs. Sarah D. Stow,† Miss Frances M. Hazen, Miss Elizabeth B. Prentiss, Miss Mary C. Townsend, Miss Sarah H. Melvin, Miss Elizabeth M. Bardwell, Miss Louise F. Cowles, Miss Adeline E. Green, Miss Cornelia M. Clapp, Miss Mary E. Blodgett,† Miss Anna A. Parsons, Miss Clara W. Wood, Miss Etta E. Hooker, Miss Abbie L. Sweetser, Miss Isabella G. Mack, Miss Persis D. Hewitt. Adelaide A. Richardson, M.D., Physician and Teacher of Physiology; Miss Mary O. Nutting, Librarian; Miss Margarethe Vitzthum von Eckstädt, Teacher of French and German; Miss Ada J. MacVicar, Teacher of Music; Miss Lillie L. Sherman, Assistant Pupil-teacher of Drawing; Mrs. Mary A. Foster, Mrs. Harriet G. Dutton, Superintendents of Domestic Department.

Trustees.—Rev. William S. Tyler, D.D., of Amherst, President; Abner Kingman, Esq., of Boston; Austin Rice, Esq., of Conway; Sidney E. Bridgman, Esq., of Northampton; Henry F. Durant, Esq., of Boston; A. Lyman Williston, Esq., of Northampton; Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Hon. William Claflin, of Boston; Edward Hitchcock, M.D., Rev. Julius H. Seelye, D.D., of Amherst; Hon. E. H. Sawyer, of Easthampton; Rev. J. R. Herrick, D.D., of West Hartford, Conn.; Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., of New Haven, Conn.; Edward Hitchcock, M.D., Secretary; A. Lyman Williston, Esq., Treasurer.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The General Court made it a prerequisite to the establishment of a separate precinct south of Mount Holyoke that a minister should be settled, and that he should be "learned" and "orthodox." Five or six years elapsed before this condition was fully met, and the result showed that the minister finally secured was sufficiently firm, if not orthodox.

Mr. Grindall Rawson was engaged Aug. 10, 1733, and ordained the 3d of October following. He was allowed fire-wood, and a house was built for him in the ensuing year.† There remains no record of the amount of his salary and settlement, no evidence of a formal church organization.

A meeting-house, 40 feet by 30 in size, was in process of building in March preceding the engagement of Mr. Rawson, and on the 12th of that month it was voted to "build a pulpit,

Daniel Safford, Congregational Publishing Society, Boston. Recollections of Mary Lyon, by Fidelia Fiske, American Tract Society, Boston. Memorial volume of Mount Holyoke Seminary, published in 1862. Life of Edward Norris Kirk, D.D., Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.

† Absent a part of the year.

‡ The residence of Mr. Rawson, with the home-lot, was purchased by Moses White, and subsequently by Maj. John Woodbridge, who lived there until his death, in 1782. A large house was erected on the property a few years later, a few rods south of the site of Mr. Rawson's dwelling, by Col. Woodbridge, the year 1788. "After the raising," says Mr. Judd, "there was a great wrestling-match." This house is now owned and occupied by Deacon Moses Montague.

* Those desiring fuller accounts of Miss Lyon and her co-laborers are referred to the following works: Life of Mary Lyon, American Tract Society, New York;

and to ceil and plaster the house up to the plates." The progress of the work was slow, and the subject of numerous votes before the house was finished, in 1737. A gallery with pews was finished seven years later. The seating, which was according to ratable estate, and the age and ability of individuals, was effected in 1734. The seaters were directed, in January, 1739, to make room for Madam Rawson.* The pews were of various sizes, holding from five to ten persons.

The parish and Mr. Rawson in a short time came to disagreement, of which the first evidence in the church records appears under date of Feb. 25, 1740. It was then "voted, that it is the desire of this precinct that Rev. Mr. Rawson be dismissed from and lay down the work of the ministry among us;" and subsequently, March 23, 1741, "voted, that whereas ye Rev. Grindall Rawson hath, in a public manner, withdrawn from 33 of the brethren of this church, whereby he hath not only gone contrary to the minds of a greater part of the church, but hath virtually withdrawn from a major part of the precinct, it is the mind of the precinct that Mr. Rawson is no longer our minister, and that Ephraim Nash, John Nash, and Sarg't John Smith be a committee to acquaint him that we have no further service for him in the office of a gospel minister, and that we expect he will refrain from any public acts in that office in future."†

A council, which met in May, 1741, advised a separation, yet, regardless of this, and the reiterated protests of the people, Mr. Rawson continued to officiate, and thus grievously offend, when he could get possession of the pulpit.

Driven to extreme measures, the parish appointed a committee of 15,‡ Oct. 30, 1741, who were enjoined "to prevent Mr. Rawson from entering the meeting-house on the Sabbath by such means as they shall think best, except he shall promise not to officiate or perform service as a minister; and if Mr. Rawson shall offer to perform services as a minister, the committee shall put him forth out of the meeting-house." Within a short time he again offended by entering the pulpit and commencing prayer. He was at once seized by a number of the committee, or at their bidding, and ejected from the house. Tradition says his mouth was stopped with a handkerchief, because he continued to pray. The parish was indebted to their minister "for salary and wood," and tradition again comes in to say that Mr. Rawson claimed the right to officiate until the debt was paid. He did not again attempt to serve.

Mr. Rawson married Dorothy, daughter of Rev. Isaac Chauncey, of Hadley, May 19, 1738. One son, Grindall, became a preacher; another, Charles, a physician.

The successor of Mr. Rawson, Rev. John Woodbridge, of Suffield, a graduate of Yale College, 1732, was installed April 21, 1742, and continued pastor of the church until his death, at the age of eighty years, Sept. 10, 1783. He had a settlement of £300, in land and buildings, and a salary of £150, which, after four years, was increased to £160, payable in bills "equal to old tenor." Reduced to silver equivalent, the salary was not more than £40. It was increased from time to time until it reached £66 13s. 4d., in 1761. A part of the salary was sometimes paid in grain. Wood was also provided, and rose from 50 loads per year to 70.

Mr. Joel Hayes was settled as the colleague of Mr. Woodbridge in 1781-82, and ordained October 23d, in the latter year. He had £275, hard money, as a settlement; £90 salary

and firewood. After forty years' ministry he was dismissed in 1823, and died July 29, 1827, aged seventy-four.

As the inhabitants increased a larger meeting-house became a necessity. The new building was easily voted, March 2, 1751, but the question of its location became a serious matter of controversy. The original determination was to "set it near the old one," next "in the centre of travel," and after four years' indecision voted to build "if they could agree on a place to set it;" and three years later, January, 1758, again voted to build a house of worship 60 feet long and 45 feet wide, and to set it where it would best suit the inhabitants. But there were too many minds, and a curious period of vacillation and counter-voting followed, in which they voted to abide, and again not to abide, by the decision of a committee of non-residents. Jan. 14, 1760, five different places were designated; and so the projected sanctuary seems to have been on wheels, journeying through the town. A committee sent by the General Court made a report, determined by lot, which was not satisfactory to dwellers in the eastern portion of the district. They argued, January, 1761, that "owing to the soil the eastern parts of the district are likely to be much sooner filled with inhabitants than the western part; we think a large portion of the land in the western part is so poor it will never be inhabited," and desired to be separated from that part of the district if the committee's decision were confirmed. A second committee decided that the building should stand "at the head of the lane on Cold Hill."

The western inhabitants opposed the division of the district, but proceeded to build where the first committee had decided, near the old meeting-house. In this they were molested by their opponents, some of whom "drew away three posts and hid them in Pichawaniche Swamp," and in October, 1761, after the frame was raised, appeared with augmented force and cut off and pushed over the southern portion. The builders called a committee of ministers to judge of the validity of the decision "by lot." Four appeared in March following, and decided that the lot was "of a sacred nature," and that they "did not see how it could be departed from, according to the Old and New Testaments."

The vexed question was settled by the erection of the second parish, Feb. 18, 1762, and the payment by the first parish of all taxes collected in the second for the building, less the damage to the frame. The amount determined by arbitrators—Wm. Pitkin, Jr., of Hartford, Ebenezer Hunt, of Northampton, and William Wolcott, of Windsor—was £70 14s. 7d. The damage was repaired and the new house finished in 1763 and 1764, and "seated" in the latter year. Galleries were added in the ensuing seven years.§ A steeple and belfry were erected in 1791, and a bell furnished by Col. Ruggles Woodbridge.

A third church edifice was erected in or near 1844, and was burned in January, 1875. A fourth, the present church, was completed in 1876, and dedicated February 23d in that year. It cost, with furniture and organ complete, not far from \$28,000.

The following have followed Mr. Hayes in the pastorate: Artemus Boies, of Blandford, a graduate of Williams College in 1816, served from Feb. 24, 1824, until Nov. 18, 1834; Jos. D. Condit, of Hanover, N. J., graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1826, served from July 8, 1835, until the time of his death, Sept. 19, 1847; Thomas Laurie, settled in June, 1848, remained a short time; Eliphalet Y. Swift, 1850-57 (?); Hiram Mead, Sept. 29, 1858, to November, 1867; John M. Green, Feb. 26, 1868, to May 25, 1870; James H. Bliss, January, 1871, to May 1, 1873; John R. Herrick, D.D., April 16, 1874, to April 16, 1878. The society is at present without a pastor (April 12, 1879). Number of members, 325.

§ The first meeting-house stood north and west of the second, with the principal entrance on the east side, and the pulpit opposite. It was removed, and became a dwelling; was sold to John Chandler near the year 1764, and was subsequently occupied by the Goodmans, and recently by Alfred Judd and the widow of Salathiel Judd.

* March 14, 1743, the parish voted "that William Montague sit in the high or first Pew with the men, and his wife in the highest Pew with the women. The wife of Deacon John Smith the 2d, and Luke Montague with his wife, sit in the Pew on the north side of 3^d east door; Madam Woodbridge in the Pew next the Pulpit, and the Widow Kellogg in the fire-seat or 3d Pew, either as she shall chuse."

† There were fifteen who voted against this measure.

‡ Ezekiah Smith, Stephen Warner, William Gaylord, Ephraim Nash, William Smith, Samuel Preston, Sergt. John Smith, Chilaab Smith, John Alvord, Peter Montague, Corp. John Smith, Moses Taylor, Samuel Smith, Jonathan Smith, and John Preston were the committee.

Present Officers.—Ansel L. Clark, Samuel Smith, Calvin Preston, Deacons; Elliot Montague, Clerk of the Church; Levi B. Allen, Clerk of the Parish, whose father, Levi W. Allen, had previously filled that office during twenty years.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, was formally organized with nineteen members Aug. 12, 1824. The members were Joseph Bardwell, Sybil Bardwell, Enoch Chapin, Lydia Chapin, Rhoda Moody, Eleazer Owen, Jr., Earl Bishop, Philip Smith, Jr., Huldah Smith, Wm. Clough, Sewall Chapin, Asa Nash, Deborah Day, Pamela Atkins, Alonzo Bardwell, Sybil Abbee, Sabra Childs, Jennette Carpenter, Edith Gillett. The movement which led to the formation of the society originated at a meeting of the inhabitants of the south part of the town, held at the school-house in the "Canal district," February 28th in the year named. The first services were held in a building standing north of the later church edifice, and which yet is called the "Brick Chapel." The present house of worship was erected probably in 1835, on land purchased of David Ames, Jr., and John Ames, of Springfield. The "chapel" was used until the church building was ready. In March, 1870, an expenditure of \$3000 was made necessary to repair damages occasioned by a recent fire.

The church remained as one body until 1860, when, because of certain differences, a part of the members withdrew and maintained for eighteen years a separate existence, claiming the name of the original organization. The parts were made one again in 1878.

The following have served as pastors of this society: John F. Griswold, from Dec. 3, 1828, until Aug. 2, 1831; William Tyler, from Aug. 10, 1832, until Dec. 4, 1843; William W. Thayer, from Dec. 4, 1839, until March 29, 1842; Leander Thompson, from Dec. 13, 1843, until Aug. 28, 1850; Porter H. Snow, from Feb. 4, 1852, until Dec. 15, 1854; Richard Knight, Sept. 10, 1856, until April 30, 1860; S. J. M. Merwin, from Dec. 4, 1860, until July 10, 1867; Geo. E. Fisher,* installed Oct. 2, 1867, who was succeeded by Winfield S. Hawkes, the present pastor, installed Nov. 12, 1878. Number of members Oct. 1, 1878, 350.

Present Officers.—John Gaylord, Joseph Carew, Langdon Ayres, William B. Wilder, Deacons; Stephen C. Weld, Clerk and Treasurer.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized at the village of South Hadley Falls in the fall of 1827, and a house of worship provided five years afterward. The original members numbered 15 or 20, but because of the loss of the church records, at the burning of the shop of Mr. Benjamin C. Brainard many years ago, the names of all cannot be given. A few are remembered: Benjamin C. Brainard, Eunice P. Ashley, afterward Mrs. Brainard, Maria Gaylord, afterward Mrs. Aldrich, Julia Gaylord, Elmira Griswold.

The first class was organized by Dr. Fisk, who occupied the small building known as the "Brick Chapel," whose use for religious purposes was granted by Capt. Ariel Cooley. Dr. Fisk continued to serve the class for two or three years, and was followed by Joel Knight, then a student at Wilbraham, who preached for a number of months, chiefly in a small school-house. The church organization was the result of a revival held during his ministry. He was followed by a Mr. Davis, from Wilbraham, who was occasionally assisted by Abel Stevens. At the times when Mr. Stevens attended the audiences became so large that the school-house was found insufficient, whereupon a larger room was procured in the paper-mill of Mr. Lathrop. The society has been served by many pastors, whose terms of service have usually been from one to three years each, according to customs of this denomination. The present minister is Rev. John Galbraith.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The people of this denomination were for many years served by non-resident priests. No regular society was formed until within a short period, their church edifice dating from 1877-78. This edifice was built under the auspices of Father Harkins, the first pastor, who is now a resident of Holyoke.

CEMETERIES.

South Hadley has four cemeteries. The old cemetery, at the centre village, was laid out by the proprietors, March 26, 1728, upon ground known as the "Sandy Hill," on the west side of the main highway, or country road, being in size twenty-eight rods along the road, and twelve rods in width. It has since been enlarged. It was voted in March, 1754, to fence the burying-yard with stone.

The first person buried in this ground was John Preston, who died March 4, 1728.

Another place of burial has been provided, a little north and west of the preceding, containing about ten acres of land, and threaded near its eastern border by a small brook. A dam near the south line forms a considerable pond within the grounds.

The third cemetery is at the Falls village, a few rods from the south line of the town, and overlooks the Connecticut River, from which it is but a short distance removed. It contains five or six acres, and is under the control of a regular cemetery organization.

The Catholics have a small burial-ground near the north end of High Street, at the Falls village.

HOTELS.

The shad fisheries, and the business of transporting produce by the "falls," made the "wayside inn" more of a necessity in the earlier days of the town's history than do the fisheries and other industries of the present day.

The first inn was opened by Samuel Smith, in 1729, and kept until 1731; the next by Samuel Kellogg, 1733 to 1740; and next, probably by William Eastman, after 1750, and John Smith, from 1759 to 1771. All these were on the Springfield road, north of the present Falls village.

The first innkeeper at "Falls Woods" was Elijah Alvord, in 1755, a man of trade, with a warehouse at the mouth of Stony Brook, at that time, or a few years later. Noah Goodman succeeded him as host. Two years after the road was laid by the falls, a public-house was opened by Titus Pomeroy, on the old Pynchon grant,—known since as "Taylor's field,"—in 1767, and for some years after his death was kept by his widow. Daniel Lamb established an inn in the vicinity, in 1782.

Not far from the year 1759, a house was erected by John Smith, father of Maj. John, of Hadley, on the north side of the present road from Smith's Ferry to the village of South Hadley. This was enlarged, and in 1773 converted into a hotel by John Stickney. The throngs of fishermen made this step necessary. The house is now, or was a few years since, owned by Mr. Emerson Bates.

On the west side of the common at South Hadley an inn was put up by Joseph White, and a part of it was afterward incorporated into the public-house recently kept by Mr. Geo. L. Smith.

Elias Lyman the elder, who conducted the first ferry, had a public-house near the present ferry-landing, in 1770.

What was known as the "Canal Hotel," a brick structure, which still stands facing the north end of Front Street, at the Falls village, was built by Ariel Cooley, not far from the year 1815. The mason employed was Deacon Enoch Chapin. It was principally for the accommodation of river-men and fishermen. The aged Lydia Day, now a resident of the village, was employed at this hotel, about the year 1820, and says that meals for a hundred or more fishermen were there served in a

* The church society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Aug. 9, 1874, the pastor, Rev. George E. Fisher, giving an historical address.



DRAWN BY H. ROGERS

CAREW PAPER CO., SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, MASS.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH CAREW



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

single day. Ordinary wayfarers were seldom among the guests. In that day the extension in the rear of the main part did not exist. Some of the descendants of Ariel Cooley are now residents of the Falls village,—1879.

The present house, at the southeast corner of Front and Main Streets, was kept as a hotel about the same period, 1820, by a Mr. Bishop, and subsequently became the dwelling of Josiah Bardwell.

TOWN-POOR.

Samuel Mighill, a graduate of Harvard, whose name appears among the early instructors of the Hopkins school, in Hadley, 1705, petitioned for town aid in 1759. He was supported at public charge until his death, April 11, 1769, and was the first person thus supported by the town.

Comfort Domo, daughter of the eccentric Peter,—who was long a dweller on the north side of the mountain, in Hadley,*—experienced much discomfort in her later days. Becoming a town charge, she was warned from South Hadley in 1790, and later was the occasion of controversy between that town and Granby. Each claimed the other should support her. She died in the latter town in 1798.

In Hadley, a family of French neutrals were supported by the town at one period, in and before the year 1762.

AGRICULTURE.

The farming-lands of the town are chiefly devoted to the production of hay and grass, and their resultants,—milk and butter. The yield of milk is large, for which a near home-market is found in the manufacturing districts.

WATER-WORKS.

A system of water-works was introduced at the Falls village, in 1872-73, which derives its supply of water from a reservoir constructed on Buttery Brook, at a point east of the village. The main pipes are from eight to twelve inches in diameter, and supply nearly fifty hydrants, which are used for fire and other purposes. The cost of construction, as reported March 1, 1875, was \$55,716.65. The governing body is denominated the "Board of Water Commissioners for Fire District No. 1, of the town of South Hadley."

The present water commissioners are Benjamin Aldrich, President; Benjamin C. Brainard, Treasurer; C. A. Bardwell, J. Suhanek, H. E. Gaylord, William T. Hollister. Austin S. Day is superintendent.

MASONIC.

Mount Holyoke Lodge was formed in 1870 with about 20 members. The first officers were Rev. George E. Fisher, Master; Emerson R. Judd, Senior Warden; W. M. Harris, Junior Warden; Benjamin C. Brainard, Treas.; R. O. Dwight, Sec.

The meetings of the lodge were first held in a building owned by the Glasgow Company, on School Street, from which, in the year 1874, or early in 1875, they were transferred to suitable rooms in a new brick edifice on Front Street.

Present officers: James O. Walker, Master; William N. Price, Senior Warden; P. August Moos, Junior Warden; Campbell Chapin, Sec.; Serbertram E. Bliss, Treas.

A chapter of the order known as the "Knights of Pythias" was formed a few years since, at the village of South Hadley Falls. It is composed of Germans.

MANUFACTURES.

Besides the earlier mills mentioned in connection with the first settlement and concerning which nothing more is known, there were others at a later day, which in turn have passed away. Three saw-mills were operated in 1771, all connected

with the falls, owned respectively, from above downward, by Noah Goodman (supposed), William Taylor, and Titus Pomeroy. One was owned in another quarter of the town by Dr. Ruggles Woodbridge. In the same year a grist-mill on Stony Brook was owned by Samuel Preston, and one on Bachelor's Brook by Josiah Moody.

Asheries, for the manufacture of potash, were conducted simultaneously with the above, by Dr. Woodbridge and by John Marshall, but their sites are not known. Joseph White made potash many years afterward, in a building situated west of the inn then occupied by him between the park and cemetery.

Distilleries were common at the beginning of the century, and South Hadley was the possessor of two, whose history is little known. Their products did not promote their own longevity, whatever the influence upon their patrons.

Caleb Ely had a fulling-mill in 1771, whose exact location is not known.

Forty or fifty years ago—now 1879—the Moodys established a forge on Bachelor's Brook, and many years afterward, about 1850, a stock company started a paper-mill near the site of the Moody grist-mill previously mentioned. Farther down the stream Ezra Allen put up a paper-mill, in or near the year 1859. A button-factory was at one time in operation at what is now "Pearl City," whence the name of that inconsiderable hamlet.

The manufacturing enterprises on Stony Brook have been a cotton-factory, which was burned in 1824 or about that time, and succeeded by the present paper-mill of Judd & Brothers; a grist-mill lower on the stream, built twenty-five or thirty years ago by Erastus T. Smith, its recent owner; and a woolen-mill still farther down, built nearly a half-century ago, by Stephen White, and now owned by L. H. Arnold. The last is near the site of one of the old distilleries, and is not at present in operation. The lowest site on this stream is occupied by a sash-and-blind factory, established by John H. Hastings in 1830-35, and recently owned by Howard, Gaylord & Co. Nash & Josselyn made cotton-mops, wicking, and batting in 1855 and subsequently.

A steam saw-mill, on the bank of the river, above the canal, has been in operation for many years, and is now conducted by B. Congdon & Co.

The "Morgan Nail-Works" were in operation on the borders of the old canal in 1812-15; Enoch Chapin had an oil-mill as early as 1820 to '25; Bardwell & Bishop a saw- and grist-mill in 1825; Charles Howard and Wells Lathrop a paper-mill in 1824; and D. & J. Ames a paper-mill about 1828. Most of these occupied the site of the present Glasgow mill, or that vicinity. The Ames mill was burned in May, 1844 or '46, and it is said the others were also destroyed by fire at that time or earlier. A dyeing establishment was operated by Eleazer Owens in or near the year 1820, in the same neighborhood.

The enterprise of grinding salt was conducted at the falls in 1824, and possibly at an earlier date. The salt came from Nantucket. In 1844, Carew & Damon began to put up fine salt in bags, and were the first, it is claimed, in that branch of the business.

Present Manufactures.—The canal around the falls at South Hadley was begun and completed during the last eight years of the last century, and was long used for purposes of navigation by boats and other craft ascending and descending. Its later use, however, and that which has stimulated the growth of the little village of South Hadley Falls, has been to supply water from the Connecticut for manufacturing uses.

There are at present three mills supplied with power through the canal. The upper mill is that of the Carew Manufacturing Company, established in 1848, with a capital of \$35,000. The main building was burned and rebuilt in 1873. This company employs 80 operatives, and turns out 3000 pounds

* Peter died, and was buried in the South Hadley burying-ground, in 1762, and a head-stone still marks the spot.

of fine writing-paper each twenty-four hours. Power is transmitted through a large turbine-wheel. Officers: Chas. H. Smith, President; Joseph Carew, Treasurer and Agent.

The middle site is occupied by the mill of the Hampshire Paper Company, chartered May 19, 1866, for the "manufac-



HAMPSHIRE PAPER CO. MILLS, SOUTH HADLEY, MASS.

ture of paper, and fabrics of which paper is the principal material," with a capital of \$200,000. The incorporators were Wells Southworth, Edward Southworth, J. H. Southworth, Erastus Hopkins, Alonzo Bardwell, J. L. King, Theodore W. Ellis, and George M. Atwater.

The building occupied by the company was erected in 1860 by the Glasgow Mills Company. The products are fine writing-paper and bristol-board, of which last a specialty is made, the company claiming to be the first successful manufacturers of that article in this country. The maximum number of operatives employed is 175. A turbine-wheel is used.

Present officers: J. H. Southworth, President; C. H. Southworth, Treasurer.

The lower site is occupied by the Glasgow Mills, a corporation created Feb. 16, 1848, by an act incorporating William Bowdoin, Charles Peck, George M. Atwater, and their associates, under the name of the "Glasgow Company," for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, woolen, worsted, or silk goods, severally or unitedly. The capital stock has been increased from \$300,000 to the present figure, \$350,000. George M. Atwater was the first president, and William R. Gould, Jr., first clerk and treasurer.

This company has one large brick structure, 200 by 50 feet in size, and six stories high, in which are 389 looms. Work is furnished to 400 operatives, producing chiefly fancy dress-goods and gingham, at the rate of 70,000 yards per week, and the yarns used in their manufacture. Power is derived from a Boyden turbine-wheel 64 inches in diameter, under 30 feet head.

Present trustees, George M. Atwater, John H. Southworth, J. C. Atwater, Martin W. Burnett, Oscar Edwards, Henry Hinckley, Howard Foote; President, John H. Southworth; Treasurer, George M. Atwater; Agent, Benjamin C. Brainard.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Roads.—The early settlers were liberal in their dedications of land for highway purposes. The old road or cartway to Springfield, through what is now South Hadley, laid in 1664, was "in breadth twenty rods," but narrowed in 1710 to ten rods. Before the latter date two roads were established, but

it is not known which was the first laid. These roads united "a little north of the seminary," and with some changes are still maintained. The most westerly road passed over the dingle called "Lubber's Hole," and west of the buildings now west of the park.

In April, 1765, a road called the "Lumber road" was opened from the head of the present canal to a point on the river two or three miles below, to facilitate the carriage of lumber and produce by the falls. The floating argosies of commerce—comprised of lumber, shingles, logs, and other products of the forest, in shape of rafts—gave to the broad river above the falls a show of life in that day which it does not now possess.

A way across Mount Holyoke, at a low place called the "Crack," had been in use a long time prior to 1762; but in that year a country road was laid at that point, extending from the Bay road, in Amherst, to the meeting-house in South Hadley, and four years later was extended "to the Springfield road, near Moses Taylor's."

Ferries.—The first licensed ferryman between South Hadley and Northampton was Elias Lyman, who established a ferry, at what is now Smith's Ferry, in 1770. This had long been a crossing-place. The fare was 3½ pence for man and horse, for three summer months, and fourpence the remainder of the year; for a man, twopence the year round.

Gideon Alvord, of South Hadley, was afterward the ferryman, and is said to have possessed as much inquisitiveness as acquisitiveness.

Bridges.—The town voted, June 12, 1756, to build a bridge over "Bachelor's Brooke," in the public road leading from the meeting-house to Cold Spring. The present bridge, connecting the village of South Hadley Falls with Holyoke, is 1500 feet long, and was erected as a free bridge in 1870-71, taking the place of a swing-ferry.

WARS.

FRENCH-AND-INDIAN WAR.

South Hadley participated to some extent in the later wars with the Indians and French, but met with little of disaster.

In the company of Maj. Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, at the siege of Louisburg, in 1745, were two men from South Hadley. Phinneas Smith, under Col. William Williams, and Joseph Cook, whose company is not given, were also participants in the siege. Samuel Goodman was taken prisoner at Fort Massachusetts in the following year, and carried to Canada, where he died March 21, 1747. The names of the six brave soldiers from South Hadley and Amherst, who aided in the defense of Fort No. 4, Charlestown, N. H., are given in the history of the town of Amherst, in this volume.

Job Alvord was ensign under Capt. John Burk, in 1757, and was present at the capitulation of Fort William Henry. He was made lieutenant in 1759, or previously. John Woodbridge, Jr., was lieutenant in 1760, and had been previously commissioned. He was reputed to have been present at the taking of Quebec. Asahel Judd was an ensign in service in Nova Scotia, where he died in 1756.

The following served as privates in the years named, respectively: 1755, Titus Smith, Noah Goodman, Daniel Crowfoot, Josiah Snow, John Church, John Hillyer; 1756, Samuel Henry, Elisha Taylor, Eleazar Loveland, Moses Taylor; 1757, John French, Jesse Bellows, Obed Severence (died); 1758, Oliver Taylor, Benjamin Pierce, Asa Goodman, Seth Smith, Josiah Henry, William Gaylord, Jr., Benjamin Church, Philip Smith, James Patrick, John Marshall, Samuel Rugg, Joseph Hillyer, Thomas Fairfield, Joel White, Ebenezer Stoddard, James Ball (aged forty-four); 1759, Simeon Goodman, William Taylor, Jabez Kellogg, Titus Pomeroy, Martin Wait, Nathaniel Bartlett, Timothy Hillyer, Jr., Joel Church, Silas Smith, Ephraim Smith, Samuel Wheeler, Joshua Taylor (aged fifty-three); 1760, Samuel Ball, Na-

thaniel Gaylord, John Camp, Jr., Thomas Rockwood, Azariah Alvord, Jabez Snow, Thomas Stanley (died), Artemas Newton (died); 1761, Daniel Taylor (died), Eliphalet Gaylord, Eleazar Olmstead; 1762, Simeon Church, Gershom Barton.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

Though territorially separated from the mother-town many years previous to the Revolution, South Hadley was still united to it in sympathy concerning the vital questions which affected the public weal. The inhabitants of both were alike tenacious of their rights, and in their own way gave voice to their feelings in opposition to the usurpations of the king. They shut out from their households the obnoxious tea and British merchandise, and appointed the usual committees of "correspondence," "safety," and the like, between the years 1774 and 1778. Names conspicuous on these committees in South Hadley were Ens. Daniel Nash, Lieut. Luke Montague, Deacon David Nash, Maj. Josiah White, John Gaylord, Philip Smith, Ens. Noah Goodman, Capt. Moses Montague, Joseph Cook, Jonathan White, Jonathan Preston, Reuben Judd, Nathan Alvord, Joseph Moody, Silas Smith, Nathaniel White, Joseph Kellogg, John Chandler, Enoch White, David Mitchell, Josiah Moody, Charles Chapin, Deacon Daniel Moody, and Ezra Day.

South Hadley was represented at the convention at Northampton in September, 1774, to consult concerning the general distress occasioned by the attacks of Parliament upon the constitution of the province, and in the several provincial Congresses at Concord, Cambridge, and Watertown,* in 1774 and 1775; and meantime took steps to secure peace and good order at home, and aid the suffering poor of Boston.†

The most notable document, illustrative of the troubles of the period and of the way in which they were met, was incubated some time prior to the actual outbreak of hostilities, and should have created, if it did not, a sensation. The following is that document, unmutilated:

"To the Committee of Correspondence at Boston, Gent'm: Your Pamphlet being Read in a regular Meeting of the Inhabitants of South Hadley, the Meeting took the contents into Consideration, and appointed a Committee of seven men to consult and report to the Meeting at a proposed adjournment what is proper for this District to do Respecting the premises; at a Legal Meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the District of South Hadley, held by adjournment on the 18th day of January, 1773, the above-said Committee Reported an answer to the Town of Boston, touching the matters in which they Invited the several towns to shew their Sentiments. Said report is as follows:

"Gent'm, the proceedings of the Town of Boston under the Present Exigencies we Esteem very Laudable, and worthy of a Metropolis; we Concur in general with your Sentiments in Stating the rights of the Colonists & Provinces and of the Infringements of those Rights; we hold fast our Loyalty to our Sovereign, yet we groan under our burdens, but do not Despair of Redress; if the impotunity of a poor Widow may move an unjust Judge to avenge her, how much more may we hope for redress by frequent application to a Gracious King? The Wheel of Providence often Crushes oppressors, and they are made to fall into the Pit which they digged for others. For Freeborn Loyal Subjects, intending and Really accomplishing the Design of Enlarging their King's Dominions, to be kept under a MILITARY GUARD will naturally and unavoidably Create Such Resentments and Indignation in the minds of the Subjects as is no ways Consistent with the Honour of a Prince Governing a free people. Indignity Cast on a Person or a people creates great resentments in the Sufferer. Prohibiting Slitting-mills is Simular to the Philistians Prohibiting Smiths in Israel when they had subdued them, and Shews that we are Esteemed by our Brethren in Grate Briton as a sort of Vassals to them. What if some impudencies have hapned in time past and Some Exceptionable proceedings have been perpetrated when we were almost Desperate and Ruine at the Door? What man will not Sudenly throw out his arme to prevent his Neighbor from thrusting his Finger in his eye, even although his arme might hapen to strike the face of his Superior? Must we be therefore alwais after Stigmatized as traitors on that account? Not to be tedious, We Esteem our Selves embarked in the same Botom with the rest of our Neighbors, and we are willing to have it Known and Transmitted to Posterity that we Esteem our Selves Burdened and are willing to join in all proper Constitutional measures to obtain Relief. Our Representative being Elected by Joint Ballot by several other Towns with us, we Canot with Good propriety give him

* The representatives from South Hadley and Granby to the Congress at Watertown, in 1773,—Phineas Smith and Noah Goodman—were directed to carry with them their firearms and ammunition.

† The committee appointed to collect donations for the Boston sufferers consisted of Mrs. Josiah Moody, Joel Church, Reuben Smith, John Gaylord, Abraham Day, and John Chandler.

instruction without consulting with the other Electors, which we have not yet had opportunity to do; we are willing this letter may be communicated to him, whereby he may be acquainted with our Sentiments.

"The question being put whether the foregoing report be accepted, it unanimously passed in the affirmative; and thereupon it was ordered that the Same be Entered in the District Book, and that the Town Clerk Transmit a Copy thereof, Signed by him, to the Committee of Correspondence in Boston.

"SILAS SMITH, Moderator."

Plain, and plain-spoken indeed, was this, and the logical forerunner of the subsequent determination of the inhabitants, June 20, 1776, that it was their mind "that Independence should be declared."

The following action was taken Nov. 7, 1774: "Voted, that we allow at the rate of two shillings a day for the time spent in training the men that List to go at a minit's warning on any sudden emargancy. Voted, to chuse four men to Inspect the District about Drinking East india tee;" and on March 6, 1775, it was voted, "that the minit-men train one-half day in a week six weeks from this time, at one shilling each a time, and that the Committe of Corospond be a Committy to form sum mathud for the District to Cumin to for the preventing unnessary Disorders arising." It was also at the same time

"Resolved, That a Commitee of sober, Discreet persons be apointed, whose business shall be to promote Peace, Amity, & good order, and to quiet all disturbances that may arise between Neighbour and Neighbour, and to prevent or suppress all uprising, tumults, riots, or mobs among our Inhabitants or in our Neighbouring Tounds (if their assistance shall be askt), and that if any Person or persons of this District shall be moveing, stirring up, or assisting any Tumultuous, Rioutous, or Mobish Company or assembly without first informing such committe and obtaining their aprobation (which is not to be granted but in case of extreme necessity), such person or persons shall be deemed as high offenders against the common Right and Liberties of Englishmen, and shall themselves Forfit and be excluded from the Protechin or assistance of their Neighbours in case they shall need the same in their own defence, and shall for the future be deemed unworthy of any Post, offis, or trust in this District."

The recorded action of the inhabitants, in the following year, concerning the pending issue, is in no sense ambiguous:

"June 20, 1776.—At a meeting of Inhabitants of South Hadley, held at four o'clock in the afternoon at the Meeting-House, then met and made choice of Jabez Kellogg, Moderator to regulate the business of said meeting; and it was put to vote whether it were their minds to Declare Independence, and it Past in the affirmative by a Grate majoriti. JABEZ KELLOGG, Moderator."

Prominent among the officers of the Revolution was Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge, son of Rev. John Woodbridge, the second pastor of the church at South Hadley. He was born Oct. 16, 1733; became a man of distinguished wealth and influence, and as a colonel in command of a regiment was early in the field, after the affair at Lexington, at the head of his Minute-Men. He died at the age of eighty-six, March 8, 1819.

The town, through its delegate, Noah Goodman, at the convention held in Boston, Jan. 9, 1788, voted for the adoption of the proposed United States Constitution, and in this differed from the neighboring towns of Amherst and Granby, and others in the county of Hampshire.

REBELLION RECORD.

The following enlisted from South Hadley in the infantry of Massachusetts:

SECOND REGIMENT.

Charles E. Dix, Robert Goodbeer, Reuben Miles, Frank Otto, Warren A. Root, Abraham Akers, Olof Benson, John Crosby, William Jones, John Land (or Lard), Thomas Morris, John McGuire, Thomas Moran, Patrick Mark, John O'Neil, Patrick O'Brien, George W. Pierce, William Ryan, George Spear, Francis Smith, Charles Van Meter, Louis Williams, Harris Wilton, Charles Hix.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Edward Smith, William Manly.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Morris Brick, Edward Brick, James Hayes, John H. Halstead, Oscar Hosmer, Luther Hitchcock, Oliver Mather Keyes, George Porter, Neville Powers, John E. Squiers (sergt.), John Elliot Snow, Alfred H. Tinckham (corp.), Albert S. Witherell, Michael Brew.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas Ingram.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Charles Miller.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Patrick Cronin.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

James Burnham, Hiram W. Forbes.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

John Henry, John Kaufman.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Horace Akers, Flavius A. Post (corp.), Albert T. Chapin (corp.), Melancthon H. Day, Francis D. Gleason, Lewis Gleason, Charles B. Hadley (corp.), Carl Lippman, Patrick Murray, William H. Moody, Edwin G. Pierce, R. C. Thorp, William Wardwell, Dexter Barnett, Edwin G. Pierce, Hiram Aldrich, Lyman B. Abbott, Edgar C. Brewster, Henry Smith.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Timothy Garvey, Theodore Sedgwick Haven, Jerry Mahoney, Charles L. Moody (sergt.), Harlow Newton, Charles H. Parker, Dwight B. Taylor, Augustus Oakley (corp.), William Ayres.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Peter Baum, Joseph N. Clark (5th sergt.), George M. Coombs, Richard Clark, George D. Haven, Michael Kenney, James Kenney, John Kirkpatrick, William Marshall, Edward Murphy, Charles M. Stebbins, Tracy T. Shumway, David B. West, Charles H. West, John Wagner, John W. Benway, John Foley, Michael Kennedy, Patrick Moriarty, Peter Armstrong, Jas. Cosgrove, George B. Gillingham, Thomas Leach, Austin J. Lyman (2d lieut.), George McCoombs, Charles Deland.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

W. T. Abbott (corp.), Charles Bishop, William H. Cook, T. A. Church (corp.), Henry Doelbrek, George T. Enderston, Edwin C. Hanks, George L. Montague, Lucien Moody, William W. Meservey, Neville Preston, Edmund R. Pearson, Nathan C. Snow, Davis L. Wetmore, Heber Black, John Lashaway.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Henry A. Clark, Nathaniel H. Ingraham, William F. Ingraham, Josiah Moody, Charles S. Moody, Thomas White.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Miller, Robert Dillon, James W. McFarlane.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

John P. Beckwith, Charles E. Benway, Henry M. Blackmer, Edwin W. Bennett, Henry E. Bates (corp.), Charles H. Church, William E. Congdon, Eugene M. Clapp, Lowell M. Chandler, Gottlieb Feustel, Philip Gunderman, Christopher Gunderman, George W. Gordon, Peter Gilligan, Warren A. Graves, Henry A. Graves, Luther A. Harmon, Wilder F. Haskell (sergt.), John Holihan, Albert D. Judd, Burritt Judd, Thomas Kenney, Thomas Kilmurry, Henry W. Lamb, George V. Nash, Henry Oakley, Halsey B. Philbrick (corp.), Conrad Rising, Charles C. Smith, Charles E. Smith, Daniel Sullivan, Henry W. Smith, Joseph Suhaneck, Edward Suhaneck, Henry B. Thayer, Seth A. Williams (lieut.).

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

John Pindoe.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Lauren Pierce, Edwin G. Price.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

James Bonner, Victor Piezette.

REGIMENT NOT GIVEN.

Albert W. Ingraham, Elijah Lyman Moody, Edwin G. Carley (also 4th Art.), James Mason, Terence L. Fox, Henry E. Ballou, Willard Fitch, Lauren Pierce, John Smith.

FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Dennis Curran, Edmund C. Chapin (also 3d Batt. and 1st Cav.), John S. Moulton, John Moriarty.

SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

James Boyle.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Thomas Darey, George Cole.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

Edwin G. Carley.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Henry M. Goddard, James Kinnie, Henry W. Smith (lieut.), George Baker, Louis Lafontaine, John Williams.

THIRD CAVALRY.

George Brown.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

James R. Crittenden, Tertius Cooley, George A. Hinks, Andrew McElwain, Charles Alphonse, Charles Clark, Jonas Marvin.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

John C. Fremont, William H. Lambert, Frank White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NINTH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

James Edwards.

ELEVENTH CONNECTICUT INFANTRY.

Henry Bischoff, Bernhardt Herter, William Holdfuss.

SEVENTH MAINE INFANTRY.

Emery D. Ingraham (master of band), William Smith (band).

EIGHTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY.

John L. Matthews.

NINTH NEW YORK BATTERY.

Albert E. Porter.

NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

Herman Poppe.

U. S. ARTILLERY.

George C. Duvell.

U. S. REGULAR ARMY.

John Ashburn, John Cara, David Degrand, Hugh Murphy, John Riley, Henry Rooney, Thomas Riley, Thomas Smith, William Schofield.

NECROLOGY.

John Prentiss Beckwith, died on steamer "Illinois," in New York harbor, Dec. 2, 1862.

Henry E. Bates, died in marine hospital, New Orleans, Aug. 16, 1863.

Warren A. Graves, died on board boat, July 27, 1863.

William F. Ingraham, died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., Jan. 24, 1864.

Josiah Moody, died at Newbern, N. C., Jan. 14, 1863.

Jerry Mahoney, killed in battle at Port Hudson.

George Varnum Nash, died at New Orleans, April 25, 1863.

Henry Oakley, died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 6, 1863.

Neville Preston, wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House; died at Sickles' hospital, May 30, 1864.

Charles C. Smith, died at home, from hardships of army life, Sept. 4, 1863.

Conrad Rising, died; place not stated.

R. C. Thorp, died; place not stated.

Edwin G. Carley, died; place not stated.

Joseph Miller, taken prisoner; died at Andersonville, Ga., about Sept. 1, 1864.

WOUNDED.

Michael Brew, at Fair Oaks, in head and arm.

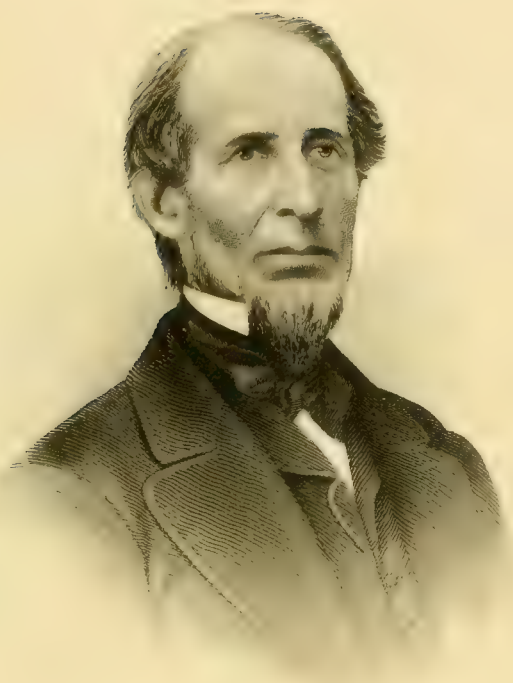
T. A. Church, at Petersburg, in head.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSEPH CAREW

was born in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 5, 1807. His father was Joseph Carew of West Springfield (head of Main Street), born in 1773, where he owned and carried on a large farm and tannery. Mr. Carew's mother was Laura, daughter of Charles and Laura Bugbee. She was born in Brimfield, Mass., July 19, 1786. Joseph was one of six children,—Frances M., Lucius M., Joseph, Caroline, Laura, and Hannah S. He received an academic education at the Springfield and Monson Academies, being two years at the latter. At the age of seventeen, in the autumn of 1824, he entered the dry-goods house of Howard & Lathrop, then the leading dealers in Springfield.

Howard & Lathrop during that year built a small mill at South Hadley Falls, Mass., for the purpose of manufacturing book-, news-, and writing-paper. They also had a general store connected with this mill, and, early in 1825, Mr. Carew was transferred to this store, where he remained until 1830. During that year he was sent on a collecting tour South, and was some six months in Washington, D. C., where he formed the acquaintance of the celebrated "Duff Green," publisher of *The Globe*, by whom he was introduced to many of the notables of the day in Washington. The *Globe* was printed on paper made by his employers. Upon his return to South Hadley Falls in July of the same year, he took entire charge of Howard & Lathrop's mill, and con-



Joseph Loring

MARTIN WAIT BURNETT,

one of the leading citizens of South Hadley, Mass., was born on the 10th day of September, 1814, and is descended, in the fourth generation, from David Burnett, who removed from England to America about the year 1700, and settled at Easthampton, Long Island, N. Y. Stephen, his son, was a farmer.

Jonathan, son of Stephen, about the year 1760, changed his place of residence to South Hadley, Mass., settling in Pitchwam, now a part of Granby. He had a family of seven children, viz.: Mehitabel, who married Samuel Smith, Esq., of Granby; Bela, who resided in Granby, also; Enoch, whose residence was in Belchertown; and Arza, Stephen,

Jonathan, and Ruth (who married Nathaniel Ingraham), all residents of South Hadley.

Jonathan (2d), son of Jonathan, married Salome Wait, daughter of Martin Wait, Nov. 26, 1805. They had a family of nine children,—David, born Sept. 14, 1807, died at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 26, 1875; Sarah, born Dec. 17, 1809, married Erastus Taylor; Jonathan, born March 3, 1812, died April 15, 1816; Martin Wait (the immediate subject of this notice), born Sept. 10, 1814; Anna, born Feb. 10, 1817, married Albert Walker, died at Utica, N. Y.; Jonathan, born March 20, 1819; Jane, born March 22, 1821, married Emerson Gaylord, of Chicopee;



Photo. by T. R. Lewis.

M. W. Burnett

Theodore, born June 10, 1823 (deceased); and Clara, born April 15, 1828, wife of C. H. Goodman, of Springfield.

Martin W. was married, Sept. 16, 1841, to Lavinia, daughter of Eldad Smith, and granddaughter of Ephraim Smith and Samuel Alvord.

Mr. Burnett has had a family of six children,—Sarah Lavinia, born Sept. 3, 1844, died Sept. 23d, of same year; Charles Martin, born April 21, 1846, married Alice Gilmore, of Springfield, and has one son, Charles Martin, born June 24, 1873; Eldad Smith, born May 20, 1848, died Aug. 4, 1849; Austin Walde, born March 24, 1852; Adelia Smith, born June 20, 1855, married Joseph Edward Miller, and has one son, Henry Burnett, born Jan. 7, 1879;

and Annie Jane, born March 11, 1862. Mr. Burnett, in early life, learned the carpenter's trade, but engaged in the sash, door, and blind business, for J. N. Hastings, in 1835. In 1867 he became a member of the firm of Howard & Gaylord, and is interested to some extent in several of the manufactories of Holyoke and South Hadley Falls. He has been largely connected with town affairs, having been an officer the most of the time for sixteen years. He is also much interested in parish matters, and has been an officer of the Evergreen Cemetery Association since its organization, in 1868. He represented the Fourth Hampshire District in the Legislature of 1878. His record has been that of an upright and useful citizen.

CAPTAIN BROUGHTON ALVORD.

Alexander Alvord was born in Somerset Co., England, probably about 1620. He was an early resident of Windsor, Conn., and moved to Northampton, Mass., about the year 1661, where he died, Oct. 3, 1683; he married Mary Voar, at Windsor, Conn., Oct. 29, 1646.

Thomas Alvord, son of Alexander, was born in Windsor, Conn.; married Joanna Taylor, at Northampton, Mass., March 22, 1681.

John Alvord, son of Thomas, was born in Northampton, Oct. 19, 1685; died at South Hadley, Aug. 10, 1733. He resided at Northampton and South Hadley; married Dorcas Lyman, March 12, 1733.

Gad Alvord, son of John and Dorcas, was born in 1729; died in Wilmington, Vt.; married Lydia Smith, Nov. 17, 1750.

Samuel Alvord, son of Gad and Lydia, was born

in South Hadley, Nov. 27, 1751; died in South Hadley, July 9, 1814, aged sixty-three; married Miriam White.

Calvin Alvord, son of Samuel and Miriam, was born Aug. 3, 1779; married Mary Brewster, daughter of Jesse Brewster; died Nov. 18, 1857.

Broughton Alvord, son of Calvin and Mary, and whose portrait appears upon this page, was born Jan. 14, 1802, and had two brothers and two sisters, —Calvin, Jesse, Ruby, and Mary Ann, all being dead except Mary Ann, who lives with him, neither of the two sisters having married.

Gad, Samuel, Calvin, and Broughton were all born on the old home farm of John Alvord, in South Hadley.

Mr. Alvord received his early education in the district schools of South Hadley, and commenced his business life as a boatman on the Connecticut



Photo. by T. R. Lewis.

Broughton Alvord

River, in 1826; afterward was captain of a boat; after that became agent and part owner in the transportation company, with his headquarters at Hartford during the season, passing the winters at home, in South Hadley. In 1846 the company sold their business to the Connecticut River Railroad. Mr. Alvord is the only one of the company living at the present time. He was one of the projectors of the Parsons' Paper Company, organized in 1853; one of the directors from its organization, and a stockholder in the Holyoke Paper Company since 1864. He has been the president of the Valley Paper Company since its organization, in 1866. He is a stockholder in the Third National Bank of Springfield; the Agawam National Bank; the First

National Bank of Chicopee; one of the directors in the Hadley Falls National Bank, and also in various other corporations. Capt. Alvord is a thorough Democrat, voting first for Gen. Jackson at the time of his election.

He has served the town as one of the selectmen for fifteen years, and during the whole time of our civil war was one of the foremost to uphold the government by his position and means. He is held in high esteem by men of all parties for his strict integrity and sound judgment; and all have united to induce him to take a seat in the Legislature, but to no purpose, as he would not consent to the use of his name, preferring the quiet of home to the excitement of political life.



Photo. by T. R. Lewis.

Moses Montague

DEACON MOSES MONTAGUE, of South Hadley, is of a distinguished English family, which traces itself back to the time of William the Conqueror. The ancestor of the American branch was Richard Montague, of Bourney, England, who emigrated to America about 1645. Settled first at Wells, in Maine; thence removed, in 1646, to Boston; thence, in 1651, to Wethersfield, Conn.; and thence, in 1659, to Hadley, where he died, Dec. 14, 1681, aged fifty-seven. He was married in England, in 1640, to Abigail Downing, of Norwich, England, by whom he had five children, one of whom, John, was born in 1655, and died in Hadley, in 1732. John married, in 1681, Hannah, daughter of Chileab Smith, of Hadley, by whom he had nine children, the fourth of whom, Peter, was born in 1690, and married, Dec. 15, 1715, Mary Hubbard. He settled in South Hadley, in May, 1719.

In January, 1720, there were one hundred and seventeen names on the list of those who took up their land in South Hadley, and according to that valuation Peter Montague stood third in amount of property, the value of his land being £151 14s. This land has never been out of the Montague family. Peter had nine children, the fifth of whom, Moses, was born Nov. 17, 1724, and died Dec. 18, 1792. He gained the rank of captain in the war of the Revolution. In 1748 he married Sarah Graves, of Sunderland, by whom he had ten children, the tenth of whom, Elijah, was born April 21, 1770, and died Feb. 22, 1843. In 1794 he married Rachel Lyman, of Hadley, by whom he had four children, the second of whom was Moses, the subject of this sketch, born Sept. 8, 1797, and being, as will be observed, the sixth generation of the family living in America. In October, 1820, he married Harriet Smith, a woman highly esteemed in the community for her unobtrusive goodness and moral worth, and most loved by those who knew her best. She died Nov. 1, 1876. Nine years ago they celebrated their "golden wedding," at which were present a great number of friends to extend their congratulations, and to express by words and acts their appreciation and approbation of their honorable, useful, and Christian lives.

There are now living five of the ten children born to them,

and thirteen grandchildren. One of the sons, Elliot Montague, has twice represented his district in the General Court, and now holds responsible offices in the town and parish. Another, Col. George L. Montague, received the commissions of first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in the late war of the Rebellion; was brevetted colonel for "distinguished gallantry at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.," and was commander of the 37th Massachusetts Infantry during some of the severest campaigns and battles of the "Army of the Potomac."

While Moses Montague was still a youth he became convinced of the curse of dram-drinking, which was then the invariable practice, and was one of the earliest to stoutly protest against it by word and example. Uninfluenced by persuasion, and undeterred by threats, he maintained his aggressive attitude against the evil, and for many years waged an unequal warfare, with few friends or supporters. But again was proved the truth of the saying, that "one with God is a majority," and at last came the great temperance revival which crowned his hopes with success. He became a member of the church in 1819, was appointed deacon at the age of twenty-five, and has been connected with the Sabbath-school as superintendent or teacher till the present time. He has always been prominent in town and church matters, liberal in his subscriptions for good causes, a zealous advocate for good schools and good preaching, and, like the representative Puritan descendant that he is, always aggressive for the right. Of positive and independent habits of thought, he could maintain with good reasons his opinions once formed, and the direct and indirect influence he has exerted upon the community is one not easily measured.

In person, Deacon Montague is about six feet four inches in height, and weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds; and it is noteworthy, as showing the rugged stock from which he sprung, and the result of his own simple, temperate habits of life, that he has never been confined to his bed from sickness a single day of his life, and now, at the age of eighty-three, he is in possession of all his faculties, and is remarkable for his physical and mental vigor.



HIRAM SMITH.
[DECEASED.]

Photos. by T. R. Lewis.



Hiram Smith

tinued in this position until the spring of 1847, when this mill and that of D. & J. Ames, adjoining (the first paper-makers in this part of New England), were burned. Howard & Lathrop sustained such severe loss as to cause their failure, and terminate their business at South Hadley Falls.

In 1848, Mr. Carew and others organized the Carew Manufacturing Company, the number of stockholders being twenty-five. Since then they have been reduced to seven, Mr. Carew having a controlling interest. He was elected agent and treasurer, and as such has remained since. The mill was burned in 1873, but immediately replaced by a much more costly structure of brick, 150 by 40 feet, with marble facings and trimmings, three stories high, with a two-story wing 50 by 20 feet. The machinery includes five five-hundred pound engines, one eighty-inch Fourdrinier machine, and two artesian wells with a capacity of two hundred and forty gallons per minute, being the first artesian wells used for this purpose. Mr. Carew was also one of the first stockholders and directors of the Third National Bank of Springfield.

In 1864 he built and presented to the Church Society the Congregational Church at South Hadley Falls, upon which he expended twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1870 he gave a scholarship to Amherst College, and in 1873 presented five thousand dollars for a lectureship in the Theological Seminary at Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Carew's son Frank was associated with him in business up to the time of his death, which occurred on Aug. 1, 1877. Frank was married, Oct. 22, 1863, to Josephine F., daughter of Abram Hawkins, Esq., and left three children,—Mary F., born June 12, 1866, in Paris, France; George and Frank (twins), born in South Hadley Falls, Mass., Jan. 7, 1870. These three grandchildren are all of Mr. Carew's family left to him, their mother having died Jan. 7, 1870.

Mr. Carew was married, Sept. 24, 1833, to Miss Eliza Randall, daughter of Josiah Randall, Esq., and had only two children,—George Bishop, who was born June 17, 1836, and died June 23d of same year, and Frank, born April 15, 1838. Mrs. Carew died May 7, 1874.

Mr. Carew is still an active and enterprising business-man,

although seventy-two years of age, and always ready to assist every worthy enterprise.

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son of Deacon Silas Smith, born Sept. 23, 1793. His mother was Mary, daughter of Eliphaz Moody, of South Hadley Falls, Mass., born Aug. 13, 1796, whom his father married June 2, 1817. Hiram Smith early turned his attention to navigation on the Connecticut River, and by his energy and business ability probably did more than any other person to open up the commerce of the Upper Connecticut. This was before the days of railroads, when the river was the great highway of commerce in Western Massachusetts. Indeed, so great was his influence at one time, and so far reaching his ideas and plans, that he was universally known on the river as "King Hiram." He was a valuable and useful citizen, and served his town in various offices for many years. He represented South Hadley in the General Court of Massachusetts. He was frequently called upon to set off widows' dowers, and to administer on the estates of deceased friends, as well as attend to other kinds of public services, being known far and wide as a man of most excellent judgment and of strict integrity. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in farming.

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Mr. Smith for several years past has been postmaster at South Hadley Falls, and is engaged in general mercantile business at the same place. He has always taken an active interest in town and church matters, being a member of the Congregational Church of South Hadley Falls.

ERRATUM.

In the biography of Jos. Carew, where mention is made of his marriage, the name Miss Eliza Randall, should read *Miss Eliza Bardwell*, daughter of Josiah Bardwell.

of Hampshire, and is bounded on the north by the town of Enfield, in the same county, and by the town of Hardwick, in Worcester County; on the south by the town of Palmer, in Hampden County; on the east by the towns of New Braintree and West Brookfield, in Worcester County; and on the west by the town of Belchertown, in Hampshire County. It is about four and a half by six miles in extent, and has an area of about 18,000 acres, and is the second town in point of population and manufacturing importance in the county.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is pleasantly situated and well watered. The Ware River originates in the western part of Worcester County, draining most of the country west of the Wachusett, and is supplied partly from ponds, which, with the great extent of open country drained by it, gives it a character of stability not gained by mountain streams. It enters Ware at the northeast corner, and goes out near the southwest, keeping near the eastern and southern boundary. This stream

been fully utilized, and is in prosperity. The Swift River forms the western boundary. Three distinct ranges of hills traverse the town north and south, between which exist intervals of fair productive character, and each of which is watered by a brook of some consequence. Commencing at the east, these are named respectively Muddy, Flat, and Beaver Brooks, all affluents of the Ware River. The highest elevation in the town is Coy's Hill, on the eastern border, which attains an altitude of 500 feet above the river.

The soil of the town is of a somewhat inferior quality, save in the valleys, where it is capable of successful cultivation. Its appearance has frequently excited the comments of strangers and others, which the residents now repeat with some relish, since, in spite of adverse conditions, they have outstripped their neighbors in cultivated crops. Dr. Dwight passed through a corner of the town in 1810, and in his "Travels" makes the following remark:

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W A R E.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Ware lies in the southeast part of the county of Hampshire, and is bounded on the north by the town of Enfield, in the same county, and by the town of Hardwick, in Worcester County; on the south by the town of Palmer, in Hampden County; on the east by the towns of New Braintree and West Brookfield, in Worcester County; and on the west by the town of Belchertown, in Hampshire County. It is about four and a half by six miles in extent, and has an area of about 18,000 acres, and is the second town in point of population and manufacturing importance in the county.

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* Deceased.

he thought the land was like self-righteousness, for the more he had of it the poorer he would be."

Some ingenious rhymster has also produced the following stanza in regard to the town:

" Dame Nature once, when making land,
Had refuse left of stone and sand.
She viewed it well, and threw it down
Between Coy's Hill and Belchertown,
And says, 'You patry stuff, lie there,
And make a town and call it Ware!'"

RAILROADS.

The Ware River Railroad, now under lease to the Boston and Albany Railroad for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, traverses the town diagonally, following the course of Ware River. The company was incorporated May 24, 1851, and the section was built from Palmer to Gilbertville (Hardwick) in 1870 at a cost of \$250,000, and at an expense to the town of Ware of \$50,000. The original company becoming embarrassed, a new corporation was formed in June, 1873, retaining the name. The road is fifty-two miles long, and has a station at Ware village.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Village Gazette* was the first newspaper started in Ware. The first number was issued July 7, 1847, by Hemenway & Fisk, and was neutral in politics. On March 15, 1848, Mr. Fisk disposed of his interest to Mr. Hemenway, but continued its editor until Jan. 1, 1849. During the same month Mr. Hemenway sold out the establishment to Mandell & Hathaway, who continued it, with an alteration of its title to *The Ware Gazette*, until the summer of 1850, when the subscription list was purchased by J. F. Downing. Mr. Downing founded upon this list the *Ware American*, and by the aid of an association of gentlemen was enabled to enlarge his paper, and to continue its issue until the following autumn, when he disposed of his list to the proprietors of the *Springfield Republican*.

The *Ware Offering*, a monthly publication, designed for factory operatives, was started in January, 1848, by S. F. Pepper, but only reached three or four numbers. The *Ware Weekly Courier* was commenced Jan. 1, 1848, by C. H. & W. F. Brown. The paper was a sort of reprint of the *Worcester Ægis*, having a Ware heading and special local items. But three numbers were published. Two newspapers are now distributed in the town, made up on the same plan as the *Ægis*, and are entitled the *Ware Standard* and *Ware Gazette*. The former is issued by the *Palmer Journal*, of which it is a partial reprint, and is under the local management of Marvin L. Snow; the latter is a similar offshoot from the *Barre Gazette*, and is locally represented by R. L. Hathaway. Each has a Ware heading, and contains Ware local items.

SETTLEMENT.

Two different versions of the circumstances that preceded and attended the first settlement of the town have been given:

"The story in Barber's 'Historical Collections of Massachusetts' is, that the principal part of Ware was a tract of 10,000 acres, granted to the soldiers in the *Narragansett* war,—that they viewed the lands as of little value, and afterward sold them to John Read, Esq., of Boston, for two coppers per acre.* The true history of the 10,000 acre tract is this. The first settlements in the western part of Mas-

* "There is a deed on record at Springfield, dated Sept. 10, 1740, from John Read to Thomas Read, of 'one full half right or share in a township lately granted by the Great and General Court of the Province to the officers and soldiers which was formerly in ye fight with the Indian Enemy at the falls on Connecticut River, commonly called the Falls Fight, which township lyeth near or adjoining to Deerfield, in ye county of Hampshire, of which fight my honored Father, Thomas Read, deceased, was then and there one of the soldiers.' The township here referred to is Bernardston, and the fight the battle at Turner's Falls, during Philip's war, in 1676. It may have been confounded with the tract in Ware owned by Mr. Read, who was a lawyer of some eminence in Boston, and owned other large tracts of land. Another deed is on record at Springfield, of 23,040 acres, on the southerly side of Deerfield, made by agents of the town of Boston to him. Templeton and Westminster were Narragansett towns."

sachusetts were made at Springfield, in 1636, which in process of time embraced Suffield, Enfield, and Somers within its bounds. Those towns, as well as Woodstock, were settled from Massachusetts, and were under her jurisdiction. The charter of Connecticut, granted by Robert, earl of Warwick, in the reign of King Charles, in 1631, conveyed 'all that part of New England, in America, which lies and extends itself from a river there called the Narragansett River, the space of forty leagues upon a straight line near the sea-shore towards the southwest, west and by south or west, as the coast lieth towards Virginia, all the breadth aforesaid, throughout the main lands there, from the Western Ocean to the South Sea.' When the line was run by Connecticut, it took in the towns above named. Massachusetts declined giving them up. A long controversy ensued, which lasted sixty-six years. In 1713 an agreement was made between the colonies that the line should be run according to the charter. Massachusetts should retain jurisdiction over the towns settled by her, and should grant as an equivalent as many acres of unimproved land to Connecticut.

"On running the line, it was found at Connecticut River to run ninety rods north of the northeast bounds of Suffield, and that Massachusetts had encroached upon Connecticut 107,793 acres. She made a grant of that quantity of land to Connecticut, which was accepted as an equivalent. This tract included Belchertown, Pelham, part of Enfield, and the 10,000 acres in Ware. The whole was sold soon after, in 1716, in sixteen shares, for the sum of £683, New England currency, which was a little more than a farthing per acre. The money went into the funds of Yale College.

"The towns of Suffield, Enfield, Somers, and Woodstock continued in Massachusetts till 1747, when they were taken into Connecticut.

"Among the purchasers of the equivalent lands were Gov. Belcher and John Read, Esq., of Boston, Nathan Gould, Esq., the deputy-governor of Connecticut, and Peter Burr, Esq., one of the assistant judges.

"The records of Springfield contain a deed of mortgage from John Read, Dec. 12, 1722, 'Of all that my Ten Thousand acres of land, being near Brookfield, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, being that two-sixteenth parts of the lands commonly called the Equivalent Lands, which in the late division of the Equivalent Lands fell to the Hon. Nathan Gould and Peter Burr, Esq., and to the said John Read.' It was known afterward as 'the Manor of Peace,' as being a peace-offering to Connecticut.

"The southeast corner of the Read tract was near where the barn of George Gould now stands; thence the line run due north to Hardwick line, passing west of Muddy Brook, and near George Osborn's Land; thence west to Swift River, and south by the river to Palmer, or the 'Elbows,' as it was then called, from the angles made by the branches of the Chicopee River. The south line was a continuation of the south line of Belchertown, bearing E. by N. This tract covered all the western portion of the town. The tract west of Swift River was called Cold Spring, and went into the hands of Gov. Belcher, and, when incorporated, was called Belchertown.

"The eastern part of the town was included in a purchase made of the Indian proprietors Dec. 27, 1686. 'John Magus, Lawrence Nassowanno, attorneys to Anogomok, Sachem of the tract of land called Wombemesisecock, James and Simon, sons and heirs of Black James, Sachem of the Nipmug country, for divers good causes and considerations, especially for and in consideration of the sum of twenty pounds current money of New England,' conveyed to Joshua Lamb, Nathaniel Paige, Andrew Gardner, Benjamin Gambin, Benjamin Tucker, John Curtis, Richard Draper, and Samuel Ruggles, of Roxbury, Mass., 'a certain tract or parcel of land, containing by estimation twelve miles long, north and south, and eight miles wide, east and west, situate, lying, and being near Quabaug, commonly known by the name of Wombemesisecock, being butted and bounded southerly upon the land that Joseph Dudley, Esq., lately purchased of the Indians, Easterly the southernmost corner upon a pond called Sasagookapaugh, and so by a brook that runneth into said Pond, and so up Northerly unto a place called Ueques, and so still northerly until it meets with a River called Nenameseck, and Westerly by the River until it comes against Quabog bounds, and joins unto their bounds, or however otherwise butted and bounded.'

"It would be difficult now to trace these lines, except the one formed by Ware River, which it appears was called by the Indians 'Nenameseck.' It appears from the proprietors' records, where the deed is recorded, that they claimed the land from Rutland, now Barre, on the north, to the Quabaug River, in Warren, covering Hardwick, parts of Ware, Palmer, and Brookfield, and that part of Warren north of the river. South of the Quabaug belonged to Brimfield. The same proprietors bought about the same time, of the Indians, the tract now forming the towns of Leicester and Spencer.

"The first attempts made to survey and lay out the lands was in 1727 at which time only two of the original proprietors were living, when they petitioned the Legislature to confirm the territory to them, which was refused. In 1728 a committee, one of whom was the Rev. Timothy Ruggles, of Rochester, son of one of the purchasers, and father of the afterward famous Brigadier Ruggles, was chosen to lay out a town six miles square within their claim; but it was not until 1732 that the Legislature confirmed to Joshua Lamb and others the tract of six miles square, then called Lambstown, and which was afterward incorporated as the town of Hardwick."

The southern part of the town, and all east of the Read manor, as far north as Brookfield line extends, was included in what was then called the "Elbows," for the facts relating to the grant and early settlement of which the reader is referred to the history of the town of Palmer, in this volume.

The most ancient document relating to the history of Ware is the following petition, dated in 1673, thirteen years before

the Indian deed to the proprietors of Hardwick, which is copied from the original in the archives of the commonwealth; and with the grant, and the deed following it, the title of the territory of Ware village can be easily traced to the present proprietors:

"To the Honoured Governour, Deputie Governour, Magistrates, and Deputies now assembled and holding Generall Court in Boston.

"The humble petition of Richard Hollingsworth, of Salem, most humbly sheweth:

"That your humble petitioner's father came into this country about forty yeares since, and brought a great family with him, and a good estate. And being the first builder of vessells, being a ship-carpenter, was a great benefit to this country, and as great or greater than any one in the infancy of the country of a private man, as it is fully knowne, yett gained not himselfe an estate, but spent his own that he brought; and notwithstanding all his service and the largeness of his family, being twelve in number, he never had more granted him by the countie but fortie-one acres of upland, and not one acre of meadow, and the land lying soe remote from the towne of Salem it proved little worth to him or his, and none of his children have never had anything, but have lived by their labour with God's blessing; and your petitioner hath used maretan employment, and through many dangers and with much difficultie gotten a livelyhood for himselfe and his family, and, being brought very low by his loss by the Dutch taking all from him, is constrained to apply himselfe unto yourselves whom God hath sett as fathers of this Commonwealt.

"And doth most humbly beseech you seriously to consider the premises, and if it may stand with your good liking and charitie to grant unto him a competent parcell of land that he may sitt downe upon with his family, viz., his wife and six children, for he would leave the seas had he competence of land whereby, with his own industry and God's blessing, he might maintaine his family. And he shall take it as a great favour. And, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c."

"In answer to this petition, the Deputys Judge meet to graunt the petitioner five hundred acres of land where he can find it free from any former graunt, ye Honorable Magistrates consenting hereto.

"8, 11, 1673.

"Consented to by the Magistrates.

"WILLIAM TORREY, *Chairman.*

"EDWARD RAWSON, *Sec'y.*"

"Hollingsworth never located the land granted by the General Court to him. His heirs afterward sold the grant to Samuel Prince, of Rochester. June 14, 1715, it appears by the records of the council, 'a plot of 500 acres was presented by Samuel Prince, lying on Ware River, surveyed by William Ward, being a grant of that quantity to Richard Hollingsworth in 1673.' It was ordered, that the plat be confirmed as Hollingsworth's grant, if that grant has not been laid out before."

"The plat and the order indorsed on the back of it cannot be found. Very few papers of that kind between 1710 and 1730 are among the archives of the commonwealth, and it is supposed they were destroyed when the State-House was burned in 1741.

"Tradition has always connected with this grant an obligation to maintain mills at the falls, but the records disclose no such condition. The following deed, copied from the Springfield Records, will throw light on the earliest conveyances:

"To all People unto whom this Present Deed of sale shall come, Jonas Clarke, of Boston, within the County of Suffolk in New England, Mazier, Sendeth Greeting.

"Know Ye, that I, the said Jonas Clarke, for and in consideration of the sum of Four hundred pounds to me in hand at and before the ensembling and delivery hereof well and truly Paid by Jabez Olmsted, of Brookfield in the County of Hampshire,* in New England aforesaid, Husbandman, the Rec^t whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and confirmed, and by these Presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said Jabez Olmsted, his heirs and assigns forever, all that my certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being within the Province of the Massachusetts bay, in the Road from Brookfield to Hadley, Containing by estimation five hundred acres, more or less, as the same is delineated and decyphered in a Plan thereof on file among the Records of the General Court or Assembly of this Province, which said land, upon Wednesday, twenty-fifth day of May, was allowed and confirmed as the Five hundred acres of land granted unto Richard Hollingsworth, Anno 1673, by the said General Court, and is the same land which the said Hollingsworth's heirs sold lately unto Samuel Prince, late of Rochester, Yeoman, who sold the same to Thomas Clarke, of Boston, aforesaid, Merchant, of whom I purchased the same land, together with all and singular the trees, woods, underwoods, profits, privileges, and appurtenances, to the said granted land belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the Reversion and remainders thereof." [Here follow the usual covenants of warranty.] "To Have and to Hold the said given and granted land and premises with the appurtenances, unto the said Jabez Olmsted, his heirs and assigns forever, to his and their only proper use, benefit and behoof from henceforth and forever.

"In witness whereof, I, the said Jonas Clarke, have hereunto set my hand and seal the second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, and in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King over Great Britain, &c.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of } JONAS CLARKE and seal.
Moses Rice. Benjamin Rolfe.

"Received the day and year above written, off the within-named Jabez Olmsted, the sum of four hundred pounds, being the consideration-money within expressed.

"JONAS CLARKE.

"SUFFOLK, ss. Boston, April 2, 1729. The above-named Jonas Clarke personally appearing, acknowledged the above-written instrument to be his act and Deed.

"Before me, SAMUEL SEWALL, *Just. Peace.*

"Received April 24, 1732, and recorded from the Original."

"The southeast corner of this tract was near the north line of Hon. Joseph Cummings' farm, on the side-hill, above J. H. Cummings'. Thence the line ran north, taking in the lower falls, and extending to the farm now owned by Mrs. Miner. Thence it ran west to the Read manor, and south, on its east line, to the southwest corner on the plain west of Muddy Brook, between land of John Gould, and the farm formerly owned by Deacon Enos Davis, covering nearly the whole territory of what is now this village."

"Upon this tract the first settlements in the town were made. Capt. Jabez Olmstead came from Brookfield probably in 1729, and built mills upon the falls. He erected a house east of the Bank. The well now used for the hotel next the Bank was dug for his house, which afterward was a tavern. It was a large two-story house, called 'the Great House,' and was standing when the first movements were made to erect factories here in 1813. Alpheus Demond occupied it for a year or more, and it stood till 1821.

"Jacob Cummings came very soon after, from Killingly, Conn., and was one of the most influential men in the establishment of a Church and Society. He located upon the farm now owned by Jonah Beaman, and owned that and the one owned by his great-great-grandson, Joseph A. Cummings. This tract was first laid out to Stewart Southgate, clerk of the proprietors of the Elbows.

"What is now the southeast corner of the town was first settled by Isaac Magoon. He and his son Isaac, Jr., owned the farms now owned by George Gould, George C. Boyle, and Josephus Lamberton,—about 700 acres. These lands then belonged to the proprietors of the Elbows, now Palmer. Their grant covered all the lands not included in the 10,000 acres and the 500 acres, except 1443 acres in the northeast corner of the town, and some small portions since added to this town from Brookfield.

"The first settlers on this tract were what would be called in these days squatters. Judah Marsh came from Hatfield or Hadley about 1730, and settled near Marsh's mills. He married a daughter of Capt. Jabez Olmstead, and his descendants now occupy some portions of the land granted to him and his brothers. The petition and grant may interest the descendants. They are copied from the originals in the Secretary's office at Boston:

"To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain-General and Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, &c., The Honorable His Majesty's Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Boston, Oct. 3, 1733.

"The Petition of us, the subscribers, Humbly sheweth, That your Petitioners are now actually dwelling on a tract of the unappropriated lands of this Province, in the county of Hampshire, bounded south partly by that tract of land called the Elbows and partly by Brookfield township, East by Ware River, North by land lately granted to Col. Lamb and Co., and west by that part of the Equivalent lands belonging to John Read, of Boston, Esq., containing fourteen hundred and forty-three acres, as per a plat of said land herewith presented more particularly appears, and on said tract of lands we have lived, some of us, three years, where we have spent the most of that little substance we have; and we assure your Honours it was not the extraordinary goodness or quality of the lands that induced us to go upon it, for a considerable part of said tract is Ledges of Rocks and very Rocky, so as to render it unprofitable and almost useless (as those that are acquainted with it can Testifie), but that which induced us to settle on it was our necessity; our principle dependence for the support of ourselves is husbandry, and we had not a foot of land to imploy ourselves and families upon, were exposed to idleness and pinching want, and being then unsensible how highly the court resented such a way of settling, and apprehending that the principle thing insisted on was that there should be no trading or stock-jobbing, but an actual settlement and improvement in husbandry by the grantees themselves, with which we were ready to comply.

"Wherefore, being thus unhappily intangled on said Land, with great submission we most humbly move that this great and Honorable Assembly would condescend to exercise their charity and Pitty towards us in granting us (out of said land, including the spots we have already begun on) so much Land as may be a competency for us to improve for a livelyhood for ourselves and children; we have no tho't of any other, but with submission to spend the remainder of our lives and substances on the spot, are content and ready to submit to any injunctions or Limitations within our reach, this Great and Honorable Court shall think meet to lay upon us, who, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

his

"JOHN X CLEMENS.
mark.

"THOMAS MARSH.
"WILLIAM CLEMENS.

his

"JONATHAN X ROOD.
mark.

"JUDAH MARSH.

† It appears by the Palmer records that 100 acres adjoining Jabez Olmstead's farm was granted to his eldest son.

* Worcester County was not established till 1731.

"In the House of Representatives, Oct. 29, 1733. Read and ordered that the prayer of the Petition as particularly set forth in the vote on the plat of the lands hereto annexed.

"Sent up for concurrence,

"J. QUINCY, *Speaker*.

"In Council, Oct. 29, 1733. Non-concurred, and ordered that a committee be appointed to view the lands and report.

"The House non-concurred in this vote, and the petition was not called up again until 1737."

"Here follow the plat of the survey, with the oaths administered by Timothy Dwight, Esq., of Belchertown, to Nathaniel Dwight, the surveyor, and to William Clements and Jonathan Rood, the chain-men.

"In the House of Representatives, Jan. 3, 1737.

"Read and ordered that the petition be revived, and that the plat be accepted, and that the lands therein delineated and described be and hereby are confirmed to the said Thomas Marsh, William Clements, John Clements, Jonathan Rood, Judah Marsh, and Samuel Marsh, their heirs and assigns respectively, provided each of the grantees do within the space of five years from this date have six acres of the granted premises brought to English grass, or broken up by plowing, and each of them have a good dwelling-house thereon of eighteen feet square, and seven feet stud at the least, and each a family dwelling therein that they actually bring to the settlement of said Lands by themselves, or their children as above laid; provided, also, the plat exceeds not the quantity of fourteen hundred and forty-three acres, and does not interfere with any former grant, and also that the grantees do, within twelve months, pay to the Province Treasury five pounds each for the use of this province.

"Sent up for concurrence,

"J. QUINCY, *Speaker*.

"In Council, Jan. 4, 1737. Read and concurred.

"SIMON FROST, *Deputy Sec'y*.

"Consented to. J. BELCHER."

"It appears to have been the custom of the Indians to burn over the territory of Ware, to aid them in securing game. The practice has destroyed the forests, to a great extent, and doubtless injured the soil. Brookfield was settled as early as 1673, and the inhabitants used these lands for pasturing, and continued the practice of burning to improve the feed. Brookfield pastures was their common name. So bare of timber was the country that the early settlers of Warren, on coming to the top of Coy's hill, could discern a stray beast anywhere in this whole valley.

"The town does not appear to have been settled very rapidly. The soil was poor, and we cannot appreciate the hardships the early settlers encountered. In 1742, when, by the aid of Mr. Read, they petitioned to be incorporated as a town, it seems there were but thirty-three families in the town.

"The Read Manor was the first located in 1713.

"The Hollingsworth grant, taking in the tract now occupied by the village and the water-power, 1715. The Elbow tract was laid out in 1732. And the Marsh and Clements grant in 1733."

The petition of the settlers to be incorporated as a town, above referred to, was as follows:

"To his Excellency William Shirley, Esq., Captain General and Governour in Chief, the honorable the Council and Representatives in General Court assembled 26th May, 1742. The petition of Thomas Marsh and others, to the number of thirty-three house-holders, about and between Ware River and Swift River, near Brookfield, humbly Sheweth: That your Petitioners are settled on a tract of land bounded, beginning at the Southwest Corner of the ten thousand acres of Equivalent land at Swift River, thence running due east to Brookfield Bounds, thence on Brookfield to Ware River, thence on Ware River to Hardwick, thence on Hardwick to the ten thousand acres of Equivalent lands aforesaid, and thence on the Bounds of the said ten thousand acres, including the same unto the first-mentioned Boundings. They dwell at a great distance from any place of public worship, most of them six or seven miles, and therefore cannot enjoy that privilege in their present condition, but as their Hearts are sincerely desirous of the Public Worship of God, they persuade themselves they shall be able cheerfully to bear the Charge that will attend it. But as some of them belong to the town at the Elbows, some to Brookfield, and the rest of them live on farms of the Province Grants, they cannot properly and lawfully Proceed to erect and maintain the Public Worship of God among them without the aid of this Court, and therefore Pray this honorable Court, by a suitable Committee of this Court, to inquire into their state and circumstances, and make them a separate and distinct Township or Parish, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

"JOHN READ, for the petitioners,

"JABEZ OLMSTEAD.	PAUL THURSTON.	JOSEPH MARKS, SEN.
JERM. OLMSTEAD.	EDM'D. AYRES.	JOSEPH MARKS.
ISRAEL OLMSTEAD.	ISAAC MAGOON, JUN.	JOSEPH BROOKS.
JACOB CUMMINGS, JUN.	WM. PATTERSON.	BENJ. SHIPLE.
NAHUM DAVIS.	JOSEPH SIMONS.	JOHN ANDERSON.
JAMES CUMMINGS.	JOB CORLEY.	THO'S. CHAPIN.
JOS. MARSH.	SAM'L MARSH.	DANIEL THURSTON.
RICH'D ROGERS.	JUDAH MARSH.	ISAAC MAGOON.
JACOB CUMMINGS.	EM'UM MARSH.	JOHN POST.
SAM'L ALLEN.	THOMAS MARSH.	SAM'L DAVIS.

"In the House of Representatives, June 2, 1742. Read and ordered that Capt. Partridge and Capt. Converse, with such as the honorable Board shall join, be a Committee to view the State and Circumstances of the Petitioners. They giving seasonable Notice to the Inhabitants or Proprietors of Brookfield and the

Elbows (so called), and the Inhabitants of Western, who may be affected thereby, that they may be present at the meeting of said Committee if they see Cause. The Committee to report as soon as may be what they judge proper for the Court to do in answer to this Petition. Sent up for concurrence. T. Cushing, Spk'r. In Council June 8, 1742. Read and Concurred, and Joseph Wilder, Esq., is joined in the affair.

"J. WILLARD, SECT.

"Consented to, W. SHIRLEY.

"Copy examined by J. WILLARD, SECT.

"The Committee appointed on the Petition of Thomas Marsh and others, living near Ware River, in the County of Hampshire, have attended on said service, been upon the Spot, viewed the Lands Prayed for to be erected into a township, inquired into the Circumstances of the petitioners, and heard the objections of some of the Inhabitants of Kingstown,* and are of opinion that the Petitioners at present are not sufficient in order to erect a Town, with privileges, &c. But inasmuch as they Live at a weary great distance from any place of public worship, and meet with great difficulty thereby, we are further of opinion that the Petitioners living Northward of a Line Run due east† from the Southwest Corner of the land Belonging to John Read, Esq., to Western Line, be freed from all Taxes to any other place or Town during the Pleasure of the General Court, so that they may be able to Provide Preaching among themselves, which is submitted in the name and by order of the Committee.

"Dec. 4, 1742.

"JOSEPH WILDER.

"In council Read and ordered that this Report be accepted, and also that the Lands within the limits above mentioned, and the Inhabitants thereon, be erected into a Precinct, and that the said Inhabitants have the Powers and Privileges which other Precincts do, or by Law ought to enjoy, and that they be and hereby are obliged to maintain the Public worship of God among them in the Support of a learned orthodox minister. Sent down for Concurrence.

"J. WILLARD, SECT.

"In the house of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1742. Read and Concurred.

"Attest, ROLAND COTTON, CLERK, Dom. Rep.

"Consented to, W. SHIRLEY.

"Copy examined per J. WILLARD, SECT.

"The following deed from Mr. Read will show that he took some interest in establishing religious institutions here:

"To all People to whom this writing shall come, I, John Read, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Send Greeting. Know Ye, that for the founding and Indowment of a Parish Church on the Ten Thousand acres of Equivalent lands, lying on the East side of Swift River, upon the Road from Brookfield to Hadley, and now called the manor of Peace, I do hereby give, grant, convey, and confirm unto Jabez Olmstead, Gent., and Isaac Magoon, Yeoman, living near the said manor, and William Blackmer, John Davis, and Benjamin Lull, of the said manor, Yeomen, the Sixth lot of land from the North of the fourth Tier of lots from the East in the manor of Peace, Extending South on a four-rod highway a hundred rod wide, and from thence West and by South half a mile long. Also, part of the fifth lot near against the middle of that extending west and by south on the Main road twenty rod wide, and from thence North twenty-four rod long, with the appurtenances. To Have and to Hold the Sixth lot and part of the fifth lot aforesaid, with the appurtenances to them, the said Jabez Olmstead, Isaac Magoon, William Blackmer, John Davis, and Benjamin Lull, and their heirs forever, in special Trust and confidence for the only uses, intents, and purposes hereafter exprest, viz., for the use of the first minister of God's Holy word and Sacraments, who shall be freely chosen by the Inhabitants, freeholders of the said manor, and such others as the laws of the Government shall join in one Parish with them, or by the major part of them, and thereupon be lawfully Instituted and Ordained to that holy office there, and such his successors forever, in pure and perpetual Almes, and for these special purposes, viz., the three acres, part of the fifth lot aforesaid, for the founding and continuance of a Parish Church and Christian Burying-place forever: and the Sixth lot for a Glebe thereunto annexed for the improvement of such Minister and his Successors at their discretion towards their maintenance and support forever. In witness whereof, I hereunto put my hand and seal this nineteenth day of September, Anno Dom. seventeen hundred and forty-eight.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of }
"JOSEPH AYRES, LEMUEL BLACKMER. } "JNO. READ, and Seal

"Hampshire, ss. At an Inferior Court of Common pleas, held at Northampton by adjournment on the first Tuesday of March, Anno Dom. 1757. Then Lemuel Blackmer, one of the Witnesses to ye within written Instrument, appearing, made solemn Oath that he saw John Read, Esq., now deceased, in his lifetime, sign, seal, and Execute the within instrument as his act and deed; that he signed as a Witness to the same, and saw Joseph Ayres sign as a Witness also, at ye same time.

"Attest, J. WILLIAMS, CLERK.

"Rec'd March 24th, 1757, and Recorded from the Original.

"EDW'D PYNCHON, REG'R."

"The warrant for the first meeting of the precinct was issued Feb. 18, 1742-43, by William Pynchon, Esq., of Springfield. It will be remembered that the change from the old style to the new was not recognized in this country until 1752. Previous to which the year commenced on the 25th of March, and the dates upon our records, between the 1st of January and that time are double. The first meeting was March 15, 1742-43, at the house of Jabez Olmstead, near where the

* Now Palmer."

† The south line of the Equivalent ran east by north. The strip between these lines was called "The Garter."

Bank now is, where they met for some years. Jacob Cummings was the Moderator of the first meeting, and he with Edward Ayres and Joseph Simons were chosen Precinct Committee, John Post, clerk. The object of this meeting, after choosing Precinct officers, was to raise money to defray the expenses of the act of incorporation, and for preaching the Gospel. It was voted to raise ten pounds and six shillings, old tenor, to pay the charge of the committee, surveyor, and chainmen, and to raise forty pounds, old tenor, to hire preaching with. In consequence of the depreciation of the currency at that time, two shillings and eightpence, sterling, was the value of twenty shillings, old tenor."

The measures adopted by the precinct for the establishment of religious worship, or for the regulation of parish affairs, are considered in the "Religious History" of the town.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

"Capt. Jabez Olmstead is supposed to have come from Brookfield, and to have made the first permanent settlement in 1729. Of his former history but little can be learned. He must have been a man of property, as he paid £400 for the tract he purchased here, as appears by the deed. He is described as 'of Brookfield, in the county of Hampshire.' When that town was incorporated, in 1718, it was 'agreed the said town to lye to the county of Hampshire,' where it continued to belong till Worcester county was established, in 1731. Tradition represents Capt. Olmstead to have been a man of great shrewdness and energy, and that Indian blood ran in his veins. He was a mighty hunter, and is said to have been an officer in the expedition against Louisbourg, upon the island of Cape Breton, in 1745. The following anecdote is related of him. On the return of the army to Boston from Louisbourg, he was invited with the officers to dine with Governor Shirley. The pudding he found to be too hot, and taking it from his mouth, and laying it upon the side of his plate, he said he would keep it to light his pipe with.

"He had two sons, Israel and Jeremiah. To the oldest 100 acres of the Elbow tract was granted, adjoining his farm. They both married and had children. He had one daughter, Hannah, who married Judah Marsh. He does not appear to have taken a very active part in town affairs.

"John Post, the first precinct clerk, was a relative of Olmstead, and lived upon the Lothrop farm, which was part of Olmstead's purchase. His wife's death is recorded March 20, 1745.

"Isaac Magoon came from Ireland with the colony that settled in Palmer in 1727. The farm allotted to him by the committee of the legislature was at the southeast corner of the Read Manor. He built where Christopher Boyle now lives. Isaac, Jr., lived where Josephus Lamberton now lives. They owned a large tract—about 700 acres—in the strip of land between the south line of the manor and the south line of the town. Isaac Magoon, Jr., afterward bought of Capt. Olmstead's heirs the mills and the tract of land in the village, about 600 acres. He had two sons, Alexander, who lived at the mills, and Isaac, who lived where Christopher Boyle now lives. Isaac married Lucretia, daughter of John Downing, and had thirteen children. One son, Dr. Isaac Magoon, went to Michigan. One daughter married Eliphalet Marsh. Allen Grover's first wife was another daughter. Alexander had two sons, Isaac, who died on the Red River, September, 1808, and Alexander, who died in Salem, N. Y. Isaac's son James married Mehitabel Ellis, a daughter of Ebenezer Gould, in 1810. There are no descendants left in town of a family as numerous as any other, probably, one hundred years ago, and possessing about 1400 acres of the best land in the town.

"Jacob Cummings came from Killingly, Conn., soon after the first settlements were made, and was the most prominent man in the precinct and town for many years. He was one of the first deacons in the church, acted as moderator of the first meeting of the parish, was one of the precinct committee, and when the town was incorporated in 1762, one of the first board of selectmen and town treasurer. He bought—probably of Stewart Southgate—the farm now owned by Josiah Beaman, and the one owned by his great-great-grandson, Joseph A. Cummings. He had five sons, Jacob, Benjamin, Abraham, Isaac, and Solomon. Jacob had no sons that lived to have a family. Abraham's daughter Hannah married Thomas McClintock, the father of Benjamin and Levas McClintock. Jerusha, another daughter, married Thomas Bacon, in 1780.

"Benjamin had three sons, Daniel, Simeon, and Joseph. Daniel died young. Simeon had two sons, Simeon and Nichols; the latter went into the State of New York. Simeon had four sons and one daughter, Lewis G., William, Simeon, and Nichols, and the wife of Daniel Dunbar (2d).

"Joseph married Temperance Nye, in 1775; had seven sons and four daughters. One son died young. Benjamin lived in North Brookfield. Simeon died in town. Braddish lives in Illinois, and Estes in Worcester. Jacob Cummings died Feb. 27, 1776, aged eighty-three. His posterity still live in the town. Benjamin, his son, died Dec. 14, 1803, aged eighty-seven. Joseph, son of Benjamin, died June 30, 1826, aged seventy-three.

John Davis came, as is supposed, from Oxford, before 1750, and settled where Samuel M. Lemmon afterward lived. He was chosen deacon when the church was formed in 1751, and was one of the first board of selectmen. He had four sons, Nathan, David, Josiah, and Abijah. Nathan married a daughter of Jonathan Rogers, who kept a tavern where Robert Tucker now lives. He had sons, Nathan, Elihu, Enos the deacon, Pliny, Rodney, and Leonard.

"Enos married Submit Bush, daughter of Solomon Bush, in 1797, and had sons, Rev. Emerson Davis, of Westfield, and Solomon B.

"William Brakenridge, who was the prominent man here for more than thirty years, one of the first board of selectmen, and the first representative to the Provincial Congress, and town clerk for eighteen years, came to this country from Ireland, in 1727, when four years of age, with his father James, a native of Scotland, who was one of the first settlers of the Elbow tract. There is in the

Brakenridge family an ancient manuscript music-book, upon the fly-leaf of which is written, '*Mr. Jacobus Brakenridge, His Music Book, made and taught per me, Robt. Cairnes, at Glenreacoll, Sept. 1715.*' Besides the scale and rudiments of music, it contains the date of his marriage, 1720, and the births of his children, giving the day, the hour, and the time in the moon, with other memoranda. On one page is written, '*We departed from Ireland, July 16, 1727, and my child died on the 19th of Aug.*' Another son was born in November following, to whom the same name was given. His sons were James, who settled in Ware, afterward removed to Bennington, Vt., and went as minister to England; William, born Sept. 19, 1723, who settled in Ware in 1746; Francis and George, who remained in Palmer.

"William married Agnes Sinclair, who came with her parents in the same vessel with him from Ireland, and had four sons, William, James, George, and Francis. He took up about 1000 acres of land on the north part of the Elbow grant, built a house in the centre, where Francis Homer Brakenridge now lives, and planted his four sons around him. His education was imperfect, but his native good sense and sound judgment gave him a leading influence in the town.

"William married Thankful, a daughter of Judah Marsh; had two sons, William Sinclair, who is dead, and Judah Marsh, whose son, Joseph C., now lives where his father did.

"James married a daughter of William Coney, and had four sons, James, who is dead; Allender, Reuben Moss, and William, all deceased. William's son, James, still lives in town.

"George married Persis Jeslyn, of New Braintree, and had six sons.

"Francis married Lydia Pepper, and had one son, Francis, who is dead. His son, Francis Homer, is now living in town.

"William Brakenridge died Feb. 16, 1807, aged eighty-four.

"Judah Marsh came from Hatfield or Hadley, in 1730, and settled near the mills built by him, and afterward known as Marsh's Mills. Thomas, Ephraim, Samuel, and Joseph, who were in town in 1742, were probably his brothers. He married a daughter of Capt. Jabez Olmstead, and had sons, Elijah, Joel, Thomas, Jonathan, Judah, and a second Joel.

"Thomas had four sons, none of whom are in town. Jonathan had four sons, among whom were Jacob and Foster. Jacob's son, John P., living here. Dwight Foster, living here, son of Foster. Judah had five sons. James Sullivan is now living in town. Joel's son, Joel S., is now living in Springfield. Judah Marsh died May 7, 1801, aged eighty-nine.

"Samuel Sherman, one of the first board of selectmen, came from Rochester, and settled at first upon the farm now owned by Anson Bassett; he afterward lived south of Asa Brakenridge's. He married, for a second wife, Jerusha Davis, by whom he inherited the farm now owned by Samuel Morse. He had by his first wife two sons, Thomas and Prince, and by his second, Reuben, Samuel, and Ebenezer. Reuben is dead, but has a grandson, Thomas F., living in town.

"Ebenezer died in Ohio; had two daughters, who became the wives of Downing Gould and Edward Pope.

"Samuel Sherman died Feb. 5, 1811, aged eighty-eight.

"Deacon Thomas Jenkins lived where Charles Howe now lives. He was a deacon indeed it seems, for the mild and serious rebuke he gave to the son of a neighbor who incautiously said '*I row*,' in his presence, was never forgotten. He was one of the delegates to the Provincial Congress with Capt. Brakenridge. He has no descendants in town.

"Deacon Maverick Smith lived where Andrew Harwood now lives. He has no descendants in town.

"Joseph Foster lived between the village and Joseph A. Cummings'. He had a family of eight children, and was a man of character and influence, and one of the first delegates to the Provincial Congress, in 1775. No descendants of his live in town.

"Samuel Dunsmore was a native of Ireland, and settled where Edwin Barlow now lives. His daughter Miriam married James Lamberton, and was the mother of Samuel D. Lamberton, of Brookfield, and of Rufus Thrasher's wife, both of whom are dead.

"James Lemmon came from Ireland when four years of age, and settled on the farm afterward owned by his grandson, Samuel Lemmon, in the southwest part of the town. His mother was a sister of James Brakenridge, who settled in Palmer. His son James lived where Miriam Lemmon afterward resided. He was the only Irishman, it seems, that settled upon the manor. They usually sought the low meadow-lands.

"John Downing came from Springfield, bought of Timothy Brown in 1752, and kept a tavern on the old road, west of Muddy brook, on land now owned by Wallace C. Sheldon. He had one son who was drowned June 10, 1771, while attempting to rescue Reuben Davis, who was also drowned. One daughter married Isaac Magoon, another David Gould.

"Deacon Daniel Gould came from Sharon in 1773, and settled on the Miner & Yale farm. He was the first representative elected under the Constitution, and had much to do with town business. He had sons, Daniel, Lewis, Aaron, and Seth. He died July 10, 1834.

"David and Ebenezer, his brothers, came soon after. David married Lovisa, daughter of John Downing, in 1780, and lived near where Joseph A. Cummings now lives. He has grandsons, George, John, and James, now living in town. His daughters became the wives of Thomas Sherman, Joel Rice, and William S. Brakenridge. He died August 22, 1817, aged sixty-seven.

"Ebenezer Gould, married Mille, daughter of William Coney, in 1782, and had sons, Leonard, who is dead, and Ebenezer, who lives in Illinois. Wm. O. Gould, his son, is the only descendant of the family in town.

"Deacon William Paige came from Hardwick in 1777, and lived where Stephen Bonney now lives, formerly occupied by Rev. Ezra Thayer. He had a son William, who died without issue, and eight daughters. One married Dr. Rufus

King; one Benjamin Cummings; one Simeon Cummings; and one Azel Washburn. He died June 23, 1826.

"Phille Morse came from Sharon soon after the town was incorporated. He married a daughter of William Coney, and lived upon the farm now owned by his grandson Samuel. Another son, Braddish, died young. A daughter married Prince Andrews; one, Calvin Ward;* and the youngest, David Lewis.

"William Coney came from Sharon during the Revolution, and built his habitation among the rocks, as coneys are wont to do, and where his grandson, Thos. A., now lives. It was then in Brookfield; being colliers, they seem to have sought the wood rather than the land. His son, Capt. Oliver Coney, came earlier, and owned the farm where the widow of George Rich now lives. He died Dec. 13, 1830, aged eighty-one.

"Jeremiah Anderson was a native of Ireland, and came here soon after the Precinct was established, lived where Ebenezer Barlow afterward lived, in the N. E. corner of the town, and had a family of eleven children. His son William was born Aug. 18, 1749, and lived near the centre of the town.

"William's son, Amasa, was born November 6, 1776, and married Thankful Brakenridge in 1802. Nathaniel was born June 15, 1783, and married Salome Snell, in 1813, both of whom have descendants living in town. Samuel D. was another son, who inherited Samuel Dunsmore's farm for his name.

"Thomas Andrews was here quite early. John Aaron and Prince were his sons, and have descendants in town. Aaron married Betsey, daughter of Simeon Cummings. Prince married Clarissa Morse.

"James Lamberton was one of the original settlers in Palmer. He came from Ireland, and lived where Charles R. Shaw afterward did. He had sons, John, who was a bachelor, like his uncle John before him, James, Seth, and David. James married a daughter of Samuel Dunsmore for his first wife, and lived on the farm now occupied by B. McClintock. He afterward lived where Alfred and Gideon do, who are his sons by a second wife.

"Seth married Elizabeth Eddy, of Brookfield, and lived where his son Joseph recently did.

"Dr. Edward Demond came here from Reading, and was, probably, the first physician here. The record of the births of his children begins in 1735, but some of them were probably born before he came to this town. He lived where Geo. W. Wetherell recently did, and had sons, Edward, Thomas, Abraham, and Stephen, and five daughters. A daughter married Elijah, son of Judah Marsh, in 1759.

"William Bowdoin, Esq., came here in infancy, about 1762. He is supposed to have been a natural son of a brother of Governor Bowdoin, whose name he bore. He was raised in the family of Solomon Bush, near Marsh's Mills, received his education in the common schools, and, having a taste for reading and a tact for business, he acquired a character and influence no other man ever gained in this town. He was chosen town clerk in 1789, and held the office for twenty-two years in succession. He was again elected in 1830, and held the office until his death, Sept. 23, 1831. He represented the town eleven years in the Legislature, being the only one chosen from 1795 to 1812, and was a delegate to the convention for revising the constitution in 1820. In 1801 he was elected a justice of the peace, and did most of the business of that nature in this town for nearly thirty years. He wrote a very plain, legible hand, and the perfect state of the town records is owing very much to his care. He transcribed the records of the births, deaths, and marriages, by vote of the town, in 1789, which are very complete of some of the earlier families. He was twice married, and had fourteen children. His son, Hon. William Bowdoin, of South Hadley, became a member of the Senate from Hampshire County; James was a representative from New Braintree; John, from Ware; and Walter H., from Springfield.

"Jabez E. Bowdoin, a grandson, lives in town, and is the only descendant here."

TAVERNS.

It is probable that houses of public resort have been kept in the town since the earliest time.

The first regular tavern was kept by John Downing, on the old road west of Muddy Brook, on land now owned by Wallace C. Sheldon, as early as the year 1752. The first tavern kept in the southwest part of the town was by Timothy Babcock, about the year 1815. Another was kept near the same period at Ware Centre. In 1814, Alpheus Demond built the "old yellow tavern-house," next to Dr. Yale's drug-store, and it was kept as a public-house for many years. The Ware Hotel was built in 1825, and was a handsome structure for the period. It was kept for many years by various proprietors, and was destroyed by fire in December, 1864.

The Hampshire House was erected by Capt. Joseph Hartwell, at the close of the war of the Rebellion. It was first kept by Sawyer & Rodman, followed by P. C. Sawyer, George Osgood, Mills & Crosby, Mills & Barber, then the latter alone, and since April 1, 1872, by Reuben Snow.

The Delavan House, standing on the site of the Ware Hotel, has been kept by a number of persons. The present proprietor is E. N. Adams.

* Calvin Ward died a few years ago in St. Charles, Illinois.

STORES.

The inhabitants of the town traded at the towns of New Braintree and West Brookfield for a long time, and the establishment of regular home enterprises of a mercantile character was of a comparatively recent date. Small stores were first kept in the West Parish by different persons. Lot Dean probably had the first, about a mile west of the present village, prior to the year 1820. Eli Snow had one about the same period, near the church, at Ware Centre.

The principal stores of the town were established after the growth of Ware village began, in the year 1824. The first was kept by the Ware Manufacturing Company. It stood on the corner near Dr. Miner's drug-store. The same company built a brick store, now occupied by the counting-room of the Otis Company, and kept it as a store and counting-room for a long time. The first post-office was also kept there. Joel Rice & Co. succeeded in the proprietorship of this store, and George W. Porter became the proprietor of the one first erected. Mays & Freeman had a store about the same time, where Calvin Hitchcock now trades.

Some time after, Azon Maynor erected a store where Dr. Miner's drug-store is, and John L. Gallond traded soon after where Dr. Yale now has a drug-store.

There are now twenty stores in Ware village, besides two drug-stores. Most of these have sprung up since 1839, at which date the south side of Main Street, now occupied by a row of stores, was an open common. Those who have been longest in trade are Addison Sandford, since 1844, and Calvin Hitchcock, who came in the spring of 1858. They have also been the largest dealers in town. Joseph R. Lawton has been in the clothing trade for upward of twenty years.

PHYSICIANS.

There have been a large number of physicians who practiced in Ware. Dr. Edward Demond is mentioned in the town-records in 1760, and Shubal Winslow in 1776. Dr. Billings practiced in 1779. Dr. Elias Bolton came from Mendon about 1780. After him was Dr. Walker, who came from Windham, Scotland Parish, Conn. He lived near the old Durant place, and remained about six years. Dr. Lethridge is mentioned in the town-records in 1785, and Dr. Howe the year following. Dr. Rufus King came from Brookfield in 1789, and practiced for a great many years, dying in the town at an advanced age. His son Jonathan still lives in town.

Drs. Horace Goodrich and Anson Moody, natives of South Hadley and college classmates, both settled about 1826, and engaged in practice at first in partnership. Dr. Moody removed to North Haven afterward, and died there. Dr. Goodrich remained until about 1853, when he removed to East Windsor, Conn.

In 1843, Dr. Ebenezer C. Richardson came from Watertown, where his father was a physician, and established himself in Ware, and is now the oldest physician in the town.

Dr. David W. Miner studied with Dr. T. H. Brown, of Worthington, and Drs. J. M. Brewster and H. H. Child, of Pittsfield, and located in Ware in the year 1845. He practiced for a number of years with Dr. Goodrich, then succeeded him, and has been in regular practice since.

Dr. John Yale studied with Dr. Goodrich, and engaged in practice at New Hartford, his native place. He returned in 1846, and has been regularly in practice since.

LAWYERS.

The first lawyer of note in Ware was Homer Bartlett, who came from Williamstown in 1825, and remained until 1832, being also cashier of the bank. In 1832 he became the agent of the Hampshire Manufacturing Company, and continued for a number of years. In 1841 he removed to Lowell, and passed the closing years of his life in Boston, where he died recently at an advanced age.

Henry Starkweather came from Williamstown about 1828, and studied with his brother-in-law, Homer Bartlett. After his admission he practiced in partnership with Mr. Bartlett, and was also cashier of the bank. He removed to New York in 1834.

Hon. Reuben A. Chapman* removed from Monson to Ware in 1832, and after two years formed a copartnership with Hon. George Ashmun, of Springfield, in 1834, and removed to that city.

In 1831, Barlow Freeman settled in Ware, and remained until 1835, when he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., and soon after died there.

Francis P. Stebbins came from Brimfield in 1835, practiced about two years, and removed to Oswego, N. Y., where he died in 1845.

Samuel T. Spaulding came in 1846, and after practicing for a number of years removed in the year 1858 to Northampton. He was judge of Probate, and died recently while an incumbent of that office.

Arthur L. Devens, brother of the United States Attorney-General Chas. Devens, came from Northfield in 1846, and engaged in practice in Ware. He subsequently became agent for the Otis Company, and served in that capacity from 1852 to 1859. He closed his life in the city of Boston.

W. S. B. Hopkins came from Northampton about 1860, and engaged in practice in Ware. He served in the war of the Rebellion as colonel, and at the close of the war practiced law first at Greenfield, and since at Worcester.†

William P. Strickland came from Sandisfield about 1862, and removed to Northampton in 1865. He is now clerk of courts of Hampshire County.

The only attorneys now in practice in Ware are Franklin D. Richards, who came from Belchertown about 1862, and Henry C. Davis, a native of the town, who has been in practice for a number of years.

STAGE-ROUTES, ROADS, BRIDGES, AND POST-OFFICES.

When stages first passed through Ware from Brookfield to Northampton they passed along the southern border of the town, crossing the river near Gideon Lamberton's.

"No roads appear to have been laid out previous to the incorporation of the town. The inhabitants made use of such as nature had provided, with very small improvements. It appears that the road from Brookfield to Hadley passed through this town over the summit of Coy's hill (a high bridge between this town and Brookfield and Warren), down by the Coneys, and crossed the river at the old bridge place, nearly a mile above the village, passing down the west side of the pond near the village, crossing Muddy Brook at the present bridge between the parishes, then by the old Downing place, on Wallace C. Sheldon's land, and nearly by the present road to the Swift River bridge, and the old Babcock tavern. This was probably used in 1660, when the first settlements were made at Brookfield."

The road from Swift River to New Braintree was the important road, passing through the centre of the town, and over the hill by the old Durant place, crossing Muddy Brook at the present bridge, between the parishes, and passing north of the Lothrop farm. A portion of it has been discontinued.

The first bridge across the river in the village was nearly opposite the large stone factory. Timbers were laid across the rocks near the upper stone bridge for foot passengers, but no permanent bridge was erected there until after the factories were built. At that time the only road to Brookfield was over the Coney Hill. It cost \$20 per ton for transportation of goods from Boston, and it was a hard week's work for a conveyance to go and return.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office was established in 1815, at the house now occupied by Daniel Griffin. Timothy Babcock was the first postmaster. In 1824 the office was removed to the village, and Joseph Cummings was appointed postmaster. He

was succeeded by Joel Rice in 1832. In 1840, Lewis Babcock was appointed, and was succeeded by Ansel Phelps, Jr., in 1843. Addison Sandford was appointed in 1845, and filled the office for twenty-one years. John W. Cummings, the present incumbent, was appointed Feb. 15, 1866.

The first pound was built in 1762; was of stone, round in form, three rods in diameter, and stood near the meeting-house. Joseph Foster built it at a cost of £3 10s. In 1747, Isaac Magoon's barn served as a pound. The second pound was erected in 1788, by Abraham Joslyn, for £5 10s.; was 36 feet square, and stood on the site of the old one.

PROMINENT MEN.

Deacon Joseph Cummings was born in Ware, March 5, 1784, and always occupied the farm which was the possession of his great-grandfather, Jacob Cummings, one of the earliest settlers of the town, in 1730. Jacob Cummings was the most active man in the establishment of religious worship, the erection of a meeting-house, and the organization of a church, and was the first deacon of the church organized in 1751. Joseph Cummings, with only the advantages of the common schools, acquired a good education, and was employed as a teacher for many years, having taught seven winters in New Braintree, at wages much above the ordinary standard of those days. He was a skillful surveyor, and for many years did the most of that business as well as that of conveyancing in the town and vicinity. A man of excellent judgment, and modest and winning manners, he gained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was always the man for counsel. He represented the town in the Legislatures of 1816, 1817, and 1822, and in the constitutional convention of 1853. He was a member of the State Senate in 1831 and 1832. In 1835 he was elected a commissioner for Hampshire County, and held that office for eighteen years.

When quite young he united with the First Congregational Church, and was chosen a deacon in 1815, when thirty years of age. He held that office until the organization of the church at the village, in 1826, when he was elected first deacon, and stood as a pillar of that church until he was seventy. He died April 3, 1860, at the age of seventy-six.

Alpheus Demond was born in Paxton, Worcester Co., Mass., Aug. 15, 1779. In early life he was a successful merchant in Spencer. In April, 1813, in connection with Col. Thomas Denny, of Leicester, he located in Ware, and began the manufacturing enterprises that are elsewhere referred to. The death of his partner, Col. Denny, in December, 1814, and the close of the war with Great Britain arrested their manufacturing enterprise for a time; but when it was revived by other parties in 1821, Mr. Demond was employed to superintend much of the work, and was identified with the interests of the place until increase of years compelled him to retire from active business. He was the patriarch of the village, and a pioneer of manufacturing in that part of the State. He filled many town offices with great acceptance, and represented the town in the Legislatures of 1826 and 1833.

Soon after he came to Ware he united with the Congregational Church in the centre of the town, by profession, and became one of its active and efficient members. In 1826 he took a prominent part in the establishment of the Congregational Church, and was an active and earnest member until his death, Aug. 27, 1859, at the age of eighty. He left behind him a widow and seven children.

Hon. Orrin Sage was the youngest son of William and Bathsheba (Hollister) Sage, born in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 17, 1791. His mother died when he was seven months old. At the age of thirteen he went into the family of an older brother, a merchant in Middletown, and obtained his education in the common schools and in the store of his brother. In 1811 he commenced trade in the town of Blandford, Hampden Co., and remained there until 1848. He represented the

* See chapter on the Bar.

† See history of 31st Massachusetts Infantry.

town of Blandford in the Legislatures of 1831, '32, and '34, and was Senator from Hampden County in 1836-37. Mr. Sage removed to Ware in 1848, where he passed the remainder of a long, honorable, and useful life. He was president of the bank, and held the office until it became a national institution in 1865, and was a director and vice-president until his death. He united with the Congregational Church in Blandford in 1822, and took a leading part in the erection of a new church building, the support of the gospel, and in various benevolent objects. When he left Blandford he gave a fund of \$1000 to the church, and afterward presented them a parsonage. He also presented the town of Ware a beautiful lot of 25 acres for a cemetery, in which his remains now rest. To Williams College he gave a scholarship of \$1000, and more recently endowed the professorship of history and political economy with a fund of \$30,000. To the town of Osage, the county-seat of Mitchell Co., Iowa, of which he was one of the founders, and which was named for him, he gave nearly 700 acres of land to establish a public library, and erected a handsome brick building for its use. His other donations and charitable enterprises have been numerous.

He was twice married. One of his daughters is the wife of Hon. William Hyde, President of the Ware National Bank. Mr. Sage died at Ware, June 23, 1875, at the age of eighty-four. By his last will he made the following bequests: To the Congregational Society of Blandford, Mass., for ministerial fund, \$5000; to the town of Ware for care of cemetery, \$3000; to the East Congregational Society of Ware, for parsonage, \$5000; to Foreign Missions, \$10,000; to the American Home Missionary Society, \$5000; to the American Missionary Association, \$5000; to Hampton Institute, \$1000; to Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, \$1000; and to Williams College, \$20,000, making his gifts to the college \$51,000, the largest donor it has had.

Hon. George H. Gilbert came from North Andover, in the year 1841, and established himself in the manufacturing business in Ware, the particulars of which are elsewhere noticed. His business-life was remarkably successful. He was a man of strict integrity, self-reliance, and perseverance. He established the now flourishing village of Gilbertville, in the town of Hardwick. He was a devoted member of the Congregational Church, gave liberally and without ostentation to various benevolent enterprises, and served two terms in the State Senate, acting as chairman of the committee on manufactures. He died May 6, 1869, at the age of sixty-three years, leaving an ample fortune and a flourishing business.

Hon. Charles A. Stevens came to Ware from North Andover, Mass., with Mr. Gilbert, and has been successfully engaged in the manufacturing business. He was a member of Governor Bullock's council in 1866 and 1867, and a representative in the National Congress in 1875, being elected to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg.

Joel Rice came very early from Spencer, and passed his life in Ware—a prominent business-man, and enjoying the confidence of the people to a remarkable extent.

Emerson Davis, D.D., was a son of Deacon Enos Davis, and a native of Ware. He graduated at Williams College in 1821, was a teacher in Westfield Academy, a tutor in Williams College, pastor of the church at Westfield for upward of thirty years, and a prominent member of the Massachusetts Board of Education. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams College, and was a trustee and vice-president of that institution for many years.

Hon. William Bowdoin, late of South Hadley, was a native of Ware, and a son of Wm. Bowdoin, Esq. He practiced the profession of the law for many years in South Hadley, and represented the county of Hampshire in the State Senate in 1840 and 1841. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1832.

Hon. James Brakenridge was a son of Wm. Brakenridge,

and was born in Ware. He afterward removed to Bennington, Vt., and went as minister to England. His grand-nephew, Wm. S. Brakenridge, was born in Ware, and has served two terms in the State Senate.

Rev. Loranus Crowell, also a native of the town, graduated at Middletown, Conn., in 1840, has been a presiding elder of the Methodist Church, and is now preaching at Lynn, Mass.

Other men of prominence have been Hon. William Hyde, the president of the Ware National Bank, who, besides filling various offices of responsibility in church and town, served in the State Senate in 1851; Hon. Francis De Witt, for one year a member of the State Senate, and Secretary of State for two years; and Lewis N. Gilbert, nephew of George H. Gilbert, who has served two years in the State Senate.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Ware was incorporated as a town Nov. 25, 1761. The first warrant for a town-meeting was issued by Eleazar Porter, Esq., of Hadley, Feb. 23, 1762, and the meeting held March 9th. William Brakenridge was chosen clerk. He had been clerk of the precinct from 1757, and held the office until 1777. The first board of selectmen were Samuel Sherman, William Brakenridge, John Davis, Jacob Cummings, and Judah Marsh, who were also assessors; Jacob Cummings, treasurer. The first town-meetings were called in his Majesty's name, which continued till 1776. Then they were called "in the name of Massachusetts and the people," or "the government and the people of Massachusetts Bay, in New England," till the adoption of the State Constitution, in 1780, when the present style was adopted, "in the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The town derived its name from the river which passes through it, which bears the same name from the sources to its junction with the Chicopee, of which it is the middle and longest branch. It abounded with fish, the falls being a famous place for taking salmon. Weirs or wears were constructed to aid in taking them, and hence the name of Wear River, which was afterward spelled Ware.

The Indian name of the river, "Nenameseck," probably means a fishing-basket, or a place where fish were taken in baskets, being compounded of "Nama," a fish, and "Manseck," a basket.

The following persons have filled the principal town and precinct offices since the incorporation, and served as representatives from Ware:

COMMITTEE OF THE PRECINCT.

- 1743.—Jacob Cummings, Edward Ayres, and Joseph Simonds.
- 1744.—Jabez Onstead, Jacob Cummings, Edward Ayres.
- 1745.—Thomas Marsh, Jacob Cummings, Wm. Blackmer.
- 1746.—Jacob Cummings, Samuel Huggins, Wm. Blackmer.
- 1747.—Jacob Cummings, Judah Marsh, Moses Allen.
- 1749.—John Davis, Jacob Cummings, Joseph Simonds.
- 1750.—Jacob Cummings, Timothy Brown, John Davis, Joseph Scott, and Edward Demond.
- 1751.—John Davis, John Cummings, Timothy Brown, Joseph Scott, and Joseph Wright.
- 1752.—Jacob Cummings, Bamiam Lull, Judah Marsh, Samuel Davis, John Davis.
- 1753.—Wm. Blackmer, Wm. Brakenridge, John Downeing.
- 1754.—Jacob Cummings, Edward Demond, Israel Onstead.
- 1755-56.—Samuel S. Hermon, Wm. Brakenridge, Jacob Cummings.
- 1757-58.—Wm. Brakenridge, Samuel Sherman, Jonathan Rogers.
- 1759.—Wm. Brakenridge, Edward Ayres, Joseph Foster.
- 1760.—Jacob Cummings, John Davis, John Downing.
- 1761.—Jacob Cummings, Wm. Brakenridge, Samuel Sherman.

SELECTMEN.

- 1762.—Samuel Sherman, Wm. Brakenridge, John Davis, Jacob Cummings, Judah Marsh.
- 1763.—Wm. Brakenridge, Jacob Cummings, John Davis.
- 1764.—Wm. Brakenridge, Samuel Sherman, John Downing.
- 1765.—Samuel Sherman, Maverick Smith, Isaac Magoon.
- 1766.—Wm. Bell, Isaac Magoon, Abraham Cummings.
- 1768.—John Downing, Jonathan Rogers, Isaac Cumming.
- 1769.—Jonathan Rogers, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Cummings.

- 1770-71.—Benjamin Cummings, Samuel Blackmer, Samuel Dinsmore.
 1772.—Isaac Magoon, Samuel Dinsmore, Abraham Cummings.
 1773.—Samuel Dinsmore, Joseph Gray, Joseph Foster.
 1774.—Samuel Dinsmore, Benjamin Cummings, Joseph Foster.
 1775.—Joseph Foster, Maverick Smith, Samuel Dinsmore, James Lamon, Samuel Blackmer.
 1776.—Samuel Dinsmore, Joseph Foster, Benjamin Cummings, John Downing, James Lamon.
 1777.—Samuel Dinsmore, Joseph Foster, Maverick Smith, David Brown, Daniel Gould.
 1778.—Joseph Paterson, Alexander Magoon, Oliver Coney.
 1779.—Samuel Dinsmore, Oliver Coney, Alexander Magoon, Joseph Foster, James Lamon.
 1780.—Wm. Brakenridge, Abraham Cummings, John Bullen, Thomas Jenkins, Edmond Capon.
 1781.—Capt. Brakenridge, Lieut. Cummings, John Bullen, Deacon Jenkins, Lieut. Tuffs.
 1782.—Wm. Paige, Alexander Magoon, Seth Shaw, Jonathan Foster, John Bullen.
 1783.—Samuel Dinsmore, John Adams, Wm. Page, Jonathan Foster, Seth Shaw.
 1784.—Samuel Dinsmore, Capt. Brakenridge, John Adams, Lieut. Cummings, Wm. Paige.
 1785.—Capt. Brakenridge, Lieut. Quintin, John Adams, Samuel Dinsmore, Isaac Pepper.
 1786.—Capt. Brakenridge, Moses Brown, Isaac Pepper, Simeon Cummings, Daniel Gould.
 1787.—Capt. Brakenridge, Samuel Dinsmore, John Quintin, Daniel Gould, Jacob Pepper.
 1788-89.—Capt. Brakenridge, Samuel Dinsmore, John Quintin, Daniel Gould, Jacob Pepper.
 1790.—Samuel Dinsmore, John Quintin, David Brown, Wm. Brakenridge, Wm. Paige.
 1791.—Samuel Dinsmore, John Quintin, David Brown, William Paige, William Anderson.
 1792.—Samuel Dinsmore, John Quintin, David Brown, George Brakenridge, Simeon Cummings.
 1793.—David Brown, Simeon Cummings, Judah Marsh, Isaac Pepper, Wm. Paige.
 1794.—David Brown, Simeon Cummings, Isaac Pepper, Judah Marsh, George Brakenridge.
 1795.—Simeon Cummings, Judah Marsh, Daniel Gould, Isaac Pepper, David Brown.
 1796.—Daniel Gould, Isaac Pepper, Thomas Quintin, Joseph Cummings, Jonathan Marsh.
 1797.—Isaac Pepper, Jonathan Marsh, George Brakenridge, Joseph Cummings, Wm. Paige.
 1798.—George Thrasher, Isaac Magoon (2d), Joseph Cummings, Stephen Pepper, James Brakenridge.
 1799.—Jonathan Marsh, George Thrasher, Isaac Magoon (2d), George Brakenridge, Seth Lamberton.
 1800.—George Brakenridge, Isaac Magoon (2d), James Brakenridge, Isaac Pepper, David Brown.
 1801.—David Brown, Isaac Magoon (2d), Francis Brakenridge.
 1802.—Joseph Cummings, John Andrews, Francis Brakenridge, Samuel Brown, John Shaw.
 1803.—George Brakenridge, John Andrews, Samuel Brown, John Shaw (2d), Ebenezer Sherman.

- 1823.—Warner Brown, Aaron Gould, William S. Brakenridge, Horace Goodrich, Leonard Gould.
 1824.—Leonard Gould, Alpheus Demond, Warner Brown, William S. Brakenridge, Horace Goodrich.
 1825.—Alpheus Demond, Foster Marsh, Alexander Brakenridge, William Paige, Jr., John Pepper.
 1826.—Aaron Gould, Samuel Gould, Lee Sprague.
 1827.—Stephen Witherell, Benjamin Wilder, William Brakenridge.
 1828.—Benjamin Paige, Alfred Lamberton, Thomas Wilder, Samuel Phelps, Darius Eaton, Jr.
 1829.—William Bowdoin, Thomas Wilder, William S. Brakenridge, Darius Eaton, William Lazell.
 1830.—Thomas Wilder, Thomas Snell, Jr., Joel Rice, Darius Eaton, Reuben Lazell.
 1831.—Aaron Gould, Joel Rice, Thomas Snell, Jr., Royal Bosworth, Reuben Lazell.
 1832.—Joseph Cummings, Thomas Snell, Royal Bosworth, Alexander Brakenridge, Edmund Freeman.
 1833.—Aaron Gould, Alpheus Demond, Alexander Brakenridge, Edmund Freeman, Alfred Lamberton.
 1834.—Foster Marsh, Aaron Gould, Jason Gorham.
 1835.—Jason Gorham, Judah M. Brakenridge, Enos Davis.
 1836.—Joseph Cummings, Thomas Snell, Joel Rice.
 1837.—Alexander Brakenridge, Wm. Woolworth, Ebenezer Gould.
 1838.—Horace Bartlett, Jesse B. Wetherbee, Alpheus Demond.
 1839.—Jesse B. Wetherbee, Jason Gorham, Gideon Lamberton.
 1840.—Joseph Hartwell, Avery Clark, John Bowdoin.
 1841.—Levans McClintock, Lewis G. Cummings, Haskell Cummings.
 1842.—Thomas Snell, Darius Eaton, Freeman Pepper, Jr.
 1843.—Freeman Pepper, Jr.,* Franklin Brakenridge, John Bowdoin.
 1844.—John Bowdoin, John Tolman, Darius Eaton.
 1845.—Joseph Eaton, Thomas Snell, John Gardner.
 1846.—Wm. Hyde, John Gardner, Joseph Hartwell.
 1847.—Wm. Hyde, Chas. A. Stevens, Ebenezer Gould.
 1848.—Wm. Hyde, Chas. A. Stevens, Seth Gould.
 1849.—Seth Pierce, Elbridge G. White, Lewis Demond.
 1850.—Lewis Demond, Seth Pierce, Ambrose Blair.
 1851.—Samuel T. Spalding, Robert Tucker, Harrison French.
 1852.—Samuel T. Spalding, Robert Tucker, Addison Sandford.
 1853.—Addison Sandford, Geo. H. Gilbert, Haskell Cummings.
 1854.—A. Sandford, Lorenzo Demond, Wm. S. Bassett.
 1855.—Wm. S. Brakenridge, Joseph Hartwell, Ward Davis, Jr.
 1856.—Charles A. Stevens, Addison Sandford, Nathaniel H. Anderson.
 1857.—Otis Lane, Lorenzo Demond, N. H. Anderson.
 1858.—Otis Lane, Ambrose Blair, George Rich.
 1859.—Otis Lane, George Rich, Samuel H. Phelps.
 1860.—S. H. Phelps, G. H. Gilbert, Lucas Gibbs.
 1861.—S. H. Phelps, Lucas Gibbs, Wm. A. Root.
 1862.—Otis Lane, W. A. Root, J. H. Pepper.
 1863.—Otis Lane, John H. Pepper, Darius Eaton.
 1864.—Otis Lane, Wm. E. Bassett, Andrew J. Harwood.
 1865.—Barnabas Snow, David P. Billings, Otis Lane.
 1866.—Otis Lane, Chas. A. Stevens, A. J. Harwood.
 1867.—Otis Lane, Charles A. Stevens, Andrew J. Harwood.
 1868-71.—S. H. Phelps, Robert, Olney Goff, Od, Francis Blair, J. Tyler Stevens, hon, William B. Lawton, erson, Patrick McMahon, ahon, Calvin Hitchcock, er, James W. Brakenridge.

TOWN CLERKS.

ings, 1744; John Davis, 1748; Timothy William Brakenridge, 1757; Maverick 2; Abraham Cummings, 1777; David d Brown, 1786; William Paige, 1787; 1811; Joel Rice, 1825; Leonard Gould, 29; William Bowdoin,† 1830; Leonard Gould, 1831; George W. Porter, 1832; Jason Gorham, 1837; Lewis Demond, 1839; Francis De Witt, 1850; William H. Willard, 1853; E. L. Brainerd, 1855; R. L. Hathaway, 1856 (September 27th); Stephen B. Witherell, 1858 (November 4th); Francis De Witt, 1861; S. B. Witherell, 1863; George K. Cutler, 1866; Lewis P. Edwards, 1868; Hubert M. Coney, 1872; Almer F. Richardson, 1876.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM WARE.‡

William Brakenridge, Joseph Foster, and Thomas Jenkins to Provincial Congress in 1775.

Under the Constitution.—Daniel Gould, 1787; Isaac Pepper, 1788, 1795; William Bowdoin, 1798, 1801-4, 1806-12; Enos Davis, 1813-14; William Paige, Jr., 1815; Joseph Cummings, 1816-17, 1822; Aaron Gould, 1824-25; William Paige, Jr., Alpheus Demond, 1826; Aaron Gould, 1827-29; Samuel Phelps, 1829; Joel Rice,

* Died in office, and was succeeded by John Tolman.

† Died in office.

‡ In the years not named the town was not represented.

*How Charles E. Stevens son of How.
 Charles A. Stevens served in the State
 Senate in the years 1889. 1890.*

Morse.

- 1814.—William Bowdoin, Thomas Snell, Thomas Patrick, Calvin Morse, Amasa Anderson.
 1815.—Enos Davis, Jesse Lewis, Alpheus Demond, Calvin Morse, Thos. Patrick.
 1816.—Enos Davis, Alpheus Demond, Daniel Gould, Jr., Abner Lewis, Amasa Anderson.
 1817.—Benjamin Paige, Alpheus Demond, Amasa Anderson, Abner Lewis, John Gardner.
 1818.—Enos Davis, Richard Lewis, Aaron Gould, Joseph Cummings, Jr., Benjamin Paige.
 1819.—Joseph Cummings, Jr., Aaron Gould, William Coney, Alpheus Demond, William Paige, Jr.
 1820.—William Bowdoin, John Brakenridge, Benjamin Paige, Foster Marsh, Simeon Cummings.
 1821.—Foster Marsh, John Brakenridge, Joel Rice.
 1822.—Foster Marsh, John Brakenridge, Warner Brown.

1830; Aaron Gough, Joel Rice, 1831; Allender Brakenridge, Homer Bartlett, 1832; Alpheus Demond, Enos Davis, 1833; Calvin Morse, Benjamin Wilder, 1834; Thomas Wilder, John Osborne, Jr., 1835; Thomas Wilder, Reuben Lazell, 1836; Edmund Freeman, Reuben Lazell, 1837; Thomas Snell, Royal Bosworth, 1838; Thomas Snell, Jason Gorham, 1839; John Bowdoin, Nelson Palmer, 1840; Joel Rice, 1841; Ebenezer Gould, 1842; Horace Goodrich, 1843; Jonathan Harwood, 1844; Ansel Phelps, Jr., 1845; Samuel M. Lemmon, 1846; Avery Clark, 1847; Ira P. Gould, 1851; Harrison French, 1852; Charles A. Stevens, 1853; William E. Bassett, 1854; Freeman W. Dickinson, 1855; Samuel H. Phelps, 1856; George H. Gilbert, 1857; Benjamin Davis, Jr., 1858; Lewis Demond, 1860; Samuel Morse, 1861; Joseph Hartwell, 1863; Luther Chapin, Jr., 1864; William E. Lewis 1866; Henry Bassett, 1868; Benjamin F. Angell, 1870; John W. Robinson, 1872; Henry C. Davis, 1874; Addison Sandford, 1876; Frederick N. Hosmer, 1879.

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Several serious conflagrations have occurred in the village since its existence. The first of these was the burning of the large brick factory of the Otis Company in 1845. The block on the west side of Main Street, opposite the Hampshire House, was burned in 1848 or '49; the Ware Hotel in December, 1864. Sanford's store was burned in March, 1866 or '67. The town-hall and Unitarian Church Nov. 6, 1867, and the Baptist Church in 1860.

WARE CENTRE

is situated about two miles west of the village. Here the first meeting-house of the town was erected and the earliest meetings of the settlers held, and for many years the inhabitants "went up" there "to worship God." Flat Brook, coming down from the north, passes through the village, and its power has been utilized from the earliest day by various small industrial enterprises.

The hamlet contains a Congregational Church, a saw-mill, a shoe-factory, a blacksmith-shop, and a number of pleasant dwelling-houses. It was here that the celebrated "Snell's augers" were first made.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The first action of the town upon the subject of schools, as appears by the records, was in January, 1757, when it was

"Voted to David ye Peraish into two parts for a scool, and flat Brook to be ye deviding Line."

"Voted Joseph Scott to take care of the West part. Voted William Brackenridge to take care of the East Part."

At this time no money was raised for schools, nor does any appear to have been raised for any other purpose than for preaching until after the incorporation of the town in 1762. At the first town-meeting it was voted to divide the town into four quarters, by a line running east and west by the meeting-house, and by Flat Brook north and south. At the same meeting it was

"Voted, to raise £12 for Skoling," and that "Eatch Quarter shall Skool out there part within the year or be forit."

The same sum was granted the year following and in 1766. In 1771 only £4 was raised; in 1772, £14; and in 1774, £15.

For several years thereafter no money was raised for schools. The town-meetings were mostly occupied in providing soldiers for the Revolutionary army, and in paying them and providing for their families.

In 1782, £20 were appropriated for schools, the districts remaining as formerly. In 1785 it was voted to divide the town into six districts, and the location of school-houses was then first determined as follows:

"One school-house to be near Mr. Joseph Chandler's house, one by the pound, one by Mr. James Lamon's, one by Phinehas Converse's, one by Moses Davis's, and one by John Gilmore's."

The year following £72 were raised to erect these houses.

In 1787, £36 more were raised, and, in 1791, £12 were raised to build a school-house in the middle of the town.

In 1794, £48 were granted for schools. This was during the ministry of the Rev. Reuben Moss, who did much to raise the character of the schools. For nearly twenty years not a teacher was employed from out of town, while all the neighboring towns sought teachers in Ware. Hon. Joseph Cummings taught seven winters in New Braintree, receiving \$20 per month, being much more than was usually paid in those times. Another early teacher was Samuel Clerk, for whose benefit the following vote was passed in 1783:

"Voted, to allow Mr. Samuel Clerk an order for £1 17s. 6d. for his keeping school, and also Interest for Two orders from the time they became dew."

In 1797 the town voted to divide the school money into eight parts, £10 to each district. The appropriation for schools in that year was \$266.67, and this amount was regularly increased at intervals, until in 1840 it had reached \$1250. The appropriation in 1878 was \$6800.

At the present time there are 19 schools in the town,—one high school, in which the higher branches of education are taught and preparation made for college, a high and grammar school, and grammar, intermediate, primary, mixed, and district schools. The number of pupils in attendance upon all the schools of the town on March 1, 1878, was 856, of whom 690 attended the village schools. The whole are under the control of a board of six, two of whom are chosen annually for three years.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

"Up to the time of the organization of the East Congregational Society, in 1826, there was but one religious society in town. All the business relating to the settlement and support of ministers was transacted in town-meeting. On May 5, 1743, the Precinct 'voted to hire Mr. Dickinson to preach among us until the forty pounds we granted is spent.' In March, 1744, sixty pounds were raised for the support of the gospel, and several candidates employed. In November, 1745, Mr. Henry Carey was invited to settle as their minister, but declined.

"Soon after the incorporation of the precinct efforts were made to build a house of worship, but they could not agree upon the spot. Nathaniel Dwight, of Belchertown, was employed to find the geographical centre of the town, which is a few rods north of the meeting-house now standing in the west parish. In 1748 it was voted 'to build a house 40 by 35, 18 feet posts, to pay twelve shillings, old tenor, for common laborers, eighteen shillings for team and cart.' But nothing efficient was done until September, 1750, when it was voted to build a house 30 by 25, 15 feet posts. 'Voted, to raise the sum of thirty pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, lawful money, to defray the charges of building and covering the meeting-house. £20 13s. 4d. to be paid in labor and covering and slitwork, provided that every freeholder will pay to the committee or collector the labor or materials his due proportion; that he shall be assessed upon suitable notice, and four pounds for to procure nails for the meeting-house. Voted, that labor shall be set at the value of eighteen shillings per day, and team work answerable, and boards at nine pounds, equal to old tenor, and shingles at four pounds ten shillings, old tenor.' Jacob Cummings, Joseph Scott, Edward Ayres, Samuel Allen, and John Taplin were chosen building committee. It was some years before the house was completed, if it was ever entirely done. 'Sept. 4, 1760, it was voted to have an alley three feet wide between the men's and women's seats.' In June, 1762, 'voted to allow Thomas Andrews six pounds to plaster the meeting-house over head.' Sept. 24, 1766, 'Voted, that Thomas Andrews shall halve the boards overhead in the meeting-house, and is to have what the workmen judge it worth for said halving.' It was used as a place of worship until the year 1800, when the house that has been recently remodeled in the west parish was built.

"March, 1750-51, 'it was voted to ordain the worthy Mr. Grindall Rawson in this precinct, on the second Wednesday in May next.'

"Mr. Rawson's salary for the first two years was to be £45, the third year three pounds to be added, and four pounds annually afterward till it should be sixty pounds, and £100 settlement. He was ordained May 8, 1751.* The same day a

* The council at the ordination of Mr. Rawson were
Rev. John Campbell, of Oxford.

"Grindall Rawson, of Hadlyme, Conn.

church was organized, but it is not known of how many members it consisted. It must have been small, as the whole number which had been admitted at the time of Mr. Rawson's dismission, Jan. 19, 1754, was but 43. But little is known of Mr. Rawson's history or character. Traditional accounts represent him as a man of little seriousness, comeliness, or refinement. Some disaffection seems to have shown itself soon after his settlement, for May 12, 1752, it was voted 'to reconsider the vote giving Mr. Rawson a call, and for paying the salary and settlement.' The collectors neglected or refused to collect the taxes for his salary, and a petition was sent to his Majesty's council and House of Representatives, asking power to excuse the collectors, and choose others in their stead, which was granted.

"It does not appear that any council was called to dissolve the connection. Mr. Rawson was afterward settled in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1755, where he remained but a few years. He is believed to have been a chaplain in the Revolution.*

"After Mr. Rawson's dismission, there does not appear to have been regular preaching for some time. The poverty of the people rendered it exceeding difficult to collect the taxes. It appears the precinct 'voted, Jan. 1, 1755, that the collectors of Ware River Parish that are behind in their collections, pay in and make up their collection to the Parish Committee, excepting so much as the court assigned to Mr. Rawson, by the hand of Mr. Edward Ayres, for this reason, that the Parish Treasurer is reduced to such low circumstances that the parish are not willing to trust any more in his hands.'

"In the fall of 1758 the church and Precinct called Mr. Ezra Thayer to become their minister, and he was ordained Jan. 10, 1759. His salary was to be £40 for three years, then £3 to be added yearly till it became £55, and as settlement £100. A deed of the parsonage land is acknowledged by him as part of the settlement, £66 13s. 4d. He lived where Stephen Bonney now lives. To this time the church had no confession of faith, and one was proposed by the ordaining council and adopted. The half-way covenant plan prevailed to considerable extent, and injured the prosperity of the church. Mr. Thayer continued to be minister till his death, Feb. 12, 1775. Seventy-nine were received into the church in full communion during his ministry.

"Mr. Thayer was a native of Mendon, graduated at Harvard College, 1756. He is said to have been a plain man, of pleasing address, and to have secured the confidence of the people. The town erected a tombstone to mark the place of his burial, as a token of their respect.

"In 1780, Mr. Winslow Packard was invited to become the minister, but declined this, as well as a renewal of the call. In 1785, Mr. Jeremiah Hallock preached as a candidate, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to settle him. While he was preaching in town, an unusual interest was manifested in religion. He was afterward an eminent minister at Canton, Conn., and an interesting memoir of him was compiled by Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New Hartford, Conn.

the people. Twice during his ministry he was afflicted with derangement, and died at the age of fifty.†

"July 9, 1810, Rev. Samuel Ware was invited to settle as minister, and was ordained October 31st. Salary, \$400, and a settlement of \$500, if he should remain fifteen years. He was a useful minister, and was much blessed in his labors for more than fifteen years, and gathered 197 into the church—177 by profession, and 20 by letter from other churches. He was dismissed in consequence of ill health, in 1826, and the following vote, passed by the town July 3d, will show the esteem in which he was held: 'Voted unanimously, that, agreeably to his request, we dismiss and cordially recommend the Rev. Samuel Ware as an exemplary Christian, and an able, judicious, and faithful minister of the gospel.'

"July 19, 1826, Rev. Augustus B. Reed, a native of Rehoboth, and graduate of Brown University in 1821, was installed as pastor of the church and people. The same council dismissed Mr. Ware. To this time all business pertaining to the affairs of the parish had been done in town-meeting. Mr. Reed continued the minister of the first parish until June 5, 1838, when he was dismissed on account of feeble health. He died in town, Sept. 30, 1838, aged nearly forty.

"Rev. Hervey Smith, his successor, was installed Sept. 19, 1838, and dismissed in 1840.

"Rev. William E. Dixon, of Enfield, Conn., a graduate of Williams College, was ordained Jan. 14, 1841, and dismissed May 26, 1842.

"Rev. David N. Coburn, from Thompson, Conn., a graduate of Amherst College, was ordained Sept. 21, 1842, and was dismissed April 17, 1854."

Rev. Seth W. Banister, the successor of Mr. Coburn, was installed May 23, 1855, and dismissed June 1, 1857. Rev. Ariel P. Chute, the next pastor, was installed Sept. 22, 1857, and dismissed May 21, 1861.

Rev. William G. Tuttle, the present pastor of the church, is a native of Littleton, Mass., graduated at Amherst College in 1846, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1849. He was for over nine years pastor of the Congregational Church at Harrisville, N. H., and was installed pastor of the church in Ware Oct. 10, 1861. During his ministry 127 persons have been added to his church, and several remarkable seasons of revival have occurred, notably in 1865, 1868, 1871, 1872, 1874, and 1876.

The deacons of the church since its establishment have been Jacob Cummings, chosen 1751, resigned 1768; John Davis, Maverick Smith, chosen 1768, ins, chosen 1768, resigned 1789; resigned 1815; Daniel Gould, Joseph Cummings, chosen 1815, en 1815, resigned 1835; Warner 1830; Enos Davis, chosen 1830, s, chosen 1835, resigned 1851; resigned 1853; Milton Lewis, nderson, chosen 1853. The last

e, erected in the centre of the tions, until the year 1800, when used until 1843, when it was sing used for the new structure, sent house of worship. It has, ble alterations and repairs.

132,—45 males and 87 females, bath-school comprises 122 mem- dandance of 76. Superintendent, ian, Wm. Marsh. Number of

ATIONAL CHURCH.

case of population in Ware vil- e to establish a Congregational ingly, in the month of April, and on April 12th a church was the house of worship now occu-

pied by the society was erected. It has been remodeled several times, is a comely and substantial structure, and contains a handsome organ. The society also has a neat chapel on Water Street, which was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$5000.

† Mr. Moss married Mrs. Hadasah Cheesbrough, of Stonington, Conn., where some of his descendants now live. He built the house now owned by Charles Hathaway. It was afterward owned by Rev. Mr. Ware.

Each with his delegate.

* There have been three ministers of the same name,—Grindall Rawson, who graduated at Harvard College, 1678, settled in Mendon, 1680, where he died, 1715.

Another Grindall Rawson graduated at Harvard College, 1728; was settled as the first minister in South Hadley, 1733, where he is spoken of by President Edwards as a successful minister. He was afterward settled at Hadlyme, Conn., 1745, where he died, in 1777. Grindall Rawson, the first minister in Ware, graduated at Harvard College, 1741, and died in 1794, aged seventy-three. The first was probably the grandfather, the second an uncle, of the latter.

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WARE

is situated about two miles first meeting-house of the town meetings of the settlers held, tants "went up" there "to coming down from the north, its power has been utilized for small industrial enterprises.

The hamlet contains a Congregational shoe-factory, a blacksmiths-dwelling-houses. It was here augers" were first made.

EDUCATION

The first action of the town appears by the records, was in

"Voted to Divide ye Peraish into two deviding Line."

"Voted Joseph Scott to take care of ridge to take care of the East Part."

At this time no money was appear to have been raised for preaching until after the income. At the first town-meeting it into four quarters, by a line meeting-house, and by Flat B same meeting it was

"Voted, to raise £12 for Skoling," and that "Each Quarter shall Skool out there part within the year or be forfeit."

The same sum was granted the year following and in 1766. In 1771 only £4 was raised; in 1772, £14; and in 1774, £15.

For several years thereafter no money was raised for schools. The town-meetings were mostly occupied in providing soldiers for the Revolutionary army, and in paying them and providing for their families.

In 1782, £20 were appropriated for schools, the districts remaining as formerly. In 1785 it was voted to divide the town into six districts, and the location of school-houses was then first determined as follows:

"One school-house to be near Mr. Joseph Chandler's house, one by the pound, one by Mr. James Lamon's, one by Phinehas Converse's, one by Moses Davis's, and one by John Gilmore's."

The year following £72 were raised to erect these houses. In 1787, £36 more were raised, and, in 1791, £12 were raised to build a school-house in the middle of the town.

In 1794, £48 were granted for schools. This was during the ministry of the Rev. Reuben Moss, who did much to raise the character of the schools. For nearly twenty years not a teacher was employed from out of town, while all the neighboring towns sought teachers in Ware. Hon. Joseph Cummings taught seven winters in New Braintree, receiving \$20 per month, being much more than was usually paid in those times. Another early teacher was Samuel Clerk, for whose benefit the following vote was passed in 1783:

"Voted, to allow Mr. Samuel Clerk an order for £1 17s. 6d. for his keeping school, and also Interest for Two orders from the time they became dew."

In 1797 the town voted to divide the school money into eight parts, £10 to each district. The appropriation for schools in that year was \$266.67, and this amount was regularly increased at intervals, until in 1840 it had reached \$1250. The appropriation in 1878 was \$6800.

At the present time there are 19 schools in the town,—one high school, in which the higher branches of education are taught and preparation made for college, a high and grammar school, and grammar, intermediate, primary, mixed, and district schools. The number of pupils in attendance upon all the schools of the town on March 1, 1878, was 856, of whom 690 attended the village schools. The whole are under the control of a board of six, two of whom are chosen annually for three years.

Representatives continued.

Charles E. Stevens 1882. William C. Eaton. 1885. Levi H. Robinson 1887. Calvin Hitchcock 1888. William S. Hyatt 1892. Frederick A. Volk 1893. Frank M. Sibley 1895. George D. Storv. 1896. William A. Newcomb. 1898.

west parish was built.

"March, 1750-51, 'it was voted to ordain the worthy Mr. Grindall Rawson in this precinct, on the second Wednesday in May next.'

"Mr. Rawson's salary for the first two years was to be £45, the third year three pounds to be added, and four pounds annually afterward till it should be sixty pounds, and £100 settlement. He was ordained May 8, 1751.* The same day a

* The council at the ordination of Mr. Rawson were

Rev. John Campbell, of Oxford.

"Grindall Rawson, of Hadlyme, Conn.

church was organized, but it is not known of how many members it consisted. It must have been small, as the whole number which had been admitted at the time of Mr. Rawson's dismission, Jan. 19, 1754, was but 43. But little is known of Mr. Rawson's history or character. Traditional accounts represent him as a man of little seriousness, comeliness, or refinement. Some disaffection seems to have shown itself soon after his settlement, for May 12, 1752, it was voted 'to reconsider the vote giving Mr. Rawson a call, and for paying the salary and settlement.' The collectors neglected or refused to collect the taxes for his salary, and a petition was sent to his Majesty's council and House of Representatives, asking power to excuse the collectors, and choose others in their stead, which was granted.

"It does not appear that any council was called to dissolve the connection. Mr. Rawson was afterward settled in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1755, where he remained but a few years. He is believed to have been a chaplain in the Revolution.*

"After Mr. Rawson's dismission, there does not appear to have been regular preaching for some time. The poverty of the people rendered it exceedingly difficult to collect the taxes. It appears the precinct 'voted, Jan. 1, 1755, that the collectors of Ware River Parish that are behind in their collections, pay in and make up their collection to the Parish Committee, excepting so much as the court assigned to Mr. Rawson, by the hand of Mr. Edward Ayres, for this reason, that the Parish Treasurer is reduced to such low circumstances that the parish are not willing to trust any more in his hands.'

"In the fall of 1758 the church and Precinct called Mr. Ezra Thayer to become their minister, and he was ordained Jan. 10, 1759. His salary was to be £40 for three years, then £3 to be added yearly till it became £65, and as settlement £100. A deed of the parsonage land is acknowledged by him as part of the settlement, £66 13s. 4d. He lived where Stephen Bonney now lives. To this time the church had no confession of faith, and one was proposed by the ordaining council and adopted. The half-way covenant plan prevailed to considerable extent, and injured the prosperity of the church. Mr. Thayer continued to be minister till his death, Feb. 12, 1775. Seventy-nine were received into the church in full communion during his ministry.

"Mr. Thayer was a native of Mendon, graduated at Harvard College, 1756. He is said to have been a plain man, of pleasing address, and to have secured the confidence of the people. The town erected a tombstone to mark the place of his burial, as a token of their respect.

"In 1780, Mr. Winslow Packard was invited to become the minister, but declined this, as well as a renewal of the call. In 1785, Mr. Jeremiah Hallcock preached as a candidate, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to settle him. While he was preaching in town, an unusual interest was manifested in religion. He was afterward an eminent minister at Canton, Conn., and an interesting memoir of him was compiled by Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New Hartford, Conn.

"In July, 1785, Mr. Benjamin Judd was invited to settle as a minister, and was ordained Oct. 12. He probably came from the county of Berkshire, as his ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Daniel Collins, of Lanesboro'. Dr. West, of Stockbridge, Rev. Mr. Perry, of Richmond, and Rev. Mr. Munson, of Lenox, were members of the council. The people were not united in calling Mr. Judd, and unhappily difficulties soon arose, which resulted in his dismission, Sept. 28, 1787, and no minister was settled for five years.

"In March, 1792, the church and town gave an unanimous invitation to Mr. Reuben Moss to become their minister, and he was ordained June 21st. He was a native of Cheshire, Conn., graduated at Yale College, 1787, and studied theology with Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of New Haven. He received £80 salary, and £150 settlement.

"Mr. Moss continued in the ministry in Ware until his death, Feb. 17, 1809,—more than sixteen years. He was a very successful and devoted minister. During his labors, 50 were added to the church,—42 by profession, and 8 by recommendation from other churches. He was a man of ardent piety, of refined feelings, and somewhat distinguished as a Biblical scholar. As a preacher, he was plain and practical, and enforced his instructions by a blameless example. Many now remember him as the faithful and affectionate friend of the young. He was particular in his attention to the district schools. At the time of his settlement they were in a low and disorderly state, but they very soon became very much improved through his attention and influence. By his effort in this department of his labors, he was instrumental in preparing a large number of young men to engage in the instruction of schools in this and neighboring towns. No town in this vicinity, it is said, furnished so many teachers. The tone of moral feeling and the standard of education were greatly raised among

the people. Twice during his ministry he was afflicted with derangement, and died at the age of fifty.†

"July 9, 1810, Rev. Samuel Ware was invited to settle as minister, and was ordained October 31st. Salary, \$400, and a settlement of \$500, if he should remain fifteen years. He was a useful minister, and was much blessed in his labors for more than fifteen years, and gathered 197 into the church—177 by profession, and 20 by letter from other churches. He was dismissed in consequence of ill health, in 1826, and the following vote, passed by the town July 3d, will show the esteem in which he was held: 'Voted unanimously, that, agreeably to his request, we dismiss and cordially recommend the Rev. Samuel Ware as an exemplary Christian, and an able, judicious, and faithful minister of the gospel.'

"July 19, 1826, Rev. Augustus B. Reed, a native of Rehoboth, and graduate of Brown University in 1821, was installed as pastor of the church and people. The same council dismissed Mr. Ware. To this time all business pertaining to the affairs of the parish had been done in town-meeting. Mr. Reed continued the minister of the first parish until June 5, 1838, when he was dismissed on account of feeble health. He died in town, Sept. 30, 1838, aged nearly forty.

"Rev. Hervey Smith, his successor, was installed Sept. 19, 1838, and dismissed in 1840.

"Rev. William E. Dixon, of Enfield, Conn., a graduate of Williams College, was ordained Jan. 14, 1841, and dismissed May 25, 1842.

"Rev. David N. Coburn, from Thompson, Conn., a graduate of Amherst College, was ordained Sept. 21, 1842, and was dismissed April 17, 1854."

Rev. Seth W. Banister, the successor of Mr. Coburn, was installed May 23, 1855, and dismissed June 1, 1857. Rev. Ariel P. Chute, the next pastor, was installed Sept. 22, 1857, and dismissed May 21, 1861.

Rev. William G. Tuttle, the present pastor of the church, is a native of Littleton, Mass., graduated at Amherst College in 1846, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1849. He was for over nine years pastor of the Congregational Church at Harrisville, N. H., and was installed pastor of the church in Ware Oct. 10, 1861. During his ministry 127 persons have been added to his church, and several remarkable seasons of revival have occurred, notably in 1865, 1868, 1871, 1872, 1874, and 1876.

The deacons of the church since its establishment have been Jacob Cummings, chosen 1751, resigned 1768; John Davis, chosen 1751, resigned 1768; Maverick Smith, chosen 1768, deceased 1789; Thomas Jenkins, chosen 1768, resigned 1789; William Paige, chosen 1789, resigned 1815; Daniel Gould, chosen 1789, resigned 1815; Joseph Cummings, chosen 1815, resigned 1826; Eli Snow, chosen 1815, resigned 1835; Warner Brown, chosen 1826, deposed 1830; Enos Davis, chosen 1830, deceased 1837; Abner Lewis, chosen 1835, resigned 1851; Thomas Snell, chosen 1837, resigned 1853; Milton Lewis, chosen 1851; Nathaniel H. Anderson, chosen 1853. The last two are the acting deacons.

The original meeting-house, erected in the centre of the town, was used, with modifications, until the year 1800, when another was built. This was used until 1843, when it was remodeled, its frame-work being used for the new structure, which is substantially the present house of worship. It has, however, undergone considerable alterations and repairs.

The present membership is 132,—45 males and 87 females,—and 34 absentees. The Sabbath-school comprises 122 members, with an average attendance of 76. Superintendent, W. L. Brakenridge. Librarian, Wm. Marsh. Number of volumes in the library, 150.

EAST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1825, owing to the increase of population in Ware village, it was deemed advisable to establish a Congregational society at that place. Accordingly, in the month of April, 1826, a society was organized, and on April 12th a church was constituted. The same year the house of worship now occupied by the society was erected. It has been remodeled several times, is a comely and substantial structure, and contains a handsome organ. The society also has a neat chapel on Water Street, which was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$5000.

†Mr. Moss married Mrs. Hadassah Cheesbrough, of Stonington, Conn., where some of his descendants now live. He built the house now owned by Charles Hathaway. It was afterward owned by Rev. Mr. Ware.

Rev. Robert Breck, 1st Church, of Springfield.

" Caleb Rice, of Sturbridge.

" David White, of Hardwick.

" Noah Mirick, of 4th Church, Springfield (now Wilbraham).

" Thomas Skinner, of Westchester, in Colchester, Conn.

" Benjamin Bowers, of Middle Haddam, Conn.

" Isaac Jones, of Western (now Warren).

" Pelatiah Webster, of Quabbin (now Greenwich).

Each with his delegate.

* There have been three ministers of the same name,—Grindall Rawson, who graduated at Harvard College, 1678, settled in Mendon, 1680, where he died, 1715.

Another Grindall Rawson graduated at Harvard College, 1728; was settled as the first minister in South Hadley, 1733, where he is spoken of by President Edwards as a successful minister. He was afterward settled at Hadlyme, Conn., 1745, where he died, in 1777. Grindall Rawson, the first minister in Ware, graduated at Harvard College, 1741, and died in 1794, aged seventy-three. The first was probably the grandfather, the second an uncle, of the latter.

The first pastor was Rev. Parsons Cook, ordained June 21, 1826, and dismissed April 13, 1835. He was succeeded by Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New Hartford, Conn., who was installed June 11, 1835, and dismissed, to return to his former field, Aug. 3, 1837. Rev. Jonathan Edwards Woodbridge, a native of Worthington, Mass., and a college classmate of Rev. Mr. Cook, was installed May 2, 1838, and dismissed Dec. 28, 1840, to become one of the editors of the *New England Puritan*, in connection with Mr. Cook. Rev. Nahum Gale, a native of Auburn, Mass., and a graduate of Amherst College in 1837, was the next pastor, ordained June 22, 1842, and dismissed in June, 1851. He was succeeded by Rev. Theron G. Colton, who was installed Sept. 2, 1851, and dismissed March 26, 1855.

Rev. A. E. P. Perkins, D.D., the present pastor, is a native of Royalston, Mass., who graduated at Amherst College in 1840. He was for eleven years pastor of the Congregational Church at Phillipston, in Worcester County, and was installed over his present charge Dec. 5, 1855. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College.

The deacons of the church have been Joseph Cummings, chosen in 1826; resigned 1853. Luther Brown, chosen in 1826; resigned 1841. Thomas Thwing, chosen in 1826; resigned 1837. John Tolman, chosen in 1837; resigned 1853. Wm. Hyde, chosen in 1837. Lewis Demond, chosen in 1844; resigned 1867. Francis De Witt, chosen in 1854; resigned 1863. W. S. Brakenridge, chosen in 1854; resigned 1860. Otis Lane, chosen in 1861. Henry Ives, chosen in 1864; resigned 1867. John W. Cummings, chosen in 1867. Lewis N. Gilbert, chosen in 1869.

The present membership is 350; of Sabbath-school, 250; average attendance on Sabbath-school, 200; volumes in library, several hundred; superintendent of Sabbath-school, George G. Hall.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.*

The Methodist Church in Ware was organized about the year 1826, probably by Joshua Crowell, a Methodist local elder, residing at the centre, and Luther Payne, a local preacher and class-leader, residing at the village. The earlier meetings were held at private houses, often at Mr. Payne's, sometimes in an unoccupied portion of the mill, and in the school-houses on North Street and in the south part of the village. Meetings were also held for a time in an upper room in a house opposite to where the church now stands. A meeting-house was erected in 1844, under the pastorate of Rev. D. Sherman, D.D., for many years a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Conference. The church was raised and enlarged by the addition of vestries, a vestibule, and tower in 1848, under the pastorate of Rev. C. L. Eastman, now pastor of the "Seaman's Bethel," Boston.

Early in the history of the society they were supplied with preaching frequently by local preachers in the vicinity, Mr. Crowell and Mr. Payne often performing this service. The first regularly-appointed preacher from the Conference was Rev. William P. White, stationed here in 1833. Mr. White's successors have been somewhat numerous, as until recently, by a law of the church, no minister could remain a pastor of the same church more than two successive years, and later only three years. Prominent among the early preachers were W. P. White, Samuel Palmer, James O. Deane, Thomas Marcy, David Sherman, Ichabod Marcy, C. L. Eastman, and J. W. Dadmun.

Among those who have served more recently appear the names of N. H. Martin, William Gordon, Linus Fish, Geo. F. Eaton, William M. Ayers. The present pastor is Rev. J. Peterson, who has been here two years. The present membership is 160; Sunday-school membership, 170; volumes in Sunday-school library, 350; Sunday-school Superintendent, David L. Barlow; Secretary and Treasurer, John T. Wins-

* Contributed by the pastor, Rev. John Peterson.

low; Librarian, Arthur Strahan; Chairman of Board of Trustees, Benjamin Davis; Treasurer, Henry C. Davis, Esq.; Secretary, J. P. Crowell. There are also nine stewards, of whom R. N. Roberts is Recording Steward, D. C. Gates, District Steward, and S. F. Gates, Treasurer.

BAPTISTS.

This denomination existed for many years in the west part of the town of Hardwick, at first as the Hardwick Baptist Church, and then as the Hardwick and Ware Baptist Church. In 1846 the society removed from Hardwick to Ware, and became established at the village under the name of the Ware Baptist Church.

The first pastor was Rev. Amory Gale, a graduate of Brown University, who was ordained November 11th of that year. He was dismissed in 1850, and was succeeded on August 22d of that year by Rev. J. A. Bullard, of Middletown, O., who was dismissed to Troy, N. Y., in April, 1853. Rev. George E. Fuller became the next pastor soon after the withdrawal of Mr. Bullard, and died while discharging his duties on June 6, 1856. He was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Wiggins, of Lowell, Mass., who was ordained Feb. 10, 1857, and dismissed to South Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 19, 1858. Rev. J. F. Jones was the next pastor, and was installed Jan. 1, 1859, and remained in that relation until October, 1860, when the house of worship, which had been dedicated in the fall of 1847, was destroyed by fire. After this disaster but a few meetings were held; the society virtually dissolved, and now has no active existence.

FIRST UNITARIAN.

This society was organized Oct. 7, 1846. Prior to its establishment several liberal movements had been undertaken in the town without success. In the autumn of 1845 the nucleus of the present society was formed, and met in the east brick mill, now owned by the Otis Company. Rev. George Channing preached the first sermon, and regular services were held by him, Rev. Mr. Alden, and others until the approach of winter. Meetings were then held in the Water Street chapel of the East Congregational Church. In the spring of 1846 a house of worship was begun on the spot where the church now stands, and on the 24th of January the basement was consecrated and occupied by the vestry. Here the society worshiped until the completion of the church in the following summer.

In 1848 the society received from the church in Bolton, Mass., the gift of a complete and beautiful communion service, which is still in use. The pulpit Bible was presented by the ladies of the Springfield Society, and the bell by Thomas Cordis, of Boston.

The first regular pastor was Rev. George S. Ball, who was ordained Oct. 13, 1847, and resigned, because of ill health, July 6, 1849. The next was Rev. George T. Hill, of Hubbardton, who was installed Sept. 22, 1852. Rev. S. F. Clarke, of Athol, was installed Dec. 24, 1856, and died in the pastoral office March 27, 1861.

From the time of Mr. Clarke's death until April, 1862, the church was closed, with the exception of a few weeks when it was occupied by the East Congregational Society. Rev. John W. Hudson then supplied the church for a time, and was regularly ordained pastor May 6, 1863, and resigned Feb. 24, 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. William G. Newell, of Rockland, Ill., who was installed May 10, 1866, and resigned June 18, 1867.

Nov. 6, 1867, the town-hall was burned, and the church which stood near it was also destroyed, including a fine organ, put in but a few weeks before. Services were then held in the chapel of the East Congregational Society and in Music Hall.

The next regular pastor was Rev. Thomas Timmins, who was installed June 19, 1872, and resigned Oct. 18, 1873. He

was followed by Rev. John L. Lyon, who was installed Oct. 28, 1874, and resigned June 5, 1875; and he by Rev. John L. Marsh, the present pastor, who was ordained Dec. 16, 1875.

The present house of worship was dedicated Sept. 14, 1869. The number of families connected with the parish is 60; members of Sabbath-school, about 60; number of volumes in the library, about 500; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, Rev. John L. Marsh; Assistant Superintendent, Charles Sibley; Librarian, Worthington Gates.

ST. WILLIAM'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The Catholics established themselves in Ware about 1850, and in 1855 erected a large church edifice, which is still standing. The movement was at first a missionary enterprise, and was connected with the church at Chicopee Falls for a number of years. It became a separate parish about the year 1860; and Rev. P. Haley was the first pastor, and remained four years. He was succeeded, Aug. 15, 1864, by the present pastor, Rev. William Moran. The parish is a large one, comprising about 1100 people. The church also contains a fine organ.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

July 9, 1871, the French Catholics of Ware, feeling the need of church services in their own language, undertook the establishment of a separate parish. Ninety-nine families, comprising 697 persons, 443 of whom were communicants, united and formed the parish.

The first services were held in Music Hall, and the first mass was celebrated July 16, 1871, being the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

The first pastor was Rev. L. G. Gaganier, who withdrew in March, 1873, and was immediately succeeded by the Rev. Charles Boucher, the present pastor, who was transferred from the parish of St. Hilaire, Province of Quebec, Canada.

The first collection was taken July 31, 1871. The property on which the edifice was erected was purchased November 7th of the same year, and with the parsonage adjoining the church, at a cost of \$4000. The corner-stone was laid May 20, 1872, and the church dedicated Nov. 17, 1872. It is a handsome brick structure, located on Bank Street, and has been thoroughly finished and tastefully embellished in the interior, under the supervision of Rev. Father Boucher. The cost was about \$12,000.

The parish is now in a prosperous condition, comprises 130 families, 700 persons, and 596 communicants, and has already organized a flourishing mission at Gilbertville, in the town of Hardwick, where a large church has been erected.

Other religious movements, mostly of a missionary and tentative character, have taken place in the town, but attained no special strength or prominence.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are six burial-places. Of these the oldest is what is known as the "old burying-ground," which is situated about half a mile from the village, on the Palmer road. It was probably first occupied soon after the settlement of the town. No burials have taken place in it since 1826. It is now covered by a forest of small pine-trees, but is kept in good condition. Most of its graves have sunk out of sight, and are not marked by tombstones. Of these but eight are standing, the oldest being that of Miss Sally, daughter of Samuel and Anna Dinsmore, who died Feb. 13, 1786, in her eighteenth year.

The next burial-places in point of age are those at Ware Centre,—one standing near the church, and the other a few rods farther off. The first was laid out soon after the incorporation of the town, and has been in use ever since. Among its ancient tombstones one of the oldest and most interesting bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Rev. Ezra Thayer, the Learned, Pious, Faithful, & Deservedly esteemed Pastor of the Church of Christ in this town, who died Feb. 12th, 1775, in the 44th year of his age, & 10th of his ministry.

"Go, Reader, Mind
The better part;
Believe the Gospel,
Mend thy heart
Go learn to live
And learn to die;
For thou must
As well as I."

The other yard, at the centre, was presented to the town by Isaac Pepper, Oct. 19, 1795, on condition that the town should fence it with a convenient wall, and originally comprised 145 rods. It was laid out soon after, and in April, 1809, was enlarged to one acre. It contains a large number of graves. Among the oldest tombstones, and those which contain the most unique inscriptions, which abound in the yard, are the following:

"This stone is erected to the memory of Mr. Benjamin Comings, who died Feb. 29th, 1805, in His 38th year.

"My soul doth leap to think how deep
My Saviour's love hath been;
I am carr'd out in thought devout
On things that are unseen.
This real view appears most true,—
That Jesus was the Man
That did agree with God for me
Before the World began.
Lord, when shall we like angels be,
And travel through the air;
And all Thy Host travel that course,
And meet to-gether their."

"In memory of William Coney, of Brookfield, who died Nov. 1st, 1805, in his 79th year.

"A Husband kind and good, a parent dear,
To all obliging, and to all sincere;
True to his God, the orphan's friend and guide,
He liv'd beloved, and lamented did."

A cemetery near the East Congregational Church has been occupied since 1826, where some families having lots still bury their dead.

The Aspen Grove Cemetery is one of the largest and handsomest places of burial in Western Massachusetts. It comprises 25 acres of land, situated in the northwest part of Ware village, and was presented to the town in the year 1853, by Hon. Orrin Sage, the donation being acknowledged by the town in the passage of appropriate resolutions, which are contained in the town records. At the time of his decease, on June 23, 1875, Mr. Sage left a bequest of \$3000 in his will, to constitute a fund for keeping the cemetery in permanent repair. It is fenced with a substantial stone wall, is beautifully laid out in walks and drives, and contains many handsome lots and monuments. Near the main entrance stands the soldiers' monument, which was erected by the town in 1867. Some of the lots are free to the residents of the town; others are sold at a moderate price, and the actual burial expenses of each deceased resident are defrayed by the town.

The sixth is the Catholic cemetery, which adjoins St. William's Catholic Church and contains a great many graves. It was laid out in the year 1850.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

A few notes from the records will best illustrate the usages and customs of the past and the manner of conducting town business. In Ware, as in many other towns in the commonwealth, it was the custom, instead of hailing all new-comers as welcome accessions to the strength of the community, to warn them to depart, lest they should become a charge to the town. In March, 1765, the town allowed William Bell 12 shillings for warning out several and *carrying out some*. In 1790 the constable was directed to warn 51 persons, whose names were given, to depart from the limits of the town, with their children, and all under them, within fifteen days.

April 19, 1757.—"Voted to hire preaching for the summer. Voted to raise upon the polls and estates the sum of £13 6s. 6d., for preaching and boarding of ministers, and going after ministers. Voted Joseph Foster to go after ministers. Voted John Downing to provide a Law-Book."

Sept. 24, 1766.—"Voted to allow William Bell four shillings for the milch of a cow one month to Uriah Bush."

May 9, 1768.—"Voted to raise two pounds to provide *Rumb* for the raising the Bridge over Ware river."

March, 1781.—"Voted to pay James Lemmon for six journeys to Belchertown and two quarts of Rum, thirteen shillings and six pence."

Oct. 22, 1787.—"Voted to allow William Paige for keeping the Ecclesiastical Council, which is as follows, viz.—seven pence per meal, 212 meals; two pence a lodging, 68 lodgings; four pence for keeping a horse 24 hours, 76 horses; four gallons and a half of new rum, three shillings per gallon; two gallons of old rum, five shillings per gallon."

Nov. 2, 1801.—"Voted that the selectmen give a general invitation to all the inhabitants of the town of Ware to work on the road one or more days, leading from Swift River to the line of New Braintree *free gratis*, said selectmen to find them what spirits they shall think necessary."

Feb. 9, 1782.—"Voted to allow Joseph Paterson 6 shillings for one pair of shoes he let Thomas Steel, a soldier, have."

May, 1782.—"Voted that Capt. Brakenridge as a committee agree with Rev. Mr. Tuttle to supply the pulpit for one year, on condition that if the town can get a young man upon probation, Mr. Tuttle to give way."

March 1, 1784.—"Voted to allow Mr. Andrew Harwood eight dollars, it being a counterfeit bill, New Emission."

March, 1784.—"Voted to employ Mr. Tuttle one year, or until a young man can be employed in the town."

March, 1785.—The town voted "to adopt Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns to be sung in this congregation.* Voted that they begin next Sabbath."

Previous to this, Tate and Brady or Sternhold and Hopkins had been used, and the change was made while Rev. Jeremiah Hallock was preaching here, and probably through his influence. The chorister was chosen by the town, and the custom was for the whole congregation to join in singing, the deacon reading one line at a time.

Sept. 1, 1786.—"Voted that the selectmen shall take Ruth Hinds and put her to any person that will take her."

Sept. 8, 1788.—"Voted to vandue Rebekah Allen to the Lowest bidder." These votes refer to the custom of putting the poor out for support, which was common in all the towns.

1790.—"Voted to allow a bounty on crows' heads." "Voted to allow 8d. per head for all that is kild in this town within six months from the date."

In 1800 the meeting-house was built in the middle of the town. In April, 1801, "chose Capt. Wm. Doane to see that the deck of the cupola is corked and made tight, so as to prevent the water from penetrating through, and also to finish glazing said cupola and other panes of glass which are broken in the meeting-house, and fasten the upper casements of the windows so as to prevent them from making an interruption in time of public worship."

Nov. 2, 1801.—"Voted that the front door of the meeting-house be bolted as soon as the speaker hath entered."

May, 1810.—"Voted to raise fifty dollars, to be appropriated to the instruction of singers, and that those who belong to Mr. Burt's society receive their proportion of said fifty dollars."

In September, 1807.—"Voted that there may be a Bell placed upon the deck of the cupola in this town upon some conditions."

"Voted not to choose a committee to receive subscriptions. Voted that Isaac Pepper, Rufus King, Benjamin Paige, Ebenezer Titus, Benjamin Davis, Nathaniel R. Anderson, Gould Parsons, Isaac Pepper, Jr., Samuel Conkey, William Paige, Jr., Thomas Patrick, and Waters Allen, together with such as shall hereafter become subscribers, have liberty to hang a bell upon the deck of the cupola in this town, provided the bell be purchased and hung upon said deck free from any cost or expense upon said town either by tax or otherwise."

No bell was placed upon the church until after Mr. Reed's settlement, in 1826. Dec. 15, 1828.—"Voted to give leave to have stoves erected in the meeting-house in the centre of the town, if it be done without expense to the town."

After the factories were built, an attempt was made to change the name of the town. In January, 1825, "Voted to petition to have the name of the town changed to Waterford." It does not seem to have been prosecuted. In May, 1827, "Voted to raise a committee of five to petition the Legislature to survey a Rail Road from Boston to the Hudson River in the state of New York. Chose Alphens Demond, Homer Bartlett, William Bowdoin, Thomas Snell, and Benjamin Paige." About this time there was some difficulty between the village and the old parish. An attempt was made by the village to be incorporated as a town, which was opposed. At the election of representatives, in 1828, the closest contest was had that ever existed in the town, which seems to have been hinged upon this controversy. Aaron Gould had 170 votes, Foster Marsh, 170, Joseph Cummings, 1. Whereupon the town voted not to send that year. The matter was adjusted by dividing the lines between the parishes, and the village was incorporated as the East Congregational Society. The parish lines began at Samuel Gould's southeast corner, by Palmer line, and on his line to Ware River, thence up the river to Muddy Brook, up Muddy Brook to the old road to New Braintree, north of J. Hartwell's farm, thence on that road to the turn east of Nathan Coney's, thence to Darius Eaton's north line, and on that to Brookfield.

* The article in the warrant was, "To see if the Congregation will concur with the Church in adopting Doctor Watts' *version* of Psalms and Hymns, to be sung in public worship."

The alteration of the constitution, making the support of religion a voluntary thing, in 1833, rendered parish lines of no value.

SOCIETIES AND CORPORATIONS.

WARE NATIONAL BANK.

The Ware National Bank was incorporated as the Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank, Feb. 26, 1825, with a capital of \$100,000. In 1836, 1848, and 1853, \$50,000 was added each year to the capital, and, in 1857, \$100,000. In December, 1864, the bank was changed to a national corporation, under the name of the Ware National Bank. In 1869 the capital was increased to \$400,000. While a State bank the corporation paid in dividends \$520,500; since it became a national bank, and up to October, 1878, the amount of dividends paid was \$514,800.

The presidents of the bank have been Elnathan Jones, of Enfield, from 1825 to 1827; Joseph Bowman, of New Braintree, from 1827 to 1848; Orrin Sage, of Ware, from 1848 to 1865. William Hyde, the present president, then succeeded. The cashiers have been Homer Bartlett, of Ware, from 1825 to 1832; Henry Starkweather, of Ware, from 1832 to 1834; William Hyde, of Ware, from 1834 to 1865; Henry Ives, of Ware, from 1865 to 1867, when William S. Hyde, the present cashier, was elected. The directors of the bank are William Hyde, William S. Hyde, Otis Lane, and Addison Sandford, of Ware; William Mixter, of Boston; Nathan Richardson, of Warren; and Emmons Twitchell, of Brookfield.

THE WARE SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated in 1850. Joel Rice was treasurer until 1857, when Otis Lane, the present treasurer, succeeded. The present officers are Hon. William Hyde, President; Hon. C. A. Stevens, Hon. L. N. Gilbert, and Joseph Hartwell, Esq., Vice-Presidents; Otis Lane, Treasurer; F. D. Gilmore, Assistant Treasurer. Hon. William Mixter, of Boston; Nathan Richardson, of Warren; Addison Sandford, David P. Billings, Calvin Hitchcock, and Charles D. Gilbert, who together constitute the Board of Trustees.

The last statement of the bank, published Jan. 1, 1879, was as follows:

Deposits.....	\$1,565,872.59	
Profit and loss.....	39,045.91	
Guarantee fund.....	9,881.09	
Bank stock.....		\$290,500.00
Public funds.....		350,000.00
Railroad bonds.....		238,000.00
Loans to towns.....		58,500.00
Loans on real.....		474,066.22
Loans on personal.....		184,086.17
Loans on public funds.....		1,650.00
Loans on bank stock.....		11,300.00
Loans on railroad stock.....		3,000.00
Cash.....		23,687.20
	\$1,614,789.59	\$1,614,789.59

Surplus, January 1, 1879.....	\$24,407.76
Guarantee fund.....	11,838.42
	\$36,246.18

EDEN LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.,

was chartered June 8, 1864, with the following charter-members: George Robinson, Samuel H. Phelps, Franklin D. Richards, E. D. Winslow, W. C. Sheldon, H. S. Parsons, and D. W. Miner. The sessions of the lodge are held at Masonic Hall, in Sandford's building, Ware village. The present officers of the lodge are George S. Marsh, W. M.; Charles S. Robinson, S. W.; George E. Fairbank, J. W.; Addison Sandford, Treas.; Levi W. Robinson, Sec.; John W. Robinson, Marshal; Jasper L. Fairbank, S. D.; Henry Connell, J. D.; Thomas Renison, S. S.; Walter P. Sutcliffe, J. S.; Rev. John L. Marsh, Chaplain; George G. Hall, Organist; George E. Ballard, I. S.; Lyman Taylor, Tyler.

The Past Masters of the lodge have been George Robinson, J. W. Robinson, William O. Gould, and H. F. Barnes.

KING SOLOMON CHAPTER, R. A. M.,

was chartered June 12, 1860, with the following charter-members: Stephen Douglas, John T. Jordan, David Allen, John

Warner, Elias Smith, John Crosby, Henry Fobes, Thomas Smith, Simeon Pepper, all resident in or near the town of Enfield, Mass. The present officers of the chapter are Elgin R. Foster, M. E. H. P.; William T. D. French, E. K.; Sylvester W. Bangs, E. S.; Aram Warburton, C. H.; Walter P. Sutcliffe, P. S.; Thomas Rennison, R. A. C.; Joseph L. Cowles, Treas.; John T. Winslow, Sec.; Henry O. Caryl, M. 3d V.; John H. Chaffee, M. 2d V.; Daniel W. Ainsworth, M. 1st V.; Rev. John L. Marsh, Chaplain; Wales H. Newland, S. S.; William Kennedy, J. S.; Lyman Taylor, Tyler.

The Past High-Priests of the order have been George J. Sanger, D. B. Gillett, George Robinson, F. A. Spear, A. Sandford, and J. Gates.

WASHINGTON COUNCIL, R. AND S. M.,

was chartered June 11, 1873, with the following charter-members: John T. Jordan, Elias Smith, George Robinson, Edward P. Howard, Horace Hunt, Charles D. Johnson, Henry Fobes, John F. Phelps, Marshal Fox, Hubert M. Coney. The present officers of the council are James Ripley, T. I. M.; Aram Warburton, D. M.; Charles S. Robinson, P. C. of W.; John W. Robinson, Recorder; Addison Sandford, Treas.; Walter P. Sutcliffe, C. of G.; Thomas Rennison, C. of C.; John H. Chaffee, S.; Daniel C. Gates, Chaplain; Lyman Taylor, Sentinel. The past T. I. Masters have been J. F. Phelps and H. M. Coney.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

is a direct descendant of the Ware Literary Association, a society which formerly existed in the town, and whose object was the encouragement and development of literary tastes among its members. Differences arising in that association regarding the policy and expediency of admitting ladies to its membership, certain of its members withdrew from the society March 30, 1871, and, with others, formed another association, known as the Young Men's Debating Society. This association established a reading-room, and also a library, the nucleus of the latter being the circulating library of the Ware Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Association, an old and defunct organization. The former was incorporated as the Young Men's Library Association, under the general laws of the State, in 1873, and since then has received assistance from the town.

The association is distinct from the town, yet receives regular support from it, the amount of the last appropriation being \$892.18. The library is open to all the citizens of the town, and comprises 3490 carefully-selected volumes, classified upon the Dewey system. About 1000 persons draw books from the library, the weekly circulation being nearly 400 volumes. The influence of the institution is shown in the fact that the works of fiction now drawn from the library are but 60 per cent. of the whole number withdrawn, against 83 per cent. the first year, and 75 per cent. in 1875 and 1876.

The officers of the association are: President, J. H. G. Gilbert; Vice-President, W. C. Eaton; Clerk, M. L. Snow; Assistant Clerk, E. C. Merriam; Treas., D. F. Marsh; Auditor, Geo. S. Snow. The directors are J. H. G. Gilbert, W. C. Eaton, W. H. Cutler, C. C. Hitchcock, and F. D. Gilmore.

ENCAMPMENT J. W. LAWTON, POST NO. 85, G. A. R.,

was organized May 12, 1869, and meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, Sandford's block. The present officers are G. E. Fairbank, P. C.; H. Connell, S. V. C.; John Lashua, J. V. C.; E. E. Richardson, Adj't; G. S. Marsh, Q. S.; Dr. E. C. Richardson, S.; D. C. Spear, Chap.; M. G. Miller, O. D.; S. Grendell, O. G.; M. Keefe, S. M.; W. McMahon, Q. M. S. The Past Post Commanders have been S. B. Bond, Wm. E. Lewis, George S. Marsh, H. M. Coney, Chas. S. Robinson, Aram Warburton.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY

was organized about 1873, and meets the first Sunday of every month in Guild's Block, Main Street. The present

officers are: President, J. H. Allard; Vice-President, E. Chapdelaine; Secretary, Joseph Richardson; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Deslauriers; Treasurer, Moses Deslauriers; Assistant Treasurer, Joseph Allard. The objects of the association are mutual help and fraternal co-operation.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

meets semi-weekly at Hibernian Hall, in Guild's Block. The present officers are: Pres., P. H. Monahan; V. P., Wm. J. Canavan; F. S., John Shay; R. S., E. A. Mooney; Treas. John Kelly.

Besides these organizations there are others, such as the Reform Club, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Young People's Temperance Society, which are doing a good work in the town, and other benevolent and social organizations.

THE WARE FIRE DEPARTMENT

was organized in 1845. The present officers of fire district No. 1 of the town of Ware are: Clerk, C. E. Blood; Treasurer, A. Sandford; Prudential Committee, George C. Holden, F. P. Clark, George Gould; Chief Engineer, S. D. Marsh; First Assistant, George E. Fairbank; Second Assistant, N. J. Dillon; Third Assistant, Owen McCardell; Fourth Assistant, W. C. Sheldon.

Oregon Engine Company, No. 3, was organized in July, 1877. The present officers are: Foreman, Henry Caryl; First Assistant, Henry Connell; Clerk, M. F. French; Treasurer, C. E. Blood; Steward, Luther Fairbank. The company has an excellent hand-engine in use, and a second, which was run by the extinct Columbia Company, is also in the village.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The falls at the village afford a fine power, the river falling more than 70 feet in less than that number of rods. As early as 1730, Capt. Jabez Olmstead came from Brookfield, and, purchasing land near the river, built two mills upon the falls. His heirs sold the mills, with about 600 acres of land, covering the whole territory of the village, as far west as Muddy Brook, to Isaac Magoon; from him, in 1765, the property passed to his son Alexander. At this time the mills consisted of a saw-mill and a grist-mill, which were widely known as Magoon's Mills.

In April, 1813, Alpheus Demond and Col. Thomas Denney purchased of James Magoon, a grandson of Alexander, the mills, with about 400 acres of land, for \$4500. They built a new dam on the middle falls, repaired the saw-mill and grist-mill, started two carding-machines, and began the manufacture of machinery. In 1814 a cotton-mill was built on the middle falls, where the new mill now stands. At this time there were no mills in this part of the State, except a small one at Worcester, and one at Monson. The power-loom was unknown, the intention being to make yarn to be put out to and woven in hand-loom. The death of Col. Denney, at Leicester, in December, 1814, seems to have thrown a dark cloud over the manufacturing prospects here. Mr. Demond, either from the want of capital or from some other cause, being unable to carry on the business, the mills stood still until 1821.

Ware Company.—In April, 1821, the property, including mills, machinery, and land, was sold to Messrs. Holbrook & Dexter, of Boston, for \$15,000 (a loss to the former owners of nearly \$12,000). A company was soon formed, including a number of Boston capitalists, and in 1823 the Ware Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$600,000. They built the same year a woolen-mill on the south side of the river, opposite the cotton-mill, taking their power from the river at the middle falls. This is the only mill that was built prior to 1845 that is still standing, and even this has been greatly enlarged and improved, being now nearly four times as large as formerly. In 1824 this company built a large mill, 271 feet long and one story high, taking water from the upper

falls. It was built on the spot where the upper brick mill now stands, and to put in the foundation, and build the canal, wheel-pits, and raceways, was a very expensive undertaking, much of the work being rock excavation. The plans were on a large scale, but caused the death of the company without its making a dividend.

Hampshire Manufacturing Company.—In 1829 the Hampshire Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$400,000, and purchased all of the property of the Ware Company. In 1836 they enlarged the woolen-mill and furnished it with 7 sets of new machinery. In the great financial crash of 1837 the Hampshire Company failed, a dividend never having been declared from either the earnings or the capital.

Otis Company.—In 1839 the Otis Company was organized, with a capital of \$350,000. They purchased all the property of the Hampshire Manufacturing Company on the north side of the river, and increased their capital to \$500,000. In June, 1845, the mill built by the Ware Company in 1824 was destroyed by fire. The company immediately began the erection of a new brick mill on the same site, 200 feet long by 50 feet wide, and five stories high. They also built one the same year, of stone, of the same size, on the fall below. In 1856 and 1857 the old mills on the middle falls were taken down, and a new mill was erected, 200 feet long by 53 feet wide, and six stories high. In 1869 an addition of 50 feet in length was made to this mill, making it 250 feet long by 53 feet wide. The mill is built of brick, and is to-day as handsome a factory as can be found in Western Massachusetts. In 1861 the Otis Company, in connection with Mr. Stevens, built a new dam of granite, quarried in the western part of this town, at the middle falls. In 1864 they removed the looms from the new mill, and, replacing them with knitting-machines, began the manufacture of hosiery. This branch of their business proving successful, they have constantly added new machines, not only for the manufacture of hosiery, but also for making gentlemen's underwear. The knitting-machines are all of the best English workmanship, and were imported by the company direct from England.

The company are now running in their three mills 26,568 spindles, 76 looms, and about 75 knitting-machines, which produce annually 214,000 dozen of hose and gentlemen's underwear, and 6,000,000 yards of denims, stripes, tickings, and fancy duckings. The value of these goods is upward of \$1,200,000, and 2,500,000 pounds of raw cotton are consumed in their manufacture. The monthly pay-roll amounts to over \$25,000, and the company employs 1100 persons. The company also have a large mill at Palmer, Mass., which is treated of in the history of that town. The agents of the company, since its organization, have been: from 1839 to 1852, Henry Lyon; from 1852 to 1859, Arthur L. Devens; from 1859 to 1866, S. J. Wethrell; from 1866 to 1867, J. H. Sawyer; from 1867 to 1870, S. J. Wethrell; from 1870 to 1871, S. B. Bond; from 1871 to date, E. H. Baker.

Gilbert & Stevens.—In 1841, Messrs. George H. Gilbert and Charles A. Stevens came from North Andover, in the eastern part of the State, and purchased of the assignees of the Hampshire Company all the property belonging to them on the south side of the river, including the water-power, land, woolen-mill, and machinery. These gentlemen formed a co-partnership under the name of Gilbert & Stevens, and began the manufacture of broadcloth. In 1846 they built a new mill on the fall below the one they then occupied, and put in four sets of woolen machinery. The mill was five stories high, and 80 feet long by 50 feet wide, and was built of granite taken from a quarry on the road to Warren. In 1844 this firm turned their attention to the manufacture of fine flannels, and so great was their success that their goods not only took the front rank in this country, but at the "World's Fair" held in London, in 1851, they were awarded the highest prize (a gold medal) over all the competitors of the Old World. In

1851 the firm of Gilbert & Stevens was dissolved, and a division of the property was made, Mr. Gilbert taking the new mill, or, as it was called, the "Granite Mill," and Mr. Stevens receiving the old, or "Ware Woolen-Mill."

George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company.—Mr. Gilbert continued the manufacture of white flannels, and in 1857 began the production of opera flannels. In 1860 he purchased the property in Hardwick known as the "Old Paper-Mill." Removing the old mill, he erected a large brick factory 130 feet long by 55 feet wide, and four stories high. He also built many other buildings and laid the foundation of a village, which has since received the name of Gilbertville, in honor of its founder. About this time the firm of George H. Gilbert & Co. was formed, Mr. Lewis N. Gilbert being admitted as the junior partner. In 1862 this company added to their other business the manufacture of balmoral skirts. So popular did these goods prove that for several years the company was unable to supply the demand, though they kept a large part of their works running by night as well as by day. In 1867 they built another large mill at Gilbertville, 230 feet long, 68 feet wide, and five stories high. In 1869 the firm of George H. Gilbert & Co. was dissolved, and the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$350,000. Mr. George H. Gilbert was the president and Mr. Lewis N. Gilbert the treasurer of the corporation. Mr. George H. Gilbert died May 6, 1869, at the age of sixty-three years. At his death, Mr. Lewis N. Gilbert was chosen president and Mr. Charles D. Gilbert treasurer of the corporation. J. H. G. Gilbert is secretary. They are now running in their mills at Gilbertville 28 set of cards and 271 looms. In their mill in Ware they have 7 set of cards and 80 looms, besides the machinery necessary for finishing all the goods manufactured by them at Gilbertville. They employ upward of 700 hands in all their mills. This company produces annually over 3,500,000 yards of various grades and styles of fine flannels, consuming about 2,000,000 pounds of wool per year. Their monthly pay-roll for all of their mills is about \$14,000.

Ware Woolen-Mills, Charles A. Stevens & Co.—Mr. Stevens, since the dissolution of the firm of Gilbert & Stevens, in 1851, has continued the manufacture of fine white flannels, and within the last few years has been extensively engaged in the production of opera flannels. He has enlarged the old mill built by the Ware Company in 1825, by the addition of another story, and about 60 feet to its length. In 1870 he built a new building just east of the old mill, which is known as the "Ware Opera-House," not on account of its musical capacities, but because it is used almost entirely for the production and finishing of opera flannels. Mr. Stevens has admitted his son, Mr. Charles E. Stevens, into partnership, and the firm is known as Charles A. Stevens & Co. When running full the firm produces about 600,000 yards of fine opera flannels annually, using about 325,000 pounds of wool, and employing about 175 persons.

Other industries have existed at various times. The principal of these has been the manufacture of straw goods, which was commenced in Ware in 1832 by John B. Fairbank, and afterward pursued by Avery Clark, Lorenzo Demond, C. E. & H. S. Blood, and others. The manufacture of wagons, boots and shoes, and other small industries is still carried on to some extent in the town.

THE OTIS COMPANY'S GAS-WORKS

are located on Monroe Street, in the south end of the village. They were first owned by the Ware Gas-Light Company, organized in 1854, and consisting of the Otis Company and Charles A. Stevens. The company dissolved in 1862, when the Otis Company became sole proprietors. The works supply gas through the village, and manufacture about 2,000,000 feet annually. William Metcalf has been the superintendent of the works for the past twenty-two years.





C. A. Heims

MILITARY.

The military record of Ware is highly creditable. To the earlier wars the town sent a number of her citizens whose names it is impossible now to give. During the war of the Revolution, when money was scarce, the inhabitants, being poor, suffered great hardships. They do not seem to have been destitute of patriotism, for the records show that they made great efforts to comply with the requisitions for men and supplies. On Aug. 29, 1774, fifty pounds of powder and two hundred pounds of lead were provided by the town, and a committee of correspondence, consisting of John Downing, Wm. Brakenridge, Joseph Foster, Maverick Smith, Benj. Cummings, Samuel Dinsmore, Lemuel Blackmer, Abraham Cummings, and Thomas Jenkins, was chosen. On December 26th, of the same year, James Lemmon, Jonathan Rogers, Daniel Gould, and Joseph Patterson were added to the committee.

In 1777 the town "voted to raise eight men for the Continental army, and to give each man £20 as a bounty from the town." In 1778, "voted to raise the clothing for the soldiers, to allow \$6 a pair for shoes, \$4 a pair for stockings, 10 shillings a yard for cloth a yard wide. Edward Demond, Jr., to provide 21 yards." These prices were in consequence of the depreciation of the Continental money.

"In August, 1786, the rebellion began to make trouble in Western Massachusetts, and a town-meeting was called on the 18th to 'see if the town will choose a delegate or delegates to attend at a county convention that is appointed to be holden at Hatfield, on Tuesday, the 22d of August inst., at 10 A.M., at the house of Col. Seth Murray, to see if a constitutional way of relief or some legal method cannot be proposed for the security and safety of the good people of this commonwealth, against the burdens and distresses that prevail at the present day.' Capt. Bullen was chosen to go to the convention. David Brown, Isaac Pepper, and Daniel Gould were chosen a committee to give directions to Capt. Bullen. In November, Isaac Pepper was chosen delegate to a convention at Hatley, and in Jan., 1787, to another at Hatfield.

"Voted to send a petition to the General Court for a Redress of Grievances, chose a committee of five men to make a draft of a Petition, chose Isaac Pepper, Lieut. Cummings, Mr. Samuel Dinsmore, Capt. Brakenridge, and Mr. William Paige."

"Feb. 1, 1787, voted to send three men as a committee to General Lincoln and Capt. Shays to consult on some measures for peace; chose Capt. Brakenridge, Mr. Parker, and Moses Brown.

"Voted that this town do not allow of any property being brought and kept in this town as prizes, except the person bring a receipt, that possesses said property, from the commander of the department from whence such property is brought, that they have a warrant to the same."

"Voted that this Town, as a town, do not allow of any sleighs, horses, or persons being stooped on the Public Roads by any Persons."

"After the disturbances growing out of the Shays war were passed, the oath of allegiance to the government was required to be taken by town officers, and for several years it was copied into the records and signed by those of whom it was required."

Jan. 15, 1787, "voted to read a copy of a Petition Drawn up by the Convention. Voted that the people are Dissatisfied with Grievances under the Present mode of Government. Voted the 12 articles of Grievances adopted by the Conventions."

The feelings of the town with reference to the rebellion of Shays were in sympathy with the movement, though the names of the soldiers who served in the insurrection, if any, are not known.

With the war of 1812 the town did not sympathize, although a number of citizens were drafted and marched to Boston. Among these were Capt. Scott and Allender Brakenridge. The story is told of the latter, that upon being asked the date of Capt. Scott's commission (with a view of fixing his seniority), he replied "that he was unable to say, but had heard that Capt. Scott was *Orderly Sergeant under Pontius Pilate*."

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The record of few towns was more patriotic in the late Rebellion than that of Ware. As early as May, 1861, meetings began to be held in the town, and were continued during the war. The resolutions adopted evince the most patriotic spirit and the most self-sacrificing devotion to the Union cause, and the quota of volunteers for the suppression of the Rebellion was promptly furnished.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is the list of soldiers who served in the army during the Rebellion, as compiled from the town records:

Isaac Alexander, Julius G. Barnes, William H. Bacon, John Buckley, Luke H. Blackmer, Marble F. Bacon, Perez Blackmer, Abmus Bliss, Thomas Brash-nahan, Nelson F. Bond, Wyatt M. Bassett, Matthew Bannister, George F. Barr, Albert Bennett, Henry P. Brainard, Sylvester B. Bond, Martin L. Barnes, Newell A. Bacon, Frank Baker, Charles H. R. Ball, Daniel Buckley, William A. Barton, E. A. Bassett, William Bartlett, Joseph Batiste, Daniel W. Barton, Henry S. Blood, Lucius H. Chilson, Edwin H. Coney, Charles Converse, Julius A. Cushman, Thos. Cavanaugh, Daniel Coombs, Hugh Costello, George S. Canterbury, Henry O. Caryl, George Cashell, Hubert M. Coney, Frederick Corbit, Marcus W. Cowles, James Craven, James Connell, Otis Cummings, Charles Crocker, James Dempsey, Thos. Donovan, Edward Dowd, Alexander Dick, George H. Demond, James Davis, Jr., John W. Dunbar, Lawrence Dunbar, Francis Denny, Alpheus Demond, Frank H. Eastwood, Luther Fairbank, Alfred Fisherdict, Jas. S. Fisherdict, Eugene Fletcher, Elmer H. French, George E. Fairbank, Joseph Foster, Charles Fletcher, Sebastian Grundell, J. Duff Green, J. Graham, Walter F. Gardner, John M. Gibbs, John Glun, Michael Goodwin, H. V. B. Grout, John W. Gage, Joseph D. Green, Thomas H. Gaynor, Luther Gilbert, Orran H. Howard, Warren V. Howard, William F. Hatstatt, Daniel Hampton, Edward A. Howland, Henry C. Hastings, Harrison Hill, Patrick Hayes, W. S. B. Hopkins, Newton F. Hitchcock, Wm. A. Howard, Otis Holden, Daniel Holden, Charles Hunnum, John C. Johnston, J. Edward Jennings, Emery W. Johnson, Charles A. Johnston, James Kenney, John S. Kilmer, Ransom Kendali, David Kennedy, Jos. W. Lawton, Charles T. Lamberton, John Lashua, David P. Lamb, Wm. E. Lewis, Henry C. Lamberton, E. F. Mudgett, Wm. McMahan, Alexander Murdock, Richard McNaney, Patrick McMahan, Robert L. Mahon, George L. Marsh, John F. Mott, John McKellup, Michael McKinney, Patrick Maloney, Michael O'Brien, James W. Olney, Thomas O'Sullivan, Clark J. Osborn, Lewis C. Olds, Daniel L. Osborne, Henry S. Osbourne, Charles Parmenter, Emerson O. Puffer, John F. Phelps, Joseph Quirillian, Thomas Ronan, Thomas E. Raymond, Henry M. Robbins, Jos. D. Rogers, Joseph Stone, Charles Snow, Samuel H. Sawin, Royal A. Smith, James O. Seaniens, Charles Seaniens, Milton Sagendorph, Edward Sagendorph, Silas A. Spooner, Charles F. Stearns, Frank D. Stearns, Robert C. Sally, Francis N. Simonds, George W. Snow, George W. Stevens, William D. Snell, Theodore D. Shaw, Michael Thornton, Dennis Towne, Hollis Turner, Dwight A. Taylor, Daniel Tierney, Frank E. Tisdale, James W. Tisdale, Charles E. Tisdale, Alonzo White, Henry Walker, Ezra P. Warburton, Hiram A. Wilcox, Jr., J. H. Wilcox, Chaucey Wilcox, William Witherow, Charles E. Woodward, John Woodis, Hiram Warburton, Wales J. Wilder, William H. Washburn, Asa Breckinridge, Chauncey Converse, Hiram Cowles, George P. Davis, Alpheus Demond, William B. Gould, John R. Greenleaf, Samuel A. Hall, — Haskell, William F. Howard, John W. Howe, J. Gilbert Hill, Charles S. Knight, Stillman C. Lord, John W. Robinson, W. E. Wright, J. W. Hastings, Patrick Boyle, John Boyle, Henry Burton, Silas A. Barton, Horace Cowles, James L. Dunbar, George F. Dunbar, Edward L. Foster, William H. Gibbs, Sidney Hewitt, William Hastings, Alva A. Knights, Timothy Lond, George S. Marsh, David Rogers, William Towne.

On March 4, 1867, the town, in recognition of the patriotic services of her soldiers who fell in the war, appropriated the sum of \$1200 to the erection of a monument to their memory. It stands in Aspen Grove Cemetery, near the principal entrance, and presents a beautiful and imposing appearance. The inscription on the face is:

"OUR PATRIOT SOLDIERS, 1865.

"N. C. Andrews, G. F. Barr, J. Buckley, O. Cummings, J. M. Dunbar, A. Fisherdict, J. M. Gage, J. Glynn, W. Hastings, J. C. Johnston, R. McNancy, A. B. Murdock, J. J. Rogers, F. H. Saunders, G. W. Snow, J. W. Tisdale, J. Woodis, C. H. R. Ball, E. A. Barr, H. A. Crocker, G. F. Dunbar, F. H. Eastwood, J. S. Fisherdict, W. F. Gardner, H. V. B. Grout, W. F. Howard, J. W. Lawton, M. McNancy, L. C. Olds, T. Ronan, W. D. Snell, J. Stone, W. Witherow, W. E. Wright.

"1867."

On the right side are the names of P. Malony, P. Denny, T. Stafford, W. F. Hatstat, H. A. Wilcox, G. Gashell, D. Combs, N. A. Graw.

For assistance rendered in the compilation of this history, the writer is chiefly indebted to the Hon. William Hyde, whose excellent address, delivered at the opening of the new town-hall, March 31, 1847, supplemented by his personal co-operation, has been of great value. Thanks are also due to Otis Lane, Esq., Hon. Chas. A. Stevens, Benj. Bond, the town clerk, pastors, merchants, manufacturers, and other citizens, who have cordially assisted in the work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. CHARLES A. STEVENS

was born at North Andover, Essex Co., Mass., Aug. 9, 1816. His father, Nathaniel Stevens, was one of the earliest woolen manufacturers in this country, and was an officer in the war of 1812. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary army, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. His great-grandfather was killed at Lake George during the French-and-Indian war. Their record was one of brave and faithful service.

Mr. Stevens received his education in the common schools, and at the Franklin Academy, in Andover, Mass. He then spent a year in travel and study abroad, returning to this country in August, 1841, when he commenced business as a manufacturer of woolen goods, at Ware, Mass., in company with the late Hon. George H. Gilbert, under the firm-name of Gilbert & Stevens. The firm was dissolved in 1851, Mr. Stevens taking the old mill, where he continued in the same business. In 1872 he formed a copartnership with his eldest son, Charles E. Stevens, under the firm-name of Charles A. Stevens & Co.; which business relations still exist.

Mr. Stevens commenced his political life as a Democrat, but he would not follow his party when to follow it was to sustain slavery, and he was one of the first to enter the anti-slavery ranks. It meant something and cost something in those days to take this position. He remained a leader and earnest worker in the Free-Soil party, and has ever been on the side of freedom and equal rights for all.

He has held many offices in the town, and trusts of a public nature. Mr. Stevens was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1853, and was on the committee on banks and banking, and he took an active part in shaping the legislation on this subject. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860, and also to the convention which nominated Grant in 1868. He was a member of the Governor's Council in 1866 and 1867. He was a member of the 43d Congress from the 10th Massachusetts District, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Alvah Crocker.

Mr. Stevens married, in 1842, Maria Tyler, daughter of the late Jonathan Tyler, of Lowell, Mass. He has two sons and one daughter.

ENFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Enfield is situated in the eastern part of the county of Hampshire, and is bounded on the north by Prescott and Pelham, on the south by Ware, on the east by Greenwich and Hardwick, and on the west by Belchertown, in the same county. It occupies a territory about five and a quarter miles long and three and a half wide, comprising about twelve thousand acres of land. The eastern and western lines of the town are quite irregular; the northern and southern are nearly east-and-west lines.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is neither mountainous nor very level; the surface is interspersed with hills of respectable proportions. *Great Quabbin Mount* lies south of the village, and attains an elevation of about 500 feet above Swift River. *Mount Ram*, north and west of the main village, rises to an altitude of 300 feet, while *Little Quabbin*, which lies north and east of the village, is somewhat smaller. The view from the summits of these mountains is truly picturesque, overlooking a wide range of country. Smaller hills exist in different parts of the town.

The town is well watered by the east and west branches of Swift River, the latter partly separating Enfield from Belchertown. The east branch furnishes several fine water-privileges, which have been utilized by the manufacturing enterprises of the town from an early day. Cadwell Creek, an affluent of the west branch, waters the western section, while several small brooks exist in other parts of the town.

Trane and Morton ponds are small bodies of water in the southeastern part of the town.

The soil of Enfield is productive, though not of the richest character, producing the cereals, with the exception of wheat, in fair abundance. The best land lies in the valley, through which flows the east branch of the river.

Indian arrow-heads, and other Indian relics, that are occasionally found in the neighborhood of *Little Quabbin*, evince the former occupation of the soil by the red man.

RAILROADS.

The Springfield, Athol, and Northwestern Railroad traverses the town north and south. It was first located in the

fall of 1872, and has two stations in the town,—one at the lower village and another at the upper village, which latter is designated as "Smith's Station." Another railroad, known as the Massachusetts Central, has been located and partly finished, but has not yet been put in working order.

SETTLEMENT.

Of the condition and character of the territory of Enfield prior to its first settlement by the whites but little information can be given. The Indians left the neighborhood some time before the settlement, and lying, as it did, between the two routes of travel from Boston westward, its location was mostly unknown. Tradition says that the soil was considered very good, and that it was covered with a forest of very heavy timber. The land on the hills is said to have been very fertile, not only producing large trees, but grass in abundance. *Great Quabbin* was thought by the early inhabitants to contain valuable ores; noises and explosions were frequently heard in the hill by people living on the east side, and the quaking is said to have been so heavy at times as to rattle the dishes on the shelves in the houses.

The territory of Enfield was originally included within the limits of the town of Greenwich, being known before the incorporation of the latter town by the general name of *Quabbin*. Part of the town was also comprised in the "Equivalent lands" referred to in the history of Ware.

The exact date of the first settlement of the town cannot be given. The first grant of the land was made by the General Court on Jan. 14, 1736, to whom and under what conditions a reference to the history of the town of Greenwich will fully disclose. It is probable that the first settlement of the town commenced about that date. David Patterson, the "first native of the town," was born in the year 1735, and was a son of John Patterson, whose name is mentioned in the original grant, and who may be said to have been the *first white settler* of Enfield. He located about a mile south of the village, and built his first rude dwelling near a high rock, that stood on the Josiah W. Flint farm. He brought with him two sons, William and James. They settled on the present McMillin farm, in the north part of the town, soon after their father located.



RES. OF HENRY FOBES, ENFIELD, MASS.



RES. OF J. J. HOWE, ENFIELD, MASS.



RES. OF L. F. SHEARER, ENFIELD, MASS.



RES. OF DAVID BLODGETT, ENFIELD, MASS.

John Patterson, with the Stevensons (of whom David was one) and McMillins, who settled in the town soon after Patterson, about the year 1742, were Presbyterians, from the North of Ireland. The young Pattersons were "mighty hunters" and expert wrestlers. David Patterson had three sons,—Robert, Oliver, and John. He was a superior wrestler, and it is said that on one occasion a messenger came down from New Salem for him at midnight to visit the latter place to wrestle with a man who had overthrown all competitors. He responded to the call, laid the champion on his back, and returned the same day. Of the Stevensons there were four brothers. Edward and Isaac were hatters, and lived and worked in the Hooker house; their shop for felting and dyeing hats was on the bank of the river below the house. John lived on the farm situated on the hill north of the Lamson place.

Another early settler of the town was John Rea, who resided, in 1764, south of the village, near the Bondsville road. Several brothers lived in town about the same time. They were large land-owners, and built several houses. Some of them subsequently removed to Pittsford, N. Y.

A man by the name of Carver settled early in the town, and owned a large tract of land on the south side of the Swift River, including the farms of S. Boynton and S. S. Pope, and a wide strip of land on that side down to the Cabot place.

Other families who settled early in the town, all of them prior to 1793, were Sylvanus Howe, son of Lieut. Howe, who preceded him, and who lived on the road to Belchertown, about two miles from the village of Enfield, where his son, Joseph J. Howe, now resides; Daniel Howard, who located on the "old Howard place," where his father had preceded him, and where his descendants, the Crosbys, still reside; David Newcomb, who lived in the east part of the town; Capt. Joseph Hooker (grandfather of Gen. Joseph Hooker, prominent in the late war), who was a large tract-owner in the town, owning most of the land between the two villages, and who lived on the spot now occupied by the residence of Edward P. Smith; Robert Field, also a large tract-owner, and a man of enterprise, public spirit, and great personal popularity, and who lived opposite the present residence of Chas. Richards, Esq.; Benjamin Harwood, who early left Hardwick, where he was born, settling first in Greenwich, where he married a daughter of Rev. Robert Cutler, the first minister of that town, and who settled finally at the upper village of Enfield, where he passed the remainder of his life; Nathan Hunting, who settled on the Cabot place, and early engaged in the business of a miller; Caleb Keith, who settled in the west part of the town; William Stone, who located where Ezra Cary now lives; Ebenezer Daggett, who located where Warren Sadler now resides, and who had a blacksmith-shop near his house; James Richards, who was born Dec. 13, 1766, and who finally settled in the east part of the town, where Sidney R. Richards now resides, passing an honorable and useful life, and leaving a posterity that have been an honor to his name and to the town in which they were born; Joseph Ruggles, who lived about four miles south of the village; Abner Eddy, who resided where Washington Aldrich now lives; Ebenezer and Barnabus Rich, the first of whom owned an early grist-mill in the town, and lived where Benj. Harwood now resides, and the latter of whom served in the Revolutionary war; Joseph Fobes, who lived in the south part of the town; William Morton, who lived on the old Monson turnpike, where L. M. Morton now lives, and Nathaniel Lane, who lived about half a mile south of the village, where Geo. L. Richards now lives.

Other early families were those of Oliver Kinsley, who lived in the south part of the town, near where John Rohan now lives; Phineas Howe, who lived on the place now occupied by C. M. Howe; John Rich, father of William, who lived where the Thurston family now resides; Moses Colton, who occupied the house now the Swift River Hotel; Simeon Stone, who

lived in the old "Flemming house;" Paul Paine, who resided on the old Monson turnpike, near the Richards place, and who was a sea-captain; Rufus Powers, who resided at the upper village, where Mr. Bliss now lives; Ichabod Randall, who came from Bridgewater, and settled, as early as 1775, in Enfield, in the south part of the town, on the place now occupied by Alvin Randall, and whose descendants still live in town; and Simeon Waters, who settled early in the town, and was a cloth-dresser and wool-carder by trade, and who removed to Millbury about 1830.

Other early names are those of Rider, Cadwell, Clifford, Colburn, Drake, Collins, Wheeler, Mitchell, Lathrop, Ruggles, Swetland, Pratt, Underwood, Winslow, Bailey, Rice, Briggs, Gross, Gibbs, Clark, Torrance, Lyman, Osborne, Forbush, Messinger, Woodward, McIntosh, Adams, Chickering, Bartlett, Shearer, Newell, Gilbert, Hanks, Barton, Lamson, Kentfield, Weeks, Cary, Snow, Pope, Smith, Hawes, Woods, and Jones.

All traces of most of these earliest families have entirely disappeared from the town, and concerning those that are still nearly or remotely represented in the town but little reliable information can be obtained. Mention may be made of a few.

The Woods family is one of the earliest of those now represented, and has probably contributed more than any other to the industrial, educational, and moral development of the community.

Aaron Woods came from New Braintree, at the age of twenty, and settled in Enfield about the year 1780. He established himself south of the village, purchasing Great Quabbin Mountain and the adjoining land. On that mountain he erected his first dwelling-house, which finally gave way to a second. This house was afterward removed and remodeled, and is now the farm-house of Capt. William B. Kimball. Mr. Woods had a family of ten children,—five sons and five daughters. The names of these children were Aaron, Moses, Leonard, Sally, Josiah B., Catharine, Serena, Patty, Jonathan E., and Anna. Anna died quite young.

Aaron, the eldest, left home at an early age and learned the trade of nail-making, removed to Canada and taught school during the war of 1812, and, having married, returned to Enfield about 1825 or 1826. He located where his widow, Mrs. Caroline Woods, now resides, and engaged in the manufacture of hand-cards and card-clothing. His children now living are Leonard, who resides in Boston and is a broker by profession; J. Edwards, who keeps a store in Enfield and is postmaster of that town; Josiah B., residing in Enfield; Caroline M., also living in Enfield; Harriet D., formerly a teacher in the State Primary School at Monson, but now residing in Enfield; and Catharine, who married John N. Lacy, of Palmer, Mass.

Moses, the next child, left town early, and learned the trade of a wool-carder and cloth-dresser, and, after living at South Hadley Falls and Montague, married and returned to Enfield about 1824 or 1825. He built the house where J. Scott Wilder now lives, and after residing there for a time removed to a farm in the south part of the town, now occupied by Henry Webster, and there died, in 1845.

Leonard, the third child, was born May 7, 1792, and early in life located near the present site of the Minot Manufacturing Company's mill. The house which he first occupied stands near the residence of Augustus Moody. He afterward resided where Mrs. Martha S. Howe now lives. He was largely interested in the manufacture of cards and woolen cloth in Enfield. His children were Anna, the wife of Ariel Parrish, superintendent of public schools in the city of New Haven, Conn.; Rufus D., residing in Enfield; Persis C., the wife of Rev. George C. Curtis, D.D., of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Charlotte, deceased, wife of Daniel B. Gillett, of Enfield; Amanda M. and Susan H., both deceased; Leonard A., who

died young; Elizabeth E., wife of Rev. Benj. Labaree, a missionary in Persia; and Ellen, who died young. Sally and Catharine Woods lived in Enfield until their decease.

Josiah B. first located in the village, but finally erected the building and lived where Capt. Wm. B. Kimball now resides. He was long and successfully identified with the manufacturing enterprises of the town. He had children: Henry, who died young; Josiah B., Jr., who also died young; Charlotte J., the wife of Edward P. Smith, of Enfield; Fanny, wife of Capt. Wm. B. Kimball, of Enfield; Anna and Elizabeth, who died young; Mary, wife of W. E. Chandler, of New Haven; and Robert M., pastor of the Congregational Church in Hatfield, Mass.

Patty became the first wife of Ichabod Pope, of Enfield, and died without children; Serena became the second wife of Mr. Pope, and had three children, all of whom are now living in Providence, R. I.

Jonathan E. settled in Enfield, and married a granddaughter of Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon, of Amherst. He had one child, who died young and was buried with its father, the wife following soon after.

Freeman Pope came from Bridgewater, and settled in 1799 in the south part of the town of Enfield, on the farm now occupied by Lyman D. Potter. His son Ichabod was born in Bridgewater in 1796, and is one of the oldest of the early residents of the town now living. Solon S. Pope was born Oct. 28, 1805, in Enfield, and is still living in the town. Wm. R. Pope, of Providence, R. I., was born in Enfield in 1803, and passed a large portion of his life in the town. Melenette, a daughter of Freeman Pope, was born in 1800, and is also residing in Providence. The remainder of his eleven children are deceased.

Jesse Fobes came from Bridgewater in 1796, and settled in an old house that stood on the Fobes farm, about thirty or forty rods from the present residence of Deacon Henry Fobes, who was four years of age when his father came to town. Judge Charles Forbes,* of Northampton, judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a son of Jesse Fobes and half-brother of Henry, was born in the town, and removed to Northampton in 1818.

The Jones brothers, who afterward became prominently identified with the business interests of Enfield, came to town with their mother, who became the wife of Robert Field, Esq., in the first part of the present century. Their names, in the order of age, were Elnathan, Marshall, Thomas, and Samuel, and the impress of their energy and business qualifications is still felt in the town, where some of their descendants reside.

Elihu Lyman, Esq., located in Enfield early in the present century, and married a daughter of Robert Field, Esq. He was one of the first lawyers who practiced in town, built and resided in the present Congregational parsonage building, and died there.

Ephraim Richards came from South Deerfield to Enfield, in 1811, having formerly resided at Ashford, Conn., Holden, Mass., and Montague, Mass. He was a merchant and manufacturer in Enfield, and a man of prominence until his death.

He was a representative to the General Court several terms, the first treasurer of Enfield, and a member of the last Constitutional Convention. His sons, Chas. Richards, Esq., trial-justice, and George L. Richards, still reside in the town.

Hartford Hawes came from Rentum by way of Belcher-town, where he tarried for a time, and settled in Enfield in 1811, in a house that stood about where George L. Richards' orchard now is. He died at the age of seventy-five. His sons, Lewis and John H., still reside in the town, the former having pursued the occupation of a shoemaker for the last twenty-seven years.

David and Alvin Smith came from Granby about 1820,

and located at the upper village, where they carried on the manufacture of satinette warps until the formation of the Swift River Company, in 1852. They were then joined by their brother Edward, who, with his sons, Edward P. and Henry M., still conduct the manufacturing enterprises of the upper village, which is denominated "Smith's" by the railroad company. To the energy and business ability of this family the upper village is indebted for its present importance.

David Smith had, for children, Cornelia, who married Seth Richards, a native of Enfield, and a wealthy resident of San Francisco, Cal.; Edwin, who died in Boston; Edwin W., connected with Smith's American Organ Company, in Boston; David, Jr., who graduated at Williams College, now deceased; and Henry W., connected with Smith's American Organ Company, in Boston.

Alvin had children: Frank, deceased; Jane, still residing in Enfield; Isabella, wife of Hon. Rufus D. Woods, of Enfield; Samuel D., who is at the head of Smith's American Organ Company, Boston; and Richard B., a former merchant of Boston, now deceased.

Capt. Benjamin F. Potter settled in Enfield about 1825, and was a mason by trade, as well as a farmer. He located where his son, Lyman D. Potter, now resides. Another son, Nathan D. Potter, also resides in town, and is the agent of the Springfield, Athol, and Northeastern Railroad Company. A third son, H. M. Potter, is one of the deputy sheriffs of the county, at Northampton.

The early inhabitants of the town came mostly from Bridgewater and Easton. They liked the hills; and, as they rode mostly on horseback, they did not need good roads. There were formerly at least ten inhabited houses on Great Quabbin Mountain; now there are none. Game was very plenty in those days. Wolves were frequently heard howling in the night, and bears were quite numerous. Benjamin Cooley, who lived on the Hale farm, now in Greenwich, is said in one fall to have caught bears enough to buy a yoke of oxen that cost \$40. A man named Weeks is said to have caught salmon in the west branch of Swift River at an early day.

Ephraim Woodward, another early inhabitant, went to Northampton with an ox-cart, and, being late at night in returning home, was attacked by a pack of wolves. He jumped into his cart, and with an axe kept them at bay until he reached a settlement. On the westerly point of Great Quabbin Mountain is a pinnacle which was called the "Telegraph." In Revolutionary times a man named Grant began to arrange there a point for telegraph signals. The first station east was in New Braintree, and west was Mount Holyoke. Before the work was completed the war closed, and it was abandoned.

TAVERNS.

It is impossible to name with certainty the first house of public entertainment in Enfield. Tradition says that early taverns were kept where Lyman D. Potter's barn now stands, and another where Daniel B. Gillett resides. One of the earliest known inns was kept by Robert Field, Esq., in the old Field residence. Another early tavern stood about where Charles Richards' residence now stands, first by Peleg Canedy, and after him by Ebenezer Heald and Samuel Kennedy. What is known as the "Old Tavern Stand," opposite the Congregational Church, was erected by Simon Stone, and kept after him by Luke Stone for a long time, and still later by Nichols Varney, Jonah Gross, Joab Bartlett, and Charles Scott, who closed it and removed to Ambrose Packard's tavern, the present Swift River Hotel.

This building was formerly the residence of Reuben Cooley, an early settler of the town. It was remodeled and repaired by Ambrose Packard about 1825 or 1826, and kept by himself and various persons, including Patterson, Charles Scott, Church & Moody, L. V. B. Cook, Daniel Downing, in 1852; Rufus Church, a man named Gates, Henry Frink, Ruddock

* Name changed by act of General Court.

& Bliss, Col. Wilson Andrews; then a man named Estey, John G. Merriam, and Chester S. Hastings, in turn; and finally, April 1, 1866, or 1867, by A. M. Howard. Edmund G. Wells, the present proprietor, took it from Howard, June 22, 1872. About the year 1867, Joseph E. Woods kept a tavern for a short time in the old Hooker house.

STORES.

One of the first stores was by Field & Canedy, the early part of the present century, where the Congregational parsonage now stands. It was afterward kept by Field & Dickinson, John Boyden, Ebenezer Heald, Marshall S. and Thomas Jones, and Jones, Woods & Co.

In the year 1805 or 1806, Alfred Arnold opened a store in a building standing where Haskell's store now is, and was succeeded by Francis Howe.

Joseph Jones kept a store at an early day in the batting- and wicking-mill that stood near the site of the present grist-mill of the Minot Manufacturing Company. Jones & Belcher also kept store there for a short time.

The store at present occupied by J. E. Woods was built, about the year 1830, by Jones & Cutler, who traded there for several years. It has since been kept by Jones & Saxton, Saxton & Field, S. F. Howe, Ephraim and Charles Richards, and Oliver Bryant, about the year 1841; Oliver Bryant alone, Cyrus F. Woods, Woods & Hale, George L. Wilson, George E. Walker, and finally by J. E. Woods, who took it Sept. 1, 1872.

The building in which Ira Haskell does business was erected about the year 1825, and was first occupied for trading purposes by Brown & Andrews, and afterward by Oliver Bryant & Co., E. Richards & Co., Ezra Cary, Warner & Leland, Leland & Gillett, Johnson & Morton, Johnson & Daniels, Haskell & Towne, and Ira Haskell for the last decade.

In March, 1828, J. M. Crosby, a grandson of the first minister of the town, settled in Enfield, and engaged in tailoring over the store now occupied by J. E. Woods. Several years after he removed to the corner now occupied by Gould's tin-shop, and traded in ready-made clothing, boots, and shoes, and carried on a general business. In the year 1861 he changed the character of the enterprise to that of a general dry-goods and grocery business, in which he remained until November, 1876, when a fire destroyed not only his store, but all the buildings up to and including the residence of Charles Richards, Esq.

J. M. Crosby, Jr., a son of Mr. Crosby, then opened a general store in the old town-hall, and continued in business there until his death, in June, 1878. J. M. Crosby is now running the store at that place, closing up his son's estate and pursuing at the same time the tailoring business.

Tucker & Northam had a store for a time opposite the present post-office. E. P. Tucker followed alone, and then Joseph Jones for a short period.

The store at the upper village was opened by E. P. Smith in 1854, and has been kept continuously since by him.

Horace Hunt came from Prescott, and in 1872 erected a store east of the railroad. He traded there for about six years, and then sold to William F. Howe, in May, 1878, who now trades at that point.

Several smaller establishments of various kinds exist in the town, among which the most prominent are the meat-markets of L. S. Boynton and Benjamin J. Harwood.

PHYSICIANS.

The first practitioner of medicine who resided in the town was Dr. William Stone, who lived where Ezra Cary now resides, and practiced in the first part of the present century. The next was Dr. Rice, who was accidentally shot at a regimental muster in Hadley. Dr. Rufus Stone engaged in practice some time after, and is mentioned in the Greenwich records as early

as 1818. Other physicians have been Drs. Alvord, Brigham (afterward superintendent of the Utica, N. Y., Insane Asylum), Cleveland, who built the house back of the hotel, practiced for a number of years, and then removed to Springfield; J. N. Hastings, a contemporary of Cleveland, and who subsequently removed to South Hadley; Claggett, who died in town; Gray, Church, McGregor, Wright, Beamis, Smith, E. H. Rockwood, who came from Longmeadow and practiced a great many years; Joseph Hastings, who came from Palmer, and a nephew of Dr. J. N. Hastings; Perkins, a contemporary of Hastings; Ward, Joseph Winslow, a physician of great popularity, and at one time a partner of Dr. Perkins; Norman A. Smith, Knights, Edwin A. Kemp, who removed to Great Barrington in 1876, and Solomon R. Towne, who settled in town June 10, 1876, and is still in practice. John Northam practiced dental surgery in the town for a long time. John N. Felton, D.D.S., settled in the town in October, 1875, and now practices that profession.

LAWYERS.

The town has had a goodly array of lawyers. The first was Joshua N. Upham, who came from Brookfield early in the history of the town, and married Mary, a daughter of Robert Field, Esq. He was an active man, and it is said he could jump over a span of horses standing side by side. He lived but a few years. The next was Elijah Alvord, who came from Greenfield; Warren A. Field followed for a short time; Elihu Lyman came soon after, and was followed by Epaphras Clark, who was admitted to the Bar in 1819, practiced first in Granby, and, removing to Enfield, practiced for a long time. He is credited with the delivery of one of the briefest and most pointed legal arguments on record. The next was Hon. George Ashmun; he was admitted to the Bar in 1830, and immediately settled at Enfield; in a few years he removed to Springfield and formed a copartnership, which lasted for many years, with Hon. Reuben A. Chapman. He was subsequently a member of the State Legislature, of the National House of Representatives, and its speaker in 1840, and was in practice many years in the city of Washington.* William M. Lathrop followed next, and Epaphras Clark was the last regular practitioner in the town.

ROADS AND STAGE-ROUTES.

The first record of a public highway through Enfield was one from Pelham line to Chicopee in 1754; the second, from Palmer to Greenwich in 1761; the third, from Belchertown to Hardwick in 1763. Between the last date and 1794, the majority of the public highways now in use were laid out, although many of them have been altered since. In 1801 a turnpike-road was granted from Belchertown through Enfield to Hardwick line, and the Monson turnpike was run through the east part of the town in 1803. One or more proprietary roads were laid in the territory of Enfield as early as 1740.

The principal stage-route in early days was the Northampton, Worcester and Boston line, whose stages arrived in the town every other day, their arrival causing great excitement and interest.

OLD HOUSES.

Among the oldest houses now standing, mention may be made of the Reuben Fleming house, near Hunt's store; the John Crosby house, one mile south of the village; the Widow Aaron Wood's house; and the one where Deacon Moore lives, which was early occupied by a Mr. Messinger.

MEN OF SPECIAL NOTE.

Among the men of special note that Enfield has produced or fostered may be mentioned Elihu Lyman, Esq., who was a lawyer of reputation, and the first State Senator from the

* See history of the Bar, general chapters.

town. He died at an early age, while in the discharge of the duties of that office, in 1826.

Hon. Josiah B. Woods, a native old resident of the town, now deceased, was State Senator in 1845, a member of the last State Constitutional Convention, and a business-man of superior ability and integrity.

Hon. Daniel B. Gillett was State Senator in 1866, and is now the treasurer of the Minot Manufacturing Company.

Hon. Rufus D. Woods, a native and present resident of the town, was State Senator in 1872, and has filled other offices of trust and responsibility, being at one time president of the South Hadley Falls Bank.

Robert Field, Esq., was also a prominent citizen of the town in its early history, was noted for his breadth of thought, liberality, high Christian character, and business qualifications, and in recognition of whose worth the town was named.

Judge Charles E. Forbes, of Northampton, an eminent lawyer and learned judge of the Supreme Court of the State, was also a native of Enfield. He was appointed justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1847, and of the Supreme Court in 1848.

Other citizens of note have been Solomon Howe, who was a printer, musician, and singing-master, and published singing-books, spelling-books, almanacs, and hymn-books.

Sylvanus Lathrop was a skillful draughtsman and architect; designed and built the present graceful steeple on the Congregational meeting-house, when only twenty years of age, and in 1816 removed to Pittsford, N. Y., took a section of the Western Canal to build, and made money; then removed to Pittsburg, Pa., built a bridge over the Allegheny River, and was appointed the head of a committee to clear the snags and obstructions which hindered navigation.

David Smith, J. B. Woods, Frederick Downing, Benjamin Harwood, and others, were skillful mechanics, and the latter had several sons who were very ingenious men.

Timothy and Lemuel Gilbert, the celebrated piano-makers of Boston, were natives of Enfield; and the Smiths, of organ-making fame, in the same city. Other citizens have graduated at various colleges, entered the professions, and become useful and respected in their chosen callings.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The territory at present comprising the town of Enfield was originally the south parish of the town of Greenwich, which was incorporated June 20, 1787, and embraced all of the south part of Greenwich and parts of Belchertown and Ware. The town of Enfield was duly incorporated Feb. 15, 1816, the following being the words of the act referring to its territorial limits:

"That all the lands in the towns of Greenwich and Belchertown which are comprised within the limits of the South Parish, of the town of Greenwich, as they are now settled and established according to the provisions of an act entitled 'An act to divide the town of Greenwich into two parishes, and for including the northeast corner of the town of Belchertown in the South Parish,' passed on the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; an Act in addition thereto passed on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, together with the farm of Robert Hathaway, in said Greenwich, with all the inhabitants dwelling thereon, be, and hereby are, incorporated into a town by the name of Enfield, and vested with all the powers, privileges, rights, and immunities, and subject to all the duties and requirements, of other towns of this commonwealth."

The town derived its name from Robert Field, one of its early settlers.

The first town-meeting was held on Monday, March 4, 1816, at the meeting-house, by virtue of a warrant issued by Elihu Lyman, a justice of the peace, and directed to Ebenezer Winslow, one of the principal inhabitants of the town. Benjamin Harwood officiated as moderator, and among the officers chosen were Simeon Waters, Clerk; James Richards, Benjamin Harwood, and Jesse Fobes, Selectmen; Ephraim Richards, Treas-

urer; and Capt. Sylvanus Howe, Alden Lathrop, and Oliver Patterson, Assessors. Minor officers were also chosen, such as a constable, a collector, surveyors of highways, tithingmen, hog-reeves, surveyors of lumber, and a school committee.

Other matters relating to the organization of the town are elsewhere presented. The town appropriations for the year 1878 were: contingencies, \$1000; highways and bridges, \$2400; schools, \$1300; paupers, \$600; interest, \$1150.

The following persons have filled the principal town offices, and served as representatives to the General Court, viz.:

SELECTMEN.

- 1816.—James Richards, Benjamin Harwood, Jesse Fobes.
- 1817.—Benjamin Harwood, Jesse Fobes, Sylvanus Howe.
- 1818.—Jesse Fobes, Sylvanus Howe, Simeon Waters.
- 1819.—Jesse Fobes, Ephraim Richards, Thomas Cary.
- 1820.—Ephraim Richards, Thomas Cary, Sylvanus Howe.
- 1821.—Ephraim Richards, Elihu Lyman, Thomas Cary.
- 1822.—Elihu Lyman, Benjamin Ruggles, Sylvanus Howe.
- 1823.—Benjamin Ruggles, Packard Ford, Rufus Powers.
- 1824.—Packard Ford, Rufus Powers, Simeon Waters.
- 1825.—Thomas Cary, Micah Gross, Henry Fobes.
- 1826.—Thomas Cary, Henry Fobes, Daniel Ford.
- 1827.—Thomas Cary, Daniel Ford, Benjamin Ruggles.
- 1828.—Thomas Cary, Benjamin Ruggles, Ambrose Packard.
- 1829-30.—Jesse Fobes, Rufus Powers, Sylvanus Powers.
- 1831.—James Richards, Sylvanus Howe, Daniel Ford.
- 1832.—James Richards, Sylvanus Howe, David Smith, Jr.
- 1833.—David Smith, Freeman Pope, Jesse Fobes.
- 1834-35.—James Richards, Epaphras Clark, Alden Mitchell.
- 1836.—Sylvanus Howe, Alden Mitchell, Benjamin F. Potter.
- 1837.—Alden Mitchell, Asa Shaw, Daniel Ford.
- 1838-39.—Asa Shaw, Thomas Cary, Henry Fobes.
- 1840-41.—Asa Shaw, Henry Fobes, Timothy Brainard.
- 1842.—Henry Fobes, Timothy Brainard, Levi W. Lombard.
- 1843-45.—Levi W. Lombard, Epaphras Clark, Ransom Wood.
- 1846.—Ransom Wood, Henry Fobes, Edward Cary.
- 1847.—Edward Cary, Ransom Wood, Solon S. Pope.
- 1848.—Edward Cary, Solon S. Pope, Alvan Randall.
- 1849.—Edward Cary, Henry Fobes, Alvan Randall.
- 1850-51.—Daniel Ford, Joseph Root, Ransom Wood.
- 1852.—Alvin Smith, Ezra Cary, Asa Shaw.
- 1853.—Ezra Cary, Daniel Trask, David Blodgett.
- 1854.—Barnabas Blair, Daniel T. Trask, Solon S. Pope.
- 1855.—Barnabas Blair, Shubal Kentfield, George L. Shaw.
- 1856.—Barnabas Blair, Shubal Kentfield, Jr., George L. Shaw.
- 1857.—Ezra Cary, Augustus Moody, Barnabas Blair.
- 1858.—Augustus Moody, John L. Wilson, N. W. Aldrich.
- 1859.—John L. Wilson, Gideon P. Bartlett, Joseph Root.
- 1860.—Micah H. Gross, Gideon P. Bartlett, Davenport Allen.
- 1861.—Micah H. Gross, Davenport Allen, Henry M. Potter.
- 1862-63.—Ezra Cary, D. B. Gillett, Edward Cary.
- 1864.—Same three up to June 11th, and then Cyrus F. Woods, Micah H. Gross, and Henry M. Smith were chosen.
- 1865.—Cyrus F. Woods, M. H. Gross, Lyman D. Potter.
- 1866.—Micah H. Gross, Edward P. Smith, Ira D. Haskell.
- 1867.—Joseph Root, Santford B. Collins, Elbridge E. Cabot.
- 1868.—Elbridge E. Cabot, Joseph Root, William B. Kimball.
- 1869.—Henry M. Potter, Albert R. House, Ira D. Haskell.
- 1870.—Ira D. Haskell, E. E. Cabot, J. L. Wilson.
- 1871-73.—Ira D. Haskell, Elbridge E. Cabot, Horace Hunt.
- 1874.—E. E. Cabot, N. D. Potter, John Eddy.
- 1875-76.—Ira D. Haskell, L. D. Potter, A. J. N. Ward.
- 1877.—L. D. Potter, E. E. Cabot, Ira D. Haskell.
- 1878.—R. D. Woods, L. D. Potter, B. F. Davis.

TOWN CLERKS.

- 1816, Simeon Waters; 1817-28, Freeman Pope; 1828-31, Eliphaz Jones; 1831-42, Alfred Arnold; 1842-50, Luther Chapin, Jr.; 1850, Norman A. Smith; 1851-54, Oliver Bryant; 1854-56, Luther Chapin, Jr.; 1856-66, Joseph S. Jones; 1866-78, Augustus Moody; 1878, William B. Kimball.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1816-20, Benjamin Harwood; 1820-22, Jesse Fobes; 1823, Ephraim Richards; 1826-27, Ephraim Richards; 1828-30, Rev. Joshua Crosby; 1831-32, Thomas Cary; 1833-36, Epaphras Clark; 1837-38, Daniel Ford; 1839-40, Ichabod Pope; 1842, Ephraim Richards; 1843, Luther Chapin, Jr.; 1845-49, Alvin Smith; 1850, Henry Fobes; 1851, Timothy Brainard; 1852, David Cutting; 1853, George L. Shaw; 1857, Rufus D. Woods; 1861, Augustus Moody; 1865, Joseph Root; 1868, Edward Smith; 1874, Benjamin F. Davis; 1876, Wm. B. Kimball.

VILLAGES.

The town virtually contains but one village, which is situated near the geographical centre. For the sake of conve-

nience its northern extremity is known as the "upper village," and is about a mile from the larger and more central portion of the village. At the lower or larger part of the village are located the Congregational church and chapel, the Methodist church, the town-hall, Masonic building, Swift River Hotel, the depot, a grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, several stores, the mills of the Minot Woolen Company, the old cemetery, and many private residences, some of which are of the latest style of architecture, and present a tasteful and home-like appearance.

The "upper village" contains the mills of the Swift River Company, a saw-mill, store, railroad depot, and a number of residences, of which some are not inferior in architectural beauty to those at the lower village.

These villages are pleasantly located in the valley through which flows the east branch of Swift River. The inhabitants are noted for their wealth, refinement, culture, and for their hearty support of church institutions.

The post-office in Enfield was established about the year 1820, and the first postmaster was Elihu Lyman. Prior to that date it was carried from Belchertown by a post-rider, Capt. Joseph Hooker filling that position for a long time. The second postmaster was Eliphaz Jones, and since the expiration of his term of office it has been filled by Oliver Bryant, Daniel B. Gillett, James Leland, Lyman Morton, C. F. Woods, John G. Merriam, Erskine E. Butler, John L. Wilson, George E. Walker, and the present incumbent, J. E. Woods, who was appointed in the fall of 1872.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

of the town received early attention. In January, 1759, a committee of three was appointed by the town of Greenwich to divide the town into three parts for the establishment of schools. All south of Wm. Fisk's and Benjamin Cooley's (now the Hale farm) was to constitute the south district, now Enfield.

In the month of November, 1765, a committee that had been appointed to locate school-houses fixed the one in the "south quarter on the south side of the road, by a little brook to the west of John Rea's," and that became the first school-house built in the town, and stood near the present road leading from Enfield to Bond's village. (Fuller information in regard to the early schools of this section will be found in the history of Greenwich.)

An old resident of the town furnishes the following interesting facts concerning the schools of his day :

"The first school that I remember was kept in 1800 and 1801 by a Miss Ellis or Alice Allen, in a corn-house belonging to Joseph Ruggles, on the farm where Watson Hawks now lives. Soon after, a school-house was built near the same farm, on the opposite side of the road. The house was built 18 feet square, and for a long time remained unfinished. The first teacher there was, I believe, Daniel Lamson, probably about the year 1801-2; the next, Thomas Cary; and after him Willard and Leonard Gould, Town, Mellen, McClintock, Newell, Brainard, Pepper, and others whom I do not recollect. A Miss Abigail Gould taught in the summer. Some of these were very good teachers for those times, but many of them taught only the three R's. They generally boarded around in families who sent children, according to the number sent; green wood, mostly 8 feet long, was furnished in the same way. Those who flogged the most were considered the best teachers, as they were supposed to keep good order. In this house, about the year 1812, were packed about 60 scholars, and, what with flogging and smoke, there was frequently not much studying until afternoon. We usually had about two months' schooling a winter. Here, after I was twelve years old, I attended three winters, and graduated. Since that time I have not had much leisure for study or reflection. This was in the South District. I cannot remember much about the school in the Centre District. I know the South was thought the best school. I believe there were but two school districts in the place at this time."

The town has now eight district schools, with an attendance of 181 pupils, and an average attendance of 142. The whole are under the nominal control of a board of nine committeemen, three of whom are elected annually for three years. A special board has the direct supervision of the schools, consisting at present of W. B. Downing, Nathan D. Potter, Wm.

B. Kimball, and H. E. Brown. The amount of the last appropriation for schooling purposes was \$1300, other funds raising the sum to \$1621.82.

A number of excellent private schools formerly existed in the town.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The south parish of Greenwich was incorporated June 20, 1787, the principal cause of the division into parishes being the great inconvenience experienced by the inhabitants of the south part of the town in attending worship at so great a distance as Greenwich Plains. The Congregational form of worship was the one that received earliest support. A meeting-house, on land presented by Capt. Joseph Hooker, was built in the parish in the years 1786 and '87, and accepted Oct. 15, 1787. Movable benches were first placed in this church. Pews were substituted in 1793. In 1814 a belfry was erected, and a bell, the gift of Joseph Keith, afterward placed therein. In the year 1835 the pews were displaced by slips, and other alterations and improvements made. The house was repaired about 1855 and an organ added. In 1873 it was again repaired and a considerable addition was made to the rear of the church, and an elegant organ took the place of the old one, at a cost of about \$2500. The edifice now presents an attractive appearance, the steeple being graceful and unique in design, and containing a costly town-clock. The interior of the church is neat and appropriately embellished, and its acoustic properties are excellent.

The first regular pastor of the church was Rev. Joshua Crosby, who was called May 12, 1789, and installed December 2d following. He was furnished with a farm bought of Barnabas Fay as settlement, and had a salary of £70 a year, his firewood being also furnished by the parish.

Mr. Crosby came from the Cape, and served as a chaplain in the Revolutionary war. He entered Brown University, but, being unable to meet his expenses, left after a year or two, and studied for the ministry with a Mr. Forster, of New Braintree. He was noted for superiority in athletic sports, was one of the first trustees of Amherst College, and after the death of the first president of that institution filled that office *pro tempore* until another was chosen. He was a vigorous and earnest sermonizer, his discourses being more remarkable for their vigor and force than for superior literary merit. He continued his pastoral relations to the church until his death, Sept. 24, 1838.

Rev. Sumner G. Clapp was settled as colleague of Mr. Crosby Jan. 9, 1828, and dismissed March 28, 1837. His successor was Rev. John Whiton, who was settled Sept. 13, 1837, and dismissed Sept. 29, 1841. On the 16th of February, 1842, Rev. Robert McEwen was settled as pastor. He was of Scotch descent, and some of his ancestors were in the battle of Culloden. He was a good and talented man, but was compelled to give up his charge because of ill health, and, much to the regret of his parishioners, was dismissed by council Dec. 10, 1861.

His successor was Rev. John A. Seymour, who was installed April 17, 1862. Having been appointed district secretary of the American Tract Society, for the States of Ohio and Indiana, he preached his farewell sermon Feb. 3, 1867, and was dismissed by council July 29th of the same year.

Rev. Edward C. Ewing, the present pastor, was called Aug. 28, 1867, and installed Oct. 9th, following. Mr. Ewing at the time of the call was pastor of the Congregational Church at Ashfield, Mass. He is a graduate of the class of 1859 of Amherst College, and has filled his present pastoral office with great acceptance.

The names of the first purchasers of pews in the meeting-house, in 1793, were Calvin Kinsley, Sylvanus Howe, Daniel Hayward, Simon Stone, David Newcomb, Joseph Hooker, Robert Field, John Sawin, Benjamin Harwood, Benjamin

Rider, Nathan Hunting, Caleb Keith, William Stone, Joseph Ruggles, Abner Eddy, Ebenezer Rich, Reuben Colton, Barnabas Rich, Nathaniel Boker, Joseph Fobes, David Swetland, William Morton, John Eaton, Moses Colton, Jonathan Hunting, Nathaniel Lane, John Bailey, William Patterson, John McIntosh, and William McIntosh.

Parochial affairs were conducted by parish officers from 1787 until 1816, when the town was incorporated; by the town from that date until 1831, when the parish was reorganized and still continues. The present deacons are Henry Fobes, W. S. Moore, and Augustus Moody.

The church is in a prosperous condition, comprising a membership of 265 persons; of Sabbath-school, 275; number of volumes in the library, 675; Superintendent, A. J. N. Ward.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church grew out of certain internal troubles that disturbed the peace of the Congregational Church. Rev. J. Knight, who was stationed at Greenwich and Ware, preached the first Methodist sermon in Enfield, in the "old tavern stand" building, now standing opposite the Congregational church. In 1835, Rev. Messrs. Philetus Green and Philo Hawks were stationed at Greenwich. They held meetings in Enfield at the old brick school-house, over the river, and a class was formed, of which Brother Kitchen was made leader.

After a brief interval, work was again resumed in 1842 by Brothers H. Morgan and J. Lewis, of Greenwich, and meetings were held in the town-hall. It was during that year that the first services of the denomination were held in the daytime. In the same year, Rev. Samuel Tupper, a young man from Nova Scotia, arrived in Boston in search of work. The opportunity to labor in Enfield was offered him. He accepted it Oct. 4, 1843. The Methodist Society was organized on the 15th of the same month, with 16 members.

Rev. Mr. Tupper remained in charge of the society until the spring of 1844. Since that time the several pastors have been as follows: 1846, Moses Palmer; 1847-48, John W. Dadman; 1849, Edward A. Manning; 1850, John Paulson; 1851, Daniel Ames; 1852-55, David Kilburn; 1856-58, Nathaniel J. Merrill; 1859-61, William M. Hubbard; 1862, John Capsen; 1863-64, Gilbert R. Bent; 1864-65, David K. Bannister; 1866, J. W. Bassett; 1867, James W. Fenn; 1868-69, John W. Lee; 1870, N. M. Granger; 1871-72, George Hewes; 1873, Nathaniel F. Stevens; 1874-76, William Wignall. The present pastor is Rev. J. Alphonzo Day, who is now (1879) in his second year.

In the spring of 1847 a contract was entered into for the erection of a church edifice at a cost of \$1700, and it was dedicated Jan. 19, 1848. In the following spring ground was broken for a parsonage, and it was finished the same year. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Wignall the church was frescoed inside, painted outside, carpeted throughout, and furnished with a new pulpit-set.

The active membership of the church comprises 25; average attendance upon Sabbath-school, 35; volumes in library, 236; Superintendent of Sabbath-school, Dwight Parker.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The town of Enfield has two. The principal of these is situated back of the Congregational meeting-house, on the hill, in a picturesque and peaceful spot. It was laid out in 1788, in accordance with a vote of the parish, passed March 29th of that year, as follows:

"Voted, to give Capt. Hooker three pounds ten shillings for a certain tract of land for a burying-yard."

The area of the original ground was one acre and a half.

In this ground repose the remains of many of the earliest and most honored citizens of the town. The oldest stone now standing is that of Miss Mary Patterson, who died Nov. 10, 1790, in the twentieth year of her age. Other early ones are

those of Daniel Howard, who died May 11, 1793, in his fifty-second year, and Deacon Ebenezer Rich, who died Dec. 3, 1811, in his eighty-first year.

Another stone furnishes the following information: "Mr. David Patterson, died April 19th, 1814, in his 79th year.

"Here lies entomb'd beneath the ground
The first man born within this town;
Faith in his Saviour he professed,
We trust with him he's now at rest."

The other burial-place is at Packardsville, just within the borders of Enfield. It is a small plat, containing but few stones, and has been in use for upward of one hundred years.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to peruse a few

NOTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

One of the first subjects to receive the attention of the new town (a church being already established) was that of education, and April 1, 1816, \$300 was appropriated for schools. On the same date provision was made for the ringing of the meeting-house bell at stated hours in the day. It was also

"Voted, that Ebenezer Winslow sweep the meeting-house for one dollar and fifty cents per year, to sweep it six times per year and after every town-meeting."

The amount of money voted for the year 1816 was \$1166.67.

April 7, 1817, Hosea Hooker was allowed \$2 for the use of his yard for a pound, and he continued to exercise the functions of pound-master for many years thereafter.

April 3, 1820, Lieut. Joseph Keith presented a bell to the town, on condition that it should be forever kept and used for the accommodation of the town, and preserved in good repair and condition.

Oct. 16, 1820, Benjamin Harwood was chosen to represent the town in the Constitutional Convention, to be held at Boston, Nov. 3, 1820. In April, 1822, the sum of \$50 was appropriated to support church music. On Dec. 11, 1826, \$75 was appropriated to support a singing-school the ensuing winter. In the month of March, 1827, a committee was chosen to dispose of the old bell and buy a new one. In the following year the town was divided into eleven highway districts. In 1832 measures were taken to build a new bridge over the river on the road to Ware; and in the following year like action was taken toward building a bridge over the west branch of the river, on the road leading to Amherst. In 1844 a committee purchased in behalf of the town the farm of Ezekiel Keith, called the "Dale farm," for the sum of \$1900, to be used as a "poor-farm."

INCIDENTS.

About the year 1819 a great flood occurred in both branches of the Swift River. The waters carried away both the bridges at the villages and Hunting's bridge, besides doing great general damage. None so serious has occurred since. The lower village has provided for such a contingency by the erection, in 1878, of an elegant and substantial iron bridge over the river at a cost of \$1650, exclusive of the cost of the piers and abutments.

There was formerly a great amount of musical talent in Enfield that was at one time well developed under the instruction and direction of Benjamin Harwood, Esq., who was not only a teacher but a composer of music. Still later there was a musical society formed, Col. Barr, of New Braintree, a noted teacher, being president. Under his instruction the society attained great perfection, and the church music was of a high order.

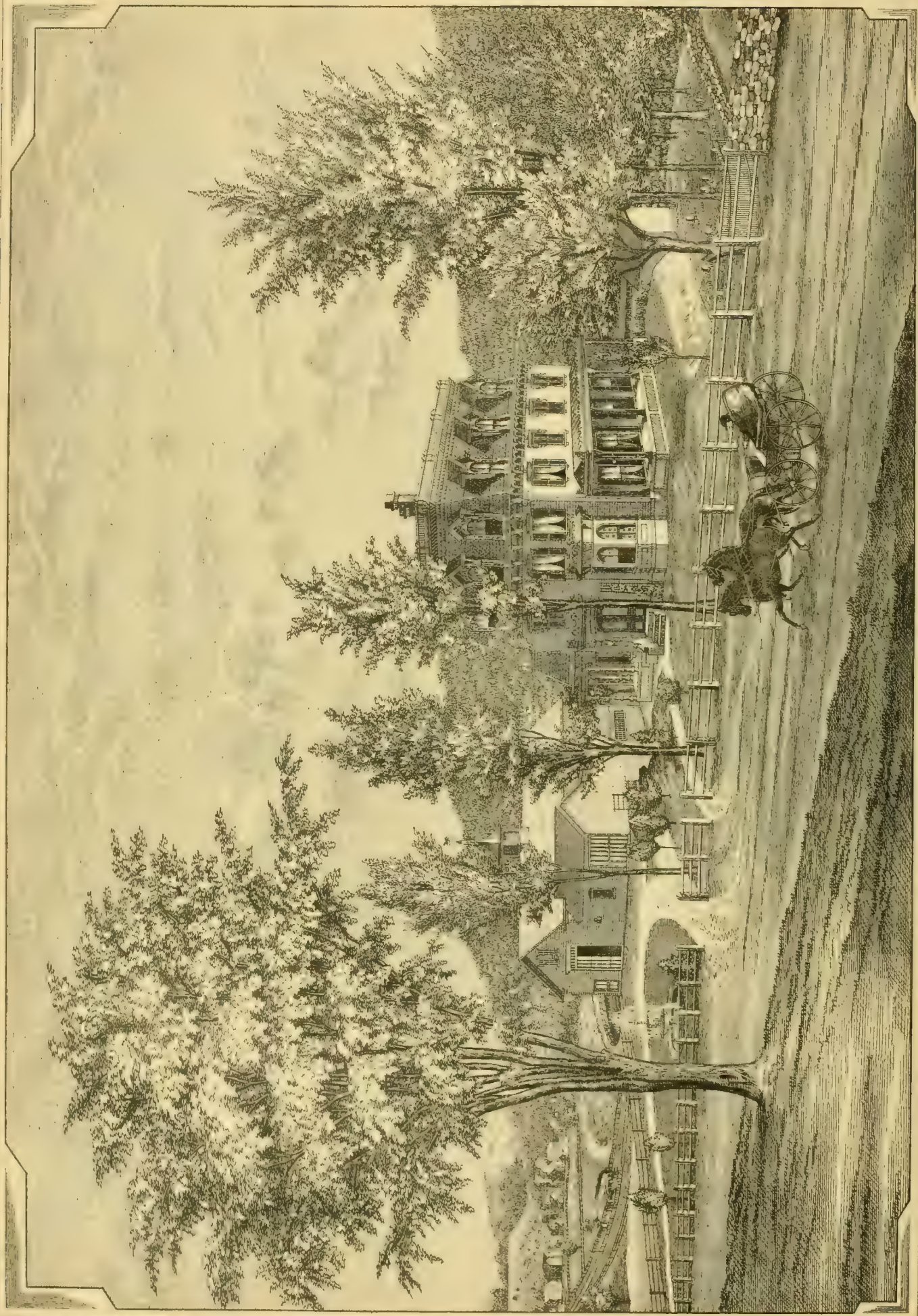
SOCIETIES.

BETHEL LODGE, F. AND A. M.

The charter for this lodge was granted Sept. 14, 1825, to the following members: Prince Ford, William Stone, Jonathan Russell, Alden Lothrop, Eliphaz Jones, Emory Fisk, Abner Pepper, and Nathan Weeks. It flourished for a considerable time, comprising in its membership some of the leading citi-



RES. OF LYMAN D. POTTER, ENFIELD, MASS.



RES. OF EDWARD P. SMITH, ENFIELD, MASS.

zens of the town, but during the turbulent scenes that attended what is known as the "anti-Masonic period" the lodge suspended, and surrendered its charter.

On Jan. 22, 1858, the charter was restored to the following petitioners; Aaron Woods, Henry Fobes, Nathan Weeks, J. B. Woods, John Crosby, Ichabod Pope, and Daniel Ford. Since that time it has had a prosperous career and is in a substantial condition, comprising a membership of 52, officered by the following persons: John W. Felton, W. M.; Willard E. Johnson, S. W.; Luman P. Peirce, J. W.; James G. Ford, Treas.; Robert D. Bussey, Sec.; William B. Kimball, Chaplain; Waldo H. Peirce, S. D.; Henry E. Keopke, J. D.; Samuel L. Howe, S. S.; A. W. Peirce, J. S.; William S. Douglass, Marshal; Thomas H. Gates, Tyler.

The first sessions of the lodge were held in the "old tavern stand," opposite the Congregational Church, but in the year 1826 the lodge erected the building now occupied by them, and the first meeting was held therein September 19th of that year. Previous to the granting of the charter the lodge worked under a dispensation. It is the mother of Eden Lodge, of Ware, and Vernon Lodge, of Belchertown.

The Past Masters of the lodge have been as follows: 1825-29, Henry Fobes; 1829-33, Aaron Woods, Jr.; 1858, Josiah B. Woods; 1859, John Crosby; 1864, Cyrus F. Woods; 1867, William S. Douglas; 1868, George S. Dixon; 1870, Henry E. Brown; 1871, William S. Douglas; 1873, Wm. B. Kimball; 1876, James G. Ford; 1878, John W. Felton.

SWIFT RIVER GRANGE, NO. 61, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, was organized in 1874, being designed to encourage improvement in agricultural affairs, and to disseminate useful information in regard to that pursuit. The society is in a prosperous state, meets monthly, and is officered by Wm. B. Kimball, Master; H. E. Brown, Overseer; Lyman D. Potter, Treas.; and B. F. Davis, Sec.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

of the town have been varied and diverse in character. The east side of Great Quabbin Mountain is covered with a fine-grained sandstone formation, which was early made into whetstones of an excellent quality, and which derived their name from the mountain on which they were found. The manufacture and export of these stones at one time constituted a principal branch of industry in the town, and was pursued by various persons, including Wm. Hutchinson and Titus and Ichabod Randall.

The industries of a minor character that have existed in the town have been numerous. Kingley Underwood had a blacksmith-shop very early in the history of the town, that stood about where the machine-shop now stands at the mill privilege. Ephraim Richards made potash, and had a distillery for making cider brandy back of the present residence of Chas. Richards, Esq., about 1815. Thomas Cary had a tannery half a mile below the village, on the Belchertown road, about the year 1800. Tertius Walker also had a tannery at the village, in the "old tannery building," at an early day.

The dam at the lower village of Enfield was built about fifty feet above its present location, prior to the year 1770, by Ephraim Woodward, who erected a saw-mill thereon. He sold to Ebenezer Rich, who built a grist-mill, and Robert Field about the year 1773 put up a clothier's shop. A blacksmith-shop, with a tilt-hammer, was soon after erected by Robert Field and others, who also operated an oil-mill. Reuben Colton had a fulling-mill and cloth-dressing shop just below Haskell's store. There were also other improvements at this point. Calvin and Charles Lawson made cut nails from plates by means of a machine, and headed them by hand. Under the bridge was a mill-stone for grinding whetstones, and, about 1804, James Harrison, an Englishman, set up a carding-machine for making rolls from wool, it being the first of its kind in that part of the country.

The dam at the upper village was erected in 1812, and a cotton-yarn factory was built the year following by a company of neighbors, of which John Allen was superintendent and agent. It ran for a few years, when larger mills were erected, that made not only yarn, but wove it into cloth, which put a stop to domestic weaving. There were also a saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, shingle-mill, and other works erected on this privilege at an early day.

Some time about the year 1816, Wyatt Barlow built a dam half a mile down the river, where he manufactured satinets. The mill was soon after burned, and the site abandoned. A large business was also carried on in other branches of industry at early dates, such as hat-making, cloth-dressing, scythe-, hoe-, ax-, plow-, saddle-, and harness-making. Robert Field made potash, the Joneses had a distillery below Haskell's store, where they made whisky, and Arnold & Colton before them distilled potatoes. Hosea Hooker had a saw-mill at an early day at the west end of the village. It was afterward destroyed by fire.

The Swift River Company dates its origin back to the small beginnings which were made in cotton manufacturing by the old firm of D. & A. Smith, composed of Alfred, David, and Alvin Smith, who succeeded to the control and management of the industries that already existed there, and which have been already referred to, in the year 1821. The factory was burned in 1836, but immediately rebuilt. They carried on the enterprise until the year 1852, when they were joined by Edward Smith. The Swift River Company was then formed, and consisted of Alfred, David, Alvin, and Edward Smith. The new company started the mill on satinets, and also continued making cotton-warps. They added several sets of satinet-machinery, and made other improvements. They ran that way until the year 1863, when the capacity of the mill was more than doubled, the cotton-warp-machinery was thrown out, the old mill was thoroughly remodeled, and eight sets of machinery were started on all-wool fancy cassimeres, and are still engaged in that manufacture. The number of hands employed by the company is about 100. The amount of stock annually used up is from 300,000 to 400,000 pounds, and the average annual production is about 300,000 yards. The quarterly pay-roll of the company is about \$8000. The original capital stock of the company was \$40,000, and the amount has never been changed. The present stockholders of the company are Edward P. and Henry M. Smith, of whom Edward Smith is president and treasurer.

In addition to the woolen business conducted by the company, they have also a saw- and grist-mill, planing-mill, and machine repair-shop.

The Minot Manufacturing Company has a less remote origin. The first mill for making cloth at the lower dam was built by Elihu Lyman and Ichabod Pope about the year 1825. It was used in the manufacture of satinets, and was run by Elihu Lyman, Ichabod Pope, Abner Hale, and Moses Woods. The enterprise was not a profitable one, and was succeeded by the Swift River Manufacturing Company, which was organized by Marshall and Thomas Jones, Leonard and Josiah B. Woods, Ephraim Richards, George Howe, and a few others. This company not only manufactured satinets, but also carried on the carding business, which Leonard Woods had established about 1820. Their factory was burned in 1830. A stone mill was then erected, but the inside, with all its machinery, was burnt out in 1848. The walls were not injured, and the factory was again rebuilt and is still standing.

The Swift River Manufacturing Company was short-lived. The business was divided up. M. S. & T. Jones continued the manufacture of satinet, and the Woods, with Marshall Jones, carried on the carding business, under the name and style of Jones, Woods & Co. In 1837, M. S. & T. Jones failed, and the Minot* Manufacturing Company was incorporated, on

* The maiden name of Robert Field's wife, the mother of the Jones brothers.

April 7th of that year, having as incorporators Marshall Jones, Leonard Woods, and Alvin Smith, with a capital stock of \$75,000. The company, with an occasional change of owners, has been running ever since, at first manufacturing satinets, but now Shaker flannels and light-weight cassimeres. The present company consists of the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, of Ware, Edward B. & D. B. Gillett. They have two mills, with five sets of machinery, employ about 50 persons, manufacture about 300,000 yards annually, and pay out to employes about \$1200 a month. The company also owns the grist-mill on the opposite side of the road, near the bridge, and the present officers are E. B. Gillett, President; Charles D. Gilbert, Secretary; and D. B. Gillett, Treasurer.

After the failure of M. S. & T. Jones, and the formation of the Minot Manufacturing Company, Leonard and Josiah B. Woods carried on the carding business with great success until the year 1850. They were then succeeded by Rufus D. Woods and D. B. Gillett, under the name of Woods & Bro. In 1852 the partnership was dissolved, and Rufus D. Woods erected a mill at Holyoke, Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of card-clothing until the year 1857, when he re-established the carding business in Enfield for two years. He then sold the machinery to Stedman & Fuller, of Lawrence, Mass., who, after continuing the business for one year in Enfield, removed the machinery to the former place.

Alvin Smith, Oramel Walker, and Albert Warren commenced the manufacture of card-clothing in the year 1847, and about 1850 removed the business to Lawrence, Mass.

Anson M. Howard, formerly proprietor of the Swift River Hotel, has been engaged since the summer of 1876 in manufacturing steel type, for use in type-writing, and other goods. His shop is on the east bank of Swift River, between the upper and lower villages. Mr. Howard is a skillful mechanic, and has taken out several valuable patents for useful inventions made by him in the manufacture of type, and machines for making them.

THE MILITARY RECORD

is necessarily brief, as the town was not incorporated until after the termination of all the earlier wars, and its history during those periods is identified with that of the town of Greenwich.

Those citizens of the town who served in the Revolutionary war, some of them from other towns, were Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Rider, Giles Rider, Barnabas Rich, — Pratt, — Newcomb, and John Stevens. The latter was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, and only escaped being killed, by the thrust of a British bayonet as he was leaving the fortifications, by having in his knapsack a loaf of bread that had been left in the oven too long before he left home, and had grown very hard. This checked the bayonet and saved his life.

In Shays' rebellion there were many active partisans in the town, but the only citizens who are known to have taken part were Benjamin Harwood, Joseph Fobes, Jr., and John Rea.

In the war of 1812, Ichabod Pope, Daniel Ford, Roswell Underwood, Henry Fobes, Joshua Crosby, Samuel Rich, Rugles Harwood, Samuel Barton, Packard Ford, Daniel Eddy, and Kingsley Underwood represented the town.

The record of the town in the late Rebellion is of the most honorable character. Money and men were promptly supplied to fill the ranks of the army and answer the demands of the war. The following is the list of soldiers who served in the army:

William M. Ayers, John L. Barton, Dexter Barton, Charles L. Burton, Francis L. Bester, Isiah N. Bester, Dwight Clark, Benjamin F. Conkey, George S. Corkine, Ira Currie, Ambrose B. Cowan, Julius C. Davis, Charles M. Carter, Thomas Devine, Patrick Boyle, Lewis H. Donning, Thomas Dwyer, Joseph Cadieux, Frederick C. Eager, Walter R. Gardner, John R. Greenleaf, Jr., Michael Gleason, George L. Gibbs, Oscar S. Griswold, Michael Hughes, Colman Hanks, Ira L. Jones, Martha L. Jones, Charles F. Jones, Andrew J. Jones, Albert F.

Johnson, John W. Keith, Peter King, Jr., Justin Knight, Edmund Miller, John Merriam, Clark Lelabridge, Joshua C. Lazelle, Alexander McClellan, William Mahony, William W. Morse, Michael McMillan, Charles McClure, Alfred E. Manley, Anthony McGowan, Edwin H. Moore, William Newbury, John H. Newcomb, Calvin D. Newell, Charles W. Newell, Orin A. Powell, George W. Porter, Harvey Packard, George A. Pierce, Lafayette Smith, Henry D. Southwick, Lynnan F. Shearer, Marshal Rider, Edward O. Randall, Henry A. Randall, Briham D. Sprout, John Sullivan, John W. Sadler, Warren M. Sadler, Charles Trumbull, Charles Underwood, Edwin F. Ward, Edward Wilder, Aaron Woods, James E. Woods, Willard A. Witherehl, Daniel Welch.

In the compilation of the history of this town, generous assistance has been rendered by a large number of its citizens, to whom thanks are due, and especially by Ichabod Pope, Hon. Rufus D. Woods, Charles Richards, Esq., William B. Kimball, Henry Fobes, Horace Hunt, and the pastors and manufacturers of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EPAPHRAS CLARK

was the son of Kenaz and Abigail Clark, and was born in Westhampton, Mass., where his boyhood was passed, June 28, 1790. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native town. He had a strong desire for a collegiate education, and in his twenty-first year began to study under the care of the Rev. Enoch Hale, pastor of the Congregational Church in Westhampton, and in nine months he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class of Williams College, where he graduated, in 1815, with high honors, being the valedictorian of his class. His father aided him in his collegiate course by removing with his family to Williamstown. Soon after his graduation he was offered a tutorship in the college, but declined on account of failing health. He studied law with Mr. Lathrop, a distinguished lawyer, at West Springfield, and began the practice of law in Granby, Mass., where he married Ruth M. Smith, daughter of Levi Smith of that town. He soon removed to South Hadley, Mass., where he remained five years, continuing the practice of his profession. From there he removed to Enfield, Mass., where he resided for upward of thirty years, being the only lawyer in the town. He generally held some important town office, was a trial-justice, and was a member of the State Legislature for five successive terms. He was, politically, first a Whig, and subsequently a Republican.

During the war of the Rebellion he was strongly interested in the success of the Union cause. Too advanced in life to enter the service, he did much toward stimulating others in the patriotic work of the hour. He eagerly read the news from the seat of war almost to the day of his death, April 30, 1864. He was, with one exception, the oldest member of the Hampshire Bar, the one older being Dyer Bancroft, Esq., of Cheshirefield, Mass. Mr. Clark was familiar with the literature of his day, had a remarkably retentive memory, and could repeat page after page of the poets Young, Milton, Cowper, etc. He possessed a fund of anecdotes, was quick at repartee, having that rare wit which amuses and cheers, but never wounds. He was a genial companion, having a kindly interest in all whom he knew. He united with the Congregational Church in Enfield in 1848, and was a consistent Christian.

The following, from an obituary notice which appeared in the *Hampshire Gazette*, was suggested to the editor by the late Judge Spalding, of Northampton: "Epaphras Clark was a man of sound morals, strict integrity, and fine literary culture; distinguished for his modest, quiet, and unassuming bearing. As a lawyer he was safe in counsel, clear in argument, and was always held in high esteem by the public."



Cephas Clark



Photo. by Moffitt.

Kingsley Underwood,

KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD.

Kingsley Underwood, son of Daniel Underwood and Experience Kingsley, was born in Woodstock, Conn., March 2, 1770. His grandfather was one of the original settlers of the town, and died in 1772 upon the farm which he had cleared from forest. His father met with an accident, from the effects of which a lingering illness ensued, and he died in October, 1779. There was no one in the family, therefore, of an age to serve in the Revolutionary army but the boy. Kingsley well remembered the time when the Minute-Men set out for Roxbury and Cambridge, and he retained through life a most vivid recollection of the events of the war. In the absence of so many men, the women and children suffered great hardships, especially in collecting wood for fuel. Kingsley, when only nine years old, aided by his younger brother, had to go into the woods with a hatchet and cut down such trees as he could manage, and drag home the limbs in a hand-cart. His first schooling was for a few days in the winter of 1779-80. The school was two and a half miles distant, and, as the snow was deep and the roads were not broken out, the boy went on snow-shoes. He made good use of his time, however, and in those few days learned to read. When he was about thirteen, and his mother had married again, Kingsley was befriended by a kind neighbor, 'Squire Fox, who sent him to school about six months, and this was the sum-total of his education, except what he gained unaided, yet he read the Bible through eight times before he was sixteen. Later in life he read many books, especially after he was forty, in which period he was a diligent student, and he came to be as well informed as most professional men. He served an apprenticeship to a blacksmith in Sturbridge, Mass.,

and afterward, in that town, at the age of twenty-three, was married to Elizabeth Allen, daughter of John Allen, a lineal descendant of Rev. James Allen, who came from England and settled in Dedham in 1629. A year later he removed to Enfield, Mass., where he spent the remainder of his life. He set up a triphammer-shop, and toiled strenuously at his trade; but while still in middle life he was compelled to give up business on account of incurable lameness. But the events of his life were neither striking nor important; it is with the character of the man that we have to do. That a man born in penury, inured to hardship from tender years, and furnished with less than seven months' schooling should become a creditable scholar and a forcible writer, and, guided solely by native taste, should become familiar with the rarest stores of English poetry, is a triumph worth holding up for emulation. He was afflicted with an obstinate habit of stammering, and his ordinary speech was painful to hear; but in singing or reading poetry, the nervous tremors ceased and the metre of the verse flowed in an unruffled current. His descendants well remember his rapt look and his beaming but misty eyes when repeating some grand Miltonian line. The great Puritan bard was his idol, and, as he read, the majesty of his verse seemed moving to solemn music in his brain. He was an Abolitionist from the first, and devoted most of his time to the work. For many years he cast the single anti-slavery vote in his town, and cheerfully bore the jeers of the shorter-sighted, confident of the coming justice of time. He had a ready wit and a talent for off-hand rhymes which made him a favorite in all companies. He died Nov. 2, 1849, in his eightieth year. His descendants are widely scattered, and at this date, April, 1879, only one son survives.

HATFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

HATFIELD is the northernmost of the towns of Hampshire County which lie upon the west bank of the Connecticut River. It is bounded north by Franklin County, east by Hadley, south by Hadley and Northampton, west by Northampton and Williamsburg. It is finely situated above the great bend of the river, comprising a large extent of rich alluvial plains. The farm acreage is 8339 acres, according to the census of 1875.

The title to the soil of Hatfield was derived direct from the Indians, with the approval of the provincial authorities. The first purchase by the Hadley proprietors was Dec. 25, 1658, and comprised a large extent of territory upon the east side of the Connecticut River. No part of this became the property of Hatfield. The second purchase was made July 10, 1660, and comprised the "lands on the west side from Capawong Brook (now Mill River) on the south to the brook called Wunckcompss, which comes out of the great pond, and over the brook to the upper side of the meadow called Mincommuck on the north, and extending westerly nine miles into the woods." This was the beginning of what afterward constituted the town of Hatfield. The price paid was 300 fathoms of wampum and sundry gifts. The deed was signed by Umpanchala, and approved by his brother Etowomq. The "Chickens," or planting-field, was reserved, and also the liberty to hunt deer and other wild animals, to take fish, to set wigwams on the commons, and to cut wood and trees for use.

The third purchase was the meadow called Capawonk, lying in the south part of the town, and this came under the jurisdiction of Hatfield at the time that town was incorporated.

The deed for this is dated Jan. 22, 1663. It was sold to Hadley by the Northampton planters for £30. They had bought it of the Indians in 1657 for 50s.

Oct. 19, 1672, the town of Hatfield purchased a tract to the north, comprising what is now the town of Whately, and a portion of the north part of Hatfield. This was the land of the Indian chief Quonquont, and the deed was signed by his widow, Sarah Quonquont, his son, Pocunohouse, his daughter, Majasset, and two others. The price paid was 50 fathoms of "wampumpeag." The south line was from a walnut-tree standing by the river, in Mincommuck Meadow, westerly into the woods. It was bounded on the north by Weekiannuck Brook, where the Pocumtuck path crosses it, the line running east to the great river and west six miles into the woods.

Of these four purchases, the last three cover the present territory of Hatfield. Every man's deed is really based on these, and we must suppose the lands subject to the original reservations, and that the descendants of Umpanchala and Quonquont have still a right to hunt and fish along these streams, and plant their wigwams on the common.

NATURAL FEATURES.

A large portion of this town consists of the valuable meadows bordering the Connecticut River. Mill River (not of Williamsburg) enters the town from Franklin County about the middle point of the north line, flows due south until it receives an important tributary from the west, where it deflects sharply to the east, and by an irregular route, almost doubling upon itself, finally enters the Connecticut on the north side of the great Hadley curve. The western branch

above described is formed of Broad Brook and Running Gutter. The southern part of the town within the bend of the Connecticut and along the lower portion of Mill River is swampy. The only hills are in the west part of the town,—two ranges, one just west of Mill River, known as "The Rocks," the other parallel to it and on the west line of the town, known as Horse Mountain. Great Pond lies north of the centre, on the east side and not far from the Connecticut.

In the variety of rocks and minerals the hill-towns west far exceed Hatfield in richness and beauty. But along the outlines of Hatfield and in its general formation there is much to be studied of the great truths of creation, written upon the rocks and the soils and the river-beds. The sweep and power of currents, the abrasion of banks, the cutting of new channels, and the creation of new meadow-lands may all be studied here; and while the student of nature traces this wonderful story beneath his feet and along the broad Connecticut, he may lift his eye and read the grander lessons of the mountains that are outlined against the sky and bound this alluvial plain.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

Hatfield was settled at the same time as Hadley, 1659 to 1661. Together the two towns became the property of a colony from Wethersfield and Hartford, Conn.

Differences with reference to church organization led to the removal. The faith and firmness of the fathers are thus clearly indicated. So conscientiously and tenaciously did they cling to what they deemed to be right that they were ready at any time to abandon home and lands and found new settlements, facing for this purpose not only the hardships of the forest, but the dangers of a savage foe.

"These settlers were men of wealth and high social position, and were regarded by Massachusetts authorities as a most desirable addition to her population. They had, as their subsequent history proved, the self-reliance and earnestness and courage which usually attach to men who strike out a new path for conscience' sake."

It is thought that a few families spent the winter of 1659 and 1660 in the new colony at the present site of Hadley village. The following summer, 1660, it is understood that six families located on the west side of the river, now Hatfield, though the land was not divided until a year later.

Among these six Richard Fellows is said to have been the first, and he established himself at the south end of the present village, just below the intersection of the Northampton road, as appears by a list hereafter given. The other five families were Richard Billings, Zechariah Field, John Cole, John White, Jr., and Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr. It is not certain that either Fellows or the others located on the lots they afterward received at the regular division. They would, however, very likely be permitted to keep what they had really occupied.

This was the beginning of the town of Hatfield nearly two and a quarter centuries ago: six families, separated from their companions on the other side, grouped in the forest at the south end of the present street, the new settlement of Northampton, their nearest neighbors, on the south, and all around the unbroken forest.

The records of the various proceedings show more in detail the steps taken for settlement.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first town-meeting in Hadley—which then included Hatfield—was held at the house of Andrew Warner, Oct. 8, 1660.

Voted that all who sit down on the west side of the river (Hatfield) shall be one with those on the east side in both ecclesiastical and civil matters that are common to the whole, they paying all charges from their engagement and all purchase charges from the beginning. Those admitted for inhabitants on the west side of the river are to be inhabiting there in houses of their own by next Michaelmas (Sept. 29, 1661), and to sign an engagement by themselves or some others for them.

Most of those who wished to settle on the west side of the river signed an engagement for themselves or their friends to be dwellers there before Sept. 29, 1661.

Some signed at the meeting October 8th, others November 1st, and some in January, February, or March, 1661. Twenty-five persons "manifested an intention" before March 25, 1661, to establish themselves on that side of the river in the new town, viz., Aaron Cook, Thos. Meekins, Wm. Allis, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., John Coleman, Isaac Graves (with his father, Thos. Graves), John Graves, Samuel Belden, Stephen Taylor, John White, Jr., Daniel Warner, Richard Fellows, Richard Billings, Edward Benton, Mr. Ritchell (with his son), Ozias Goodwin, Zechariah Field, Lieut. Thomas Bull, Gregory Wilterton, Nathaniel Porter, Daniel White, William Pitkin, John Cole, Samuel Church, Samuel Dickinson.

Of these 27 persons, Aaron Cook and Samuel Church did not remove to the west side of the river. Ozias Goodwin, Lieut. Bull, Gregory Wilterton, and William Pitkin continued to reside at Hartford; Nathaniel Porter at Windsor; Mr. Richell (and son) and Edward Benton at Wethersfield. Seventeen appear to have become permanent residents on the west side, and thus constituted the first settlers of Hatfield. They were from Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, Conn., except Thomas Meekins and William Allis, who belonged to Braintree, Mass.

Several families whose names were afterward very prominent in all the public business of Hatfield, as Hastings, Partridge, Williams, Smith, and others, settled a few years later.

The home-lots in Hatfield village were assigned so that they were owned from 1668 to 1672 about as follows, commencing at the north end, east side of the street, at the old highway to the river (present Bliss Hotel corner): Thomas Bracy; Hezekiah Dickinson, 20 rods wide; William Scott, 20 rods wide; Daniel Belden, 16 rods wide; Samuel Allis, 16 rods wide; Samuel Marsh, 16 rods wide; Nathaniel Foote, 16 rods wide; a space left for a street; Philip Russell, 4 acres; Samuel Gillett, 4 acres; John Wells, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; John Coleman, 16 rods wide; Samuel Belden, 8 acres; William Gull, 8 acres; Samuel Dickinson, 8 acres; Edward Benton, Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., 6 acres; John White, Jr., Nicholas Worthington, 8 acres; Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., 8 acres; Richard Billings, Samuel Billings, 8 acres; Daniel Warner, 8 acres; Thomas Bull, by the town to Mr. Atherton, 8 acres.

Returning to the north end, and beginning on the west side of the street, opposite the Bliss Hotel, the proprietors were

William King, afterward Samuel Field, 16 rods wide; Benjamin Wait, 16 rods wide; John Graves, Jr., 16 rods wide; Samuel Foote, 16 rods wide; Robert Danks, 16 rods wide; space for Deerfield lane; Isaac Graves, Jr., 16 rods wide; Samuel Northam, 16 rods wide; Richard Morton, 20 rods wide; a town-lot, 16 rods wide; space reserved for street; John Hawks, 4 acres; Mill lane; Samuel Kellogg, 4 acres; Obadiah Dickinson, 4 acres; John Allis, 8 acres; Daniel White, 8 acres; Wm. Allis, 8 acres; Thomas Meekins, Thomas Meekins, Jr., 8 acres; Eleazer Frary, 8 acres; John Graves, 8 acres; Isaac Graves, 8 acres; Stephen Taylor, Barnabas Hinsdale, 8 acres; Ozias Goodwin, Mr. Hope Atherton, 8 acres; Zechariah Field, John Field, 8 acres; highways to Northampton; John Cowles & Son, 8 acres; Richard Fellows, Widow Fellows, 8 acres.

This plat or survey seems to have been made as early as 1661, for in the Hadley records it appears that a committee was appointed for that purpose January 21st of that year.

The Hill, so called, west of Mill River was not settled until after King Philip's war. But the mill is of very early date, and by the time the oath of allegiance was administered, 1678, there were doubtless some living out there.

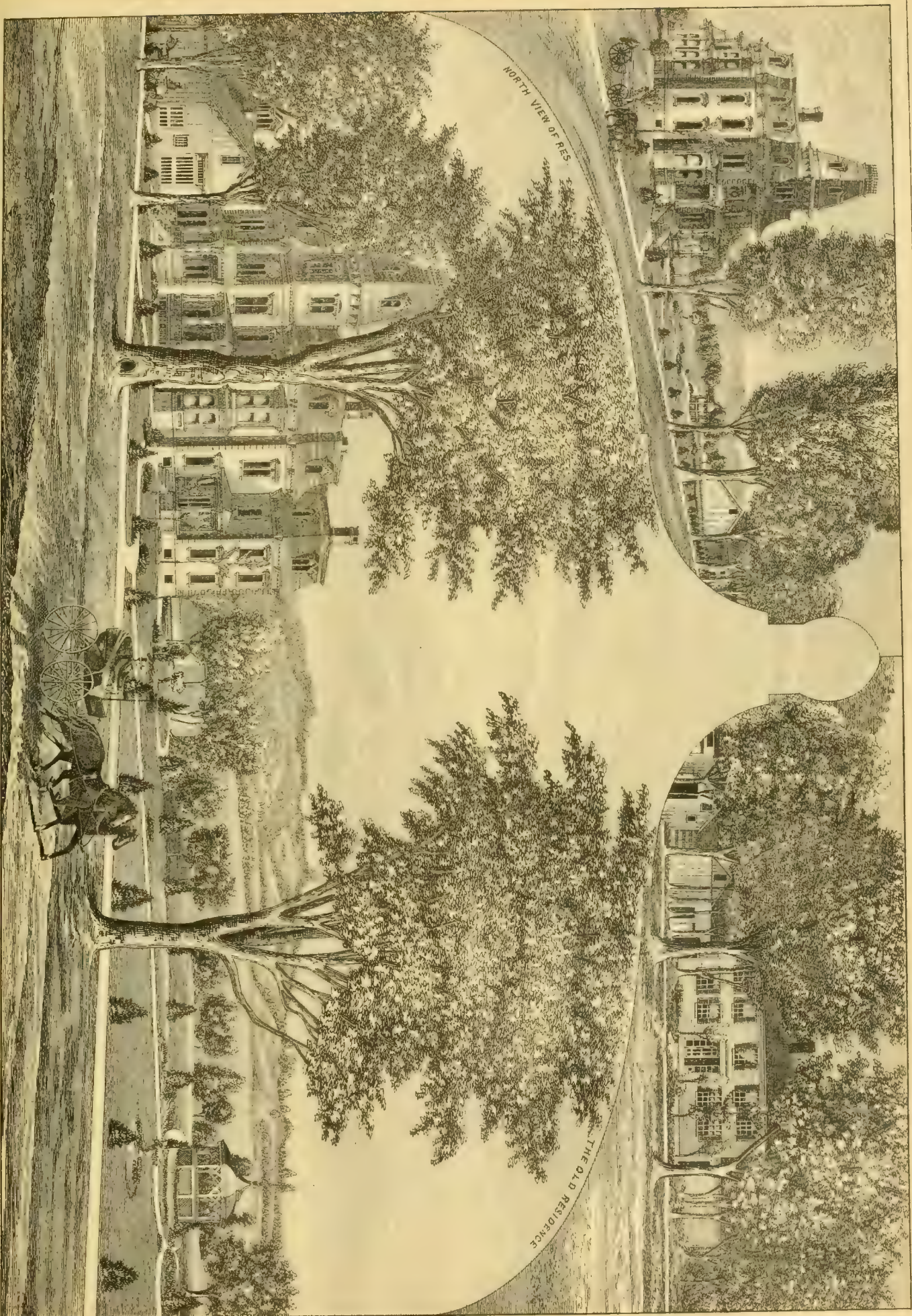
Upon the settlement of Hatfield Street, as given above, Sylvester Judd, in his valuable history of Hadley, makes the following general remarks:

"The home-lots of John Hawks and Philip Russell, and all south of them were granted by Hadley. Those above or north of them were granted by Hatfield, of which some were forfeited and given to others.

"Hatfield regranted the lots of Goodwin, Benton, and Bull. Mr. Atherton, the first minister, lived on the Goodwin lot, as did his successor, Mr. Chaucey. Barnabas Hinsdale married the widow of Stephen Taylor and lived in her house. Thomas Meekins, Sr., removed from the street and lived near his mill.

"John Coleman, about 1678, changed his residence and lived on the Benton lot, and Samuel Belden resided on Coleman's first lot. No one lived on the lot assigned to Thomas Bull for many years.

"The greater part of the lots were of 8 acres; some were only 4. Those on the east side were short in the upper part, the 4-acre lots being 16 rods wide. The length of the street on the west side was 340 rods, estimated from the inter-



RES. OF WM. HENRY DICKINSON, HATFIELD, MASS.

section of the highway to Northampton to the north end. The street formerly extended farther south than now, against the home-lots of Cowles and Fellows.

"The owning of meadow-lands in small parcels rendered the fencing of the whole in one enclosure a matter of importance, and the town of Hadley, as afterward that of Hatfield, early made it a matter of official care.

"Great Pansett and Little Pansett were fenced in 1662, from the Connecticut at the lower end round to the Connecticut east of the village.

"In 1669 the fence of Little Pansett was ordered to be made with ditch, posts, and two or three rails on the same.

"Numerous provisions appear in the town records of Hatfield with regard to fencing, as well as the time when cattle could be turned in to feed in common after gathering crops."

In 1669 the citizens of Hadley presented to the General Court a protest against imports or customs duties. This was signed by twenty-eight from the west side, including most of the names already mentioned among the early proprietors. This being eight years after the first settlement shows that the number had not increased very rapidly.

In the original distribution of lands, the meadows on the west side (Hatfield) are thus described:

1st. The "Great North" or "Upper" Meadow, including a swamp adjoining, was separated into six divisions, and each west-side proprietor had a lot in each division, and some lots were reserved.

This is still known as North Meadow, and occupies the northeast corner of the town, next the Connecticut River and the Whately line, bounded partly on the west by Great Pond, containing about 1000 acres.

2d. "Little Meadow" was situated at the north end of the street, and part of it east of North Meadow. It was in two divisions. This meadow is still known by the same name. It lies just north of the Bliss Hotel corner, but is really a part of the meadow already described.

3d. The South Meadow, or "the meadow adjoining the street" at the south end, was called Wequettayag by the Indians, and commonly Great Pansett in the records.

It contained about 430 acres, with little or no waste land. The proprietors of Hadley (east side) had the west part, called 205 acres, and the proprietors of Hatfield (west side) had the east part, about 225 acres, including Indian Bottom. This last name was given to a tract of land adjoining the Connecticut, on the South Meadow, north of Hadley village. When the Indian chief Umpanchala sold this meadow and other lands, June 10, 1660, he reserved the Indian planting-ground. He sold a part of this soon after, and the whole in a few years. From this reservation of Indian planting-ground, the whole has been called Indian Bottom, or Indian Hollow. Most of it is productive and valuable mowing-ground. The area of this has been considerably increased by deposits of alluvial matter through the action of the river for two hundred years, Hadley losing, Hatfield gaining.

Daniel Dickinson, who died in 1825, told Elijah Bardwell that he once had a 3-acre lot in Indian Hollow, which grew into $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres in about fifty years. The whole width of the river has been changed at that point, Hadley losing, Hatfield gaining.

4th. The Southwest Meadow, which Hadley obtained of Northampton, was called Capawonk in old times, and afterward Amponchus, Little Pansett, Little Pontius, etc. It is separated from Great Pansett by Mill River.

The west-side inhabitants (Hatfield) had the upper part, denominated the Plain, at two acres for one. The east side (Hadley) had all Capawonk except the plain. After being equalized, and ponds and worthless swamps rejected, the number of acres was about 157. This is still known as little Pansett.

The number of west-side proprietors who drew lots in the South Meadow was 22, and the amount of estates £2500. Twenty-three proprietors had lots in the North Meadow, and some were reserved.

After the township was divided, it was estimated that Hadley had two-thirds of the improvable or interval land, and

Hatfield one-third,—Hadley about 1600 acres; Hatfield about 800.

"So they made an end of dividing the country, as in the days of Joshua. The important business was performed harmoniously. No man claimed or received a great estate. No one had over $50\frac{1}{2}$ acres of interval land. The vast extent of upland was open to all equally for food, timber, and pasturage."

This division evidently took place from 1661 to 1663.

From the town records we take the following valuable document:

"The oath of allegiance, which by order from our Honored General Court was to be taken respectively in each town of this County, and was administered by the Worshipful Major Pynchon to the several inhabitants and persons within the township of Hatfield, being convened together in Hatfield, Feb. 8, 1678.

"Rev. John Wise (perhaps), Nathaniel Dickinson, John Coleman, Philip Russell, John Field, Obadiah Dickinson, Nicholas Worthington, Moses Craft, Samuel Marsh, Samuel Kellogg, Benjamin Wait, James Brown, Samuel Graves, Sr., Daniel Belding, Peter Plympton, Benjamin Barrett, John Evans, Stephen Belding, Simon Williams, Wm. Kings, Thomas Meekins, Sr., Samuel Belding, Sr., Daniel White, Eleazer Frary, John Loomis, John Cowles, Thomas Hastings, Wm. Bartholomew, Samuel Belding, Jr., John Clary, Joseph Thomas, Samuel Field, Wm. Scott, Robert Bardwell, Samuel Foote, Ephraim Hinsdale, Wm. Armes, Samuel Graves, Jr., John Wells, Jr., Joseph Field, Wm. Gull, Edward Church, Daniel Warner, John Wells, John Allis, Samuel Dickinson, Samuel Allis, Quintan Stockwell, Walter Hickson, John Downing, Sampson Frary, Isaac Graves, Benjamin Hastings, Stephen Gennings, Jacob Gardner, John Graves, Thomas Braiye, Samuel Harrington, Benjamin Downing, Robert Poick.

"The above-named persons, their names were here entered this Feb. 23d, 1678, by me.

"SAMUEL PARTRIGG, Recorder."

The above shows probably the names of all the male inhabitants twenty-seven years after the settlement. The early permanent settlers are thus all named, though doubtless others came and went, remaining for short periods. The family names given above are still very largely found in Hatfield at the present time,—as Billings, Graves, Wells, Dickinson, Evans, Bardwell, Coleman, and others.

The statement of the home-lots on Hatfield Street affords the means of tracing at the present time very nearly the ancient landmarks, and locating the settlers as they lived in the old days when the Indians were thick in the forests around, and when unslumbering vigilance alone could save life and home and family.

PHYSICIANS.

In April, 1679, Thomas Hastings, of Hatfield, petitioned for license to practice physic and chirurgery. The subject was referred to the next court. No license is found on record, but he undoubtedly was authorized to practice the next year. For many years he was the physician and surgeon for Hatfield, Hadley, Deerfield, and other towns. Sometimes his ride extended to Springfield, Suffield, Westfield, Enfield, and Brookfield. Yet his time was but partially occupied with his professional business. His bills were small, and his income could not have been great. He kept the town school several years. At his death, in 1712, the amount due to his estate was only £39, and the whole was estimated at but £225.

His son, Thomas Hastings, Jr., was a man of very similar employment,—practicing medicine and teaching,—his ride extending over the surrounding country, like his father's. He died in 1728.

The large amount of other valuable material embodied in this sketch compels the omission of any extended notice of the physicians of the town. In the chapter upon the medical societies of the counties they will appear to some extent.

Dr. Daniel White was a noted physician of the present century.

MERCHANTS, STORES.

Zachariah Field was a trader in the early years. His operations were extended to buying furs of the Indians. He probably kept only a few goods to exchange with the Indians and supply some of the simplest wants of the settlers. He imitated the fashions of modern times by failing in 1664.

During the succeeding hundred years there is very little to be obtained concerning the stores. The Partridges, Dickinsons, Smiths, and Allises being merchants in part, at least,

it is understood the earlier members of those families were also. Samuel Partridge's store of 1790, and for twenty or thirty years, stood where John A. Billings now resides.

The old Dickinson store was on or near the site of the present residence of W. H. Dickinson.

Nathaniel Dickinson was the first to bring in modern crockery, perhaps one hundred and thirty years ago. Trenchers for plates had been used before that time. Mrs. Bardwell having bought a set of the new plates, her husband, not approving of the extravagance, and having a chance to set the table for the slaves without the assistance of his better half, took down those choice new plates and had the slaves eat from them first, as a practical joke at the expense of his good wife.

"Landlord Allis" had a store probably in the Revolution and later at the place next north of the present residence of W. H. Dickinson. The store was managed largely by one of the Waits.

Eurotas Hastings was a merchant for a series of years. Elijah Bardwell, to whom we are indebted for many of these items, relates an anecdote showing the use of liquors in olden times. Goods were largely brought by the river from Hartford. Of course, navigation closed at the setting in of winter, and merchants intended to have full supplies in store by that time. In March, 1821, or 1822, Mr. Bardwell was in the store, and Mr. Hastings inquired about teams to go to Hartford for goods, saying he had *seven hogsheads of rum when the winter set in, but it was all gone!*

John Hart's store was at the south end of the village.

TAVERNS.

In the times of the Revolution and for some years after, the public-house of "Landlord Allis," alluded to in connection with his store, was a noted resort and a favorite with the traveling public. A cousin of the proprietor (perhaps he was), coming there one day pretty full of New England rum or something stronger, and hearing of a rather pleasant room given to a negro, and somewhat disgusted at such practical evidence of equality, is said to have actually *led his horse up the stairs to see the room*. The horse walked up, but wouldn't walk down, and it was necessary to throw the animal and drag him down.

There was a tavern, between the Revolution and 1800, where David Billings now lives.

Ebenezer White kept tavern, and his father before him. This was at the site of the present place of John T. Fitch. It was continued by the widow of Ebenezer for a short time.

At this old tavern there was a famous celebration upon the receipt of the news of peace, in 1816.

Ebenezer Dwight had a tavern for a few years (1815 to 1820, perhaps) where Alfred Graves now lives.

Dr. White kept a public-house thirty-five or forty years where Daniel W. Wells now resides, commencing 1800 or earlier; the present building is the same.

John B. Morton kept a tavern, 1820 to 1830, in what is now a tenement-house, next south of the residence of W. H. Dickinson. Aaron Dickinson had a public-house for many years at North Hatfield; continued until business was destroyed by the opening of the railroads.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Hatfield may have had 30 families in 1670. The persons taxed in 1678, after the Indian war, were 48, and in 1682, 57. The number of families in 1682 may have been 48 or 50. They had five selectmen and other town-officers as in Hadley. The herdmen and shepherds were employed, and also men to burn the woods in the spring.

In 1692, Hatfield began a contest with Hadley, demanding that the river should be the boundary between them, and attained her object in 1733.

The attempt of Hatfield to carry her south line into territory

long in the possession of Northampton failed, in 1720, after a dispute of twenty-six years.

Col. Samuel Partrigg, or Partridge, was powerful in Hatfield, and was for many years a very prominent man in the Connecticut Valley.

Landlord Allis is said to have had the first carpeted room in town.

It is a traditional anecdote that Roger Dickinson, who had a family of girls and desired to have them educated, in the early days when there were no "Smith's Female Colleges," went to Elijah Dickinson to secure his assistance in urging the matter before the town. The latter himself approved of educating the girls, but was doubtful of success in securing an appropriation. Said he, "Roger, it is all right, but do you suppose they will vote any money to teach the shes?"

The Bliss fulling-mill was at the site of the pistol-factory, in a room under the old grist-mill.

There were several families at North Farms in early times, where there are now no buildings, but the plowshare often turns up bricks and other relics of settlement. Here were the Fields, Bardwells, Gulls, Arms, and others. Elijah Bardwell, to whom we are indebted for many of these items, supposes that the buildings burnt by the Indians "outside the fortifications" were located there.

There were Indian burials near North Farms, and the bones coming to the surface in cultivating the ground have often been taken away as relics.

An elm of immense proportions stood till within a few years in front of the present church. It was a monarch of the ancient forest. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who often admired it, pronounced it the largest tree in New England, and the "autocrat of the breakfast-table" is good authority. It was broken badly by the wind a few years ago, and safety compelled its removal.

A peculiar family item appears in the lists of early settlers,—that middle names were very rare until quite a recent period. A petition of a hundred years ago, with 40 or 50 signers, shows no middle names. A list of voters of 1825 has only 7 such, and very many old people now living have only one prefix to the family surname. Junior and senior were more frequent in old times than now.

The barn of Elijah Bardwell is the old meeting-house of 1750, and the *sills* are still sound. In this building are timbers taken to build this from the house of 1668, and Mr. Bardwell has two timbers from that earliest house in his well-room.

The old difficulties of "seating the meeting-house" are alluded to elsewhere. On one occasion, when there was considerable dissatisfaction, and some audible expression of it, Thomas Banks, who had been assigned what was deemed the poorest seat in the house, rose amid the other speech-makers and said, "I am thankful for a seat *anywhere* in the house of God."

The old Murray place was the present place of Samuel F. Billings. A daughter of Mr. Murray was the wife of Brig.-Gen. Maltby, who commanded the Hampshire County men in the campaign for the defense of Boston, war of 1812.

The first school-house, and the place of all the schools for a hundred years, or most of them, stood in the street a short distance south of the meeting-house. The second school-house, mentioned often in the records as the place of town-meetings, was built of brick, much or all of the material being taken from the old fortified houses of the early settlement. It appears that palisades were not the only protection resorted to. Some of these fortified houses had brick walls a foot or more in thickness, and perhaps that accounts for the ill success of the Indians in some of their attempts at slaughter.

The list of lot-owners and their location, already given, suggests many interesting facts of the early times. The house

of Benjamin Wait stood on the present place of J. Morton, west side, near the north end of the street. From there were taken the wife and the children, to rescue whom he made the trip to Canada.

Rev. Hope Atherton, the first minister, lived on the present place of Erastus Billings.

Elijah Bardwell gives the tradition that one man, wounded almost to death at Bloody Brook, actually worked his way on his hands and knees to Hatfield, reaching there some days after the battle, was taken in, cared for, and his life saved.

The names of the prominent public men of the town in early times are very largely shown in the lists of public officers and representatives to the General Court, and many others are mentioned in lists of committees upon churches, schools, and burial-places.

Eminent men, natives of this town, are numerous, but it seems difficult to procure a full list. There may be mentioned, Jonathan Dickinson (1688 to 1747); was an able clergyman and author; Elisha Williams (1694 to 1755), president of Yale College from 1726 to 1739; Oliver Partridge (1712 to 1792), often a member of public bodies; Oliver Smith, founder of the famous Smith charities; and still others.

Mr. S. G. Hubbard states that the *Meekins House*, now owned by H. S. Hubbard, and known as the Roswell Hubbard place, was fortified in the old times. The building is very likely the oldest in town. It is stated that the chimney was laid up with clay mortar.

The earliest three marriages recorded appear to be Daniel Belding to Elizabeth Foote, Nov. 10, 1670; Joseph Leonard to Mary Fellows, March 24, 1672; John Graves to Mary Brunson, July 20, 1671.

The earliest three births recorded are Hannah, daughter of John and Deborah Cowles, born Nov. 24, 1668; John, son of Richard and Ruth Morton, born Jan. 21, 1670; Jonathan, son of John and Deborah Cowles, born Jan. 26, 1670.

The earliest three deaths: Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Gillet, "sorely burnt," and died February, 1670; John, son of Rachel and Ruth Morton, April 26, 1670; John, son of John and Martha Hawkes, July 6, 1671.

REMINISCENCES OF MR. MOSES MORTON.

He was born in 1790. His father was Josiah. His grandfather, Moses. His great-grandfather, Abraham, and Abraham was the son of Richard, the pioneer. The children of Josiah, besides Moses, were Rodolphus, Leander, and two daughters, Abigail and Sally. Josiah was in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Saratoga. Moses was one of the defenders of Boston, in 1814. He relates with much glee what a pleasant time they had down there; never enjoyed himself better in all his life. He says: "For those valiant services they gave me two land-warrants, and at last a pension; curious idea, wa'n't it, after seventy years to give me a pension for just that nice little parade down to Boston? I was a quartermaster under Col. Voluntine. I was a sergeant in the home company. They called on Hatfield for a detail of fourteen men, among them a captain and a lieutenant; but they two whined and took on so dreadfully the officers let them off and took two sergeants, Jonathan Porter and me. That is the way I got into the excursion."

Mr. Morton married into the Dr. Lyman family. He has used tobacco all his life, and relates how Rev. Dr. Trask, the great apostle of the *Anti-Tobacco* movement, came to expostulate with him, and if possible convert him. "Tobacco will hurt you,—shorten your life," said Trask. "Will it?" replied Mr. Morton. "Now, look here, Trask! I married into a minister's family, and I have seen lots of ministers' meetings at the old Lyman homestead, and they all smoked, and I can give you the names of twelve that lived to a green old age and almost died in their pulpits." Mr. Trask gave him up as a hard case.

Mr. Morton says the old militia-trainings were great affairs when he was a boy. The troops used to parade in the Main Street, in front of Dr. White's tavern, and also deploy and go through their drill on the wide common in front of the present post-office.

Jonathan Lyman, who studied law and settled in Hatfield, procured the establishment of the post-office, and Dr. Daniel White was the first postmaster. Dr. White kept it at his tavern, where Elisha Wells now lives. Dr. Lyman's homestead was on a lot now owned by Marcus Morton; the buildings gone.

The old church stood opposite in the street.

The school-house was farther south, opposite Dr. White's tavern. Dr. John Hastings, like his ancestors, was a teacher for some years. Mr. Morton well remembers when he was promoted up-stairs to the higher school. He recalls other teachers as Ephraim Hastings, Levi Field, and Mr. Huntington.

Mr. Morton says when he was ten years old there was not a buggy nor a cutter in town. There were no draw-chains for horses, and no leather tugs. The tugs were ropes, the lines were ropes. The people had double sleighs, and rode to meeting in them during the winter; in the summer went on foot.

The first chaise in town was assessed for taxation at \$60, but by accident was written down \$600, and the owner paid the tax all the same without grumbling. He says he used to read Addison and Goldsmith when young, and not such trash as the young people have at the present time.

From old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*:

"I, Curson, Teacher of the Proprietors' School, Northampton, begs leave to inform the public that he intends to open a Subscription School at Hatfield the 1st day of January next, where youths will be carefully and expeditiously instructed in various branches of useful Literature. For terms and other particulars gentlemen are desired to apply to Col. Chapin, of Hatfield.

"DEC. 16, 1786."

Nov. 27, 1792.—"Oliver Smith advertises a brown Heifer, two years old past with a bob-tail, lost in the Hatfield woods. Note.—This Heifer was a part of the wealth now blessing so many through the 'Smith charities.'"

1792.—"Benjamin Smith and Oliver Smith dissolve partnership by mutual consent."

The Smith store was on the ground of the present church.

Trades' unions were not unknown eighty years ago. An adjourned meeting of house-joiners and cabinet-makers of Hampshire County was held at the house of Landlord Billings, in Hatfield, the first Wednesday of March, 1796.

June 25, 1804.—"Saddles exchanged at an ordination. Adna Smith complains that he lost 'an almost new saddle, seat of neat's leather, round tuft nails, and pad faced with red plush,' was taken, and one 'poorer, much poorer,' left in its place."

ORGANIZATION.

The inhabitants of Hadley who settled upon the west side of the Connecticut suffered so many inconveniences by reason of the broad stream which separated them from those upon the east that they were obliged immediately to have something of a separate organization. Accordingly, "west-side meetings" were held the very first year of settlement; and there is still preserved in the town-clerk's office of Hatfield an early book of records dating back to 1660,—a venerable relic which the town-fathers might well order printed entire at the public expense. They were perhaps first kept on loose sheets of paper, and afterward written out in their present form by the first town-clerk, John Allis, about 1670. This, with the two small volumes of town-records that follow, constitutes some of the earliest and most valuable manuscripts extant in this valley. Northampton was only settled seven years before these records commence. Indeed, the *earliest births, deaths, and marriages of Northampton* are in this old Hatfield office, dating back to 1655.

These "west-side meetings" transacted a variety of business with reference to divisions of lands, laying out roads, building fences in common, making police regulations, and establishing public worship. Mr. Hope Atherton, the first minister, was

procured through the action of these meetings. All this was permitted by the town of Hadley, but this *quasi* civil organization could not meet the wants of the case.

A striking description of the difficulties of the crossing of the river will be found under the head of churches. A definite application was made to the General Court for incorporation. If there was any reluctance upon the part of the citizens of the east side, it was soon removed. The General Court received the petition favorably, the consent of Hadley was obtained, an act of incorporation was passed, and "Hadley west side" gave way to its successor, the town of Hatfield.

"In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Hadley, on the west side of the river, that they may be allowed to be a town of themselves distinct from Hadley on the east side, the Deputy of Hadley certifying that that town hath consented to release them if this Court do approve thereof, &c., this Court do therefore allow them on the west side of the river to be a township distinct from them on the east side of the river, and do grant them a tract of land westward six miles back into the woods from the Great River; their southerly bounds to be Northampton northerly bounds, and the land which Hadley reserves to themselves, and from their said southerly line to run up the river northerly upon the square six miles; their northerly bounds likewise to run back from the Great River six miles westward, as before, reserving proprieties formerly granted to any person, and that this town be called 'Hatfields.'"

The name is said to have been derived from one of the Hatfields in England, perhaps from Hatfield Broad Oak, in the county of Essex, so named from a splendid specimen of the oaks of that section.

Soon after the passage of the act the new town was fully organized by the election of the usual town-officers, and the adoption of all needful measures with reference to roads, bridges, and common fences. The early volumes of the town-records form a mine of quaint and curious information,—all of it so valuable in an antiquarian sense that it is difficult to choose what to take and what to leave, and so extensive as to render it impossible to quote a tithe of it for this chapter. The most important school, church, and military matters appear elsewhere.

May 21, 1688.—"Voted as to the poor, those who want maintenance, the Selectmen, every one of them as appertaineth to them as agents, shall have inspection over them, their occupation and their children, that their things and their labor be put to the best advantage."

Also voted, "Whereas Capt. Allisey hath procured standard weights and delivered them to the Selectmen for keeping to order, the Selectmen have committed them to the custody of Samuel Belding, Sen., to be put into a bag and secured for the sealer's use annually."

Who has the bag now? Will some deliver in old garrets and chests bring them out and try the merchants' scales by them now after nearly two hundred years?

The taxes levied by the General Court upon the town were for some of the early years the following: June 25, 1716, £63 10s. 6d.; July 5, 1718, £41 2s. 9d.; June 30, 1719, £18 14s. 4d.; July 23, 1720, £28 1s. 6d.; June 17, 1796, £42.

In 1735, John Fitch built an oil-mill in Hatfield.

It appears from some items in the records that cattle were fattened for market in Hatfield as early as 1696, and that it was not then a new business.

From 1783 to 1786 the town of Hatfield strenuously opposed a division of the county.

At this time, too, many votes were passed in favor of retrenchment, the lowering of official salaries, and various other reforms, and precise instructions were often voted to the representative at the Great and General Court.

The danger of a war in 1797 called out the following vote:

"To give those men who shall turn out voluntarily as soldiers, which are required of this town, agreeably to a resolve of Congress in June last, nine shillings, as a bounty to each one, and if they actually march, 8 dollars a month."

May 15, 1780, voted that the town are desirous that Dr. Joseph O. Cone settle in the town as a physician, and he was offered the opportunity of teaching school.

An early lightning-rod,—town voted one for the meeting-house Oct. 17, 1775.

There was a cider-mill in front of the Widow Hastings' house in 1736, as permission was then voted to remove it to some other locality.

May 23, 1770, a vote was passed consenting to the organization of the northern portion of this town into a separate district. This was the origin of the town of Whately.

At the same meeting consent was voted to the inhabitants of the western portion of this town to form a separate district, and this was the origin of the town of Williamsburg.

Place of the Town-Meetings.—This is not always noted in the records. As there was a meeting-house when the town was organized, they were doubtless held there, as was the custom in New England towns. They were sometimes called "at the brick school-house," and were probably held in one or the other of those buildings until the erection of the town-house.

While the "west side" was a part of Hadley, the following selectmen of the latter town appear to have lived in what is now Hatfield: 1660, Nathaniel Dickinson (perhaps); 1662, Thomas Meekins, Wm. Allis; 1663, Thomas Meekins, John White; 1664, Wm. Allis, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr.; 1665, Thomas Meekins, Isaac Graves; 1666, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., John Coleman; 1667, John Cole, Daniel Warner; 1668, Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., Samuel Belding; 1669, Thomas Meekins, William Allis.

SELECTMEN.

- 1670-71, January.—Nathaniel Dickinson, Sr., William Allis, John Cowles, Sr., Isaac Graves, John Coleman.
 1672-76.—Records lost for these five years.
 1677, January.—Thomas Meekins, Lieut. Allis, Edward Church, Samuel Belden, Daniel White.
 1678.—Thomas Meekins, Daniel Warner, John Coleman, Philip Russell, Daniel White.
 1679, January.—Thomas Meekins, Edward Church, John Allis, Samuel Belden, Sr., Eleazer Frary.
 1680.—Thomas Meekins, Daniel Warner, Philip Russell, John Allis, Samuel Dickinson, Sr.
 1681.—Edward Church, Thomas Meekins, Eleazer Frary, John Allis, Mr. Nicholas Worthington.
 1682.—Thomas Meekins, John Allis, Daniel Warner, John Coleman, John Cowles.
 1683.—Thomas Meekins, Samuel Belden, Sr., Samuel Dickinson, John Allis, Edward Church.
 1684.—Thomas Meekins, John Allis, John Coleman, Joseph Belknap, John Hubbard.
 1685.—Thomas Meekins, John Allis, Daniel Warner, Edward Church, John Hubbard.
 1686.—Thomas Meekins, Philip Russell, John Coleman, Daniel White, Eleazer Frary.
 1687-88.—John Hubbard, Edward Church, Samuel Belden, Sr., Samuel Partrigg, Eleazer Frary, Samuel Marsh.
 1689.—Capt. Allis, Daniel White, Samuel Dickinson, John Cowles, John White.
 1690.—John Hubbard, Sr., Samuel Belden, Sr., Samuel Dickinson, Sr., Richard Morton, Sr., Samuel Partrigg.
 1691, December 7th.—Deacon Church, Deacon Coleman, John Wells, Sr., Samuel Belding, Jr., Samuel Partrigg.
 1692, December.—Samuel Belding, Sr., Samuel White, Samuel Dickinson, Saml. Marsh, Samuel Partrigg.
 1693, March.—Samuel Partrigg, Sr., Samuel Belding, Sr., Samuel Dickinson, Lieut. White, Samuel Marsh.
 1694.—Deacon Church, Deacon Coleman, Ensign Frary, Benjamin Hastings, Samuel Partrigg.
 1695.—Samuel Partrigg, Deacon Coleman, Samuel Dickinson, Sr., Samuel Marsh, John White.
 1696.—Samuel Partrigg, Samuel Belding, Nathaniel Dickinson, Ensign Frary, Mr. Joseph Belknap.
 1697.—S. Partrigg, D. Coleman, S. Marsh, Samuel Belding, Jr., Benjamin Hastings.
 1698.—Samuel Partrigg, Lieut. White, Ens. Frary, Samuel Dickinson, John White.
 1699.—Samuel Partrigg, Deacon Church, Deacon Coleman, John Graves, Sr., Isaac Hubbard.
 1700.—Samuel Partrigg, Samuel Belding, Sr.; Samuel Marsh, Sr., Ens. Frary, John White.
 1701.—Samuel Partrigg, Deacon Church, Daniel Warner, Samuel Billings, John Dickinson.
 1702.—Samuel Partrigg, Deacon Coleman, Samuel Belding, Sr., Samuel Marsh, John White.
 1703.—Col. Samuel Partrigg, Deacon Church, Deacon Coleman, Samuel Marsh, Sr., John White.
 1704.—Deacon Coleman, Samuel Marsh, Jr., John White, Jonathan Graves, Sr., Thomas Hastings, Jr.
 1705.—Ens. Frary, Dr. Hastings, Samuel Marsh, Jr., John White, Daniel Warner.
 1706.—Deacon Marsh, Dr. Hastings, Sergt. White, Samuel Gunn, Jonathan Smith.

- 1707.—Ens. White, Daniel Warner, Thomas Nash, Isaac Hubbard, Thomas Hastings.
- 1708.—Deacon Marsh, Ens. White, Isaac Graves, Jonathan Smith, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
- 1709.—Deacon Marsh, Ensign White, John Dickinson, Samuel Billings, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
- 1710.—Thomas Nash, Daniel Warner, Isaac Hubbard, Henry Dwight, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
- 1711.—Deacon Marsh, Ens. White, Samuel Billings, Ichabod Allis, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
- 1712.—Ens. White, Isaac Graves, Isaac Hubbard, Henry Dwight, Thomas Hastings, Jr.
- 1713.—Deacon Marsh, Deacon White, Daniel Warner, Isaac Hubbard, Thomas Hastings.
- 1714.—John Graves, Sr., John Dickinson, Henry Dwight, Samuel Gunn, Thomas Hastings.
- 1715.—Deacon White, Henry Dwight, Isaac Hubbard, Ichabod Allis, Thomas Hastings.
- 1716.—Col. Partridge, John Dickinson, Daniel Warner, Richard Billings, Joseph Smith.
- 1717.—Col. Partridge, Deacon John White, Lieut. Henry Dwight, Samuel Billings, Thomas Hastings.
- 1718.—Sergt. John Dickinson, John Wells, Joseph Smith, Nathaniel Coleman, Thomas Hastings.
- 1719.—Col. Partridge, Daniel Warner, Thomas Nash, Samuel Billings, John Field.
- 1720.—Capt. Henry Dwight, John Dickinson, Jonathan Smith, Nathaniel Dickinson, Thomas Hastings.
- 1721.—Col. Partridge, Deacon John White, Nathaniel Smith, Richard Billings, Thomas Hastings.
- 1722.—Col. Samuel Partridge, Dr. Thomas Hastings, John Dickinson, Joseph Smith, Joseph Kellogg.
- 1723.—Deacon John White, Samuel Billings, John Dickinson, Nathaniel Dickinson, Thomas Hastings.
- 1724.—Col. Partridge, Col. Henry Dwight, Nathaniel Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, John White.
- 1725.—Daniel Warner, John Dickinson, Dr. Hastings, Ichabod Allis, Henry Dwight.
- 1726.—John Dickinson, Deacon Nathaniel Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Richard Church, Jonathan Coles.
- 1727.—Capt. Dwight, Nathaniel Smith, Deacon White, Joseph Smith, Ichabod Allis.
- 1728.—Samuel Partridge, Esq., John Dickinson, Jonathan Graves, Richard Billings, Jonathan Morton.
- 1729.—Capt. Dwight, Jonathan Morton, Deacon Dickinson, John Dickinson, Samuel Billings.
- 1730.—John Dickinson, Richard Church, John Smith, John Hubbard, Daniel White.
- 1731.—Capt. Dwight, John Dickinson, Jonathan Morton, Ens. Billings, Richard Billings.
- 1732.—Deacon Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Mr. Israel Williams, Thomas Nash, Samuel Bodman.
- 1733.—John Dickinson, Capt. Coleman, Capt. Partridge, Jonathan Morton, Nathaniel Gunn.
- 1734.—Capt. Coleman, Capt. Williams, Richard Billings, Deacon Dickinson, Oliver Partridge.
- 1735.—Capt. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Jonathan Morton, Nathaniel Gunn, Samuel Bodman.
- 1736.—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Williams, Jonathan Morton, Deacon Dickinson, Richard Church.
- 1737.—John Dickipson, Ichabod Allis, Richard Billings, Oliver Partridge, Capt. Williams.
- 1738.—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Williams, John Dickinson, John Hubbard, Richard Billings.
- 1739.—Capt. Coleman, Oliver Partridge, Maj. Williams, John Dickinson, Deacon Bodman.
- 1740.—John Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, Oliver Partridge, Abraham Morton, Richard Billings.
- 1741.—John Dickinson, Nathaniel Coleman, John Belding, Joseph Billings, Ebenezer Morton.
- 1742.—Oliver Partridge, John Hubbard, Maj. Williams, Ens. Dwight, Obadiah Dickinson.
- 1743.—Maj. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Daniel White, Seth Dwight, Thomas Nash.
- 1744.—Israel Williams, Oliver Partridge, Daniel White, Nathaniel Coleman, Joseph Billings.
- 1745.—Israel Williams, Oliver Partridge, John Hubbard, Daniel White, Seth Dwight.
- 1746.—Capt. Coleman, Oliver Partridge, John Hubbard, Deacon Bodman, Lieut. Billings.
- 1747.—Maj. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Ebenezer Morton, Daniel White, Deacon Bodman.
- 1748.—Maj. Israel Williams, Capt. Nathaniel Coleman, Ebenezer Morton, John Hubbard, Samuel Bodman.
- 1749.—Col. Williams, Capt. White, Deacon Bodman, Sergt. Thomas Nash, Oliver Partridge.
- 1750.—Col. Williams, Deacon Hubbard, Deacon Bodman, Oliver Partridge, John Dickinson, Jr.
- 1751.—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Dickinson.
- 1752.—Col. Williams, Capt. White, Deacon Bodman, Lieut. Dickinson, Oliver Partridge.
- 1753.—Col. Williams, Capt. White, Oliver Partridge, Lieut. Billings, John Dickinson, Jr.
- 1754.—Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Billings, John Dickinson, Jr.
- 1755.—Col. Williams, Deacon Hubbard, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, John Dickinson, Jr.
- 1756.—Capt. White, Oliver Partridge, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Billings, Lieut. Dickinson.
- 1757.—Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson.
- 1758.—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson.
- 1759.—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Deacon Bodman, Capt. White, Elisha Hubbard.
- 1760.—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Deacon Bodman, Lieut. Dickinson.
- 1761.—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Deacon Bodman.
- 1762.—Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. White, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson.
- 1763.—Col. Williams, Capt. White, John Dickinson, Elisha Hubbard, Elijah Morton.
- 1764.—Capt. Seth Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Elisha Hubbard.
- 1765.—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Seth Dwight, Elisha Hubbard, Wm. Williams, John Dickinson.
- 1766.—John Dickinson, Elisha Hubbard, Ensign Allis, Perez Graves, Lieut. Samuel Smith.
- 1767-68.—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Seth Dwight, Lieut. Joseph Billings, Lieut. Oliver Dickinson, Wm. Williams, Esq.
- 1769.—John Dickinson, Perez Graves, John Hastings, Elijah Morton, Eben. Cole.
- 1770.—Oliver Partridge, Capt. Dwight, Lieut. Dickinson, William Williams, Esq., Elijah Morton.
- 1771.—John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Perez Graves, John Hastings, Elihu White.
- 1772.—Wm. Williams, Elijah Morton, Oliver Partridge, John Hastings, David Billings.
- 1773.—Oliver Partridge, Elijah Morton, David Billings, John Hastings, Perez Graves.
- 1774.—Dr. Elijah Morton, John Dickinson, Perez Graves, John Hastings, Oliver Partridge.
- 1775.—John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Phineas Frary, Perez Graves, John Hastings.
- 1776.—John Dickinson, John Hastings, Elijah Morton, Perez Graves.
- 1777.—John Dickinson, John Hastings, Perez Graves, Elijah Morton, Jonathan Allis.
- 1778.—Col. Dickinson, Deacon Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., David Morton, Elihu White.
- 1779.—Col. Dickinson, Deacon Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Lieut. Elihu White, Jonathan Allis.
- 1780.—Deacon Elijah Morton, Oliver Partridge, Capt. Perez Graves, Phineas Frary, Benjamin Wells.
- 1781.—Oliver Partridge, Deacon Elijah Morton, Capt. Perez Graves, John Hastings, Esq., Benjamin Wells.
- 1782-83.—John Hastings, Esq., Deacon Elijah Morton, Jonathan Allis, Elihu White, Col. Seth Murray.
- 1784.—Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Jonathan Allis, Lieut. Elihu White, Col. Seth Murray.
- 1785.—Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. David Billings, Benjamin Smith, Capt. Silas Billings.
- 1786.—John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Silas Billings, Elijah Morton, Benjamin Smith.
- 1787.—Lieut. David Billings, Deacon Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Capt. Silas Billings, Benjamin Smith.
- 1788.—Hon. John Hastings, Deacon Elijah Morton, Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Silas Billings, Lieut. Lemuel Dickinson.
- 1789.—Deacon Elijah Morton, John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Silas Billings, Lieut. Lemuel Dickinson.
- 1790.—Capt. Silas Billings, Lieut. Elihu White, Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Benjamin Smith, Silas Graves.
- 1791.—Lieut. David Billings, Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Capt. Silas Billings, Benjamin Smith, John Hastings, Esq.
- 1792.—Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Silas Graves, Deacon Elijah Morton, Ensign Elijah Smith, Seth Bardwell.
- 1793.—John Hastings, Esq., Lieut. Samuel Partridge, Capt. Silas Billings, Benjamin Smith, Esq., Capt. Jonathan Porter.
- 1794.—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Lemuel Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Jonathan Porter.
- 1795.—John Hastings, Capt. Porter, Samuel Partridge, Benjamin Smith, Esq., Capt. Billings.
- 1796.—John Hastings, Esq., Samuel Partridge, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Lieut. Elijah Smith.
- 1797.—John Hastings, Esq., Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Lieut. Elijah Smith, Benjamin Wait, Jr.

- 1798.—Benjamin Smith, Capt. Elijah Smith, Capt. Jonathan Porter, Lieut. David Billings, Mr. Isaac Maltby.
- 1799.—John Hastings, Lieut. David Billings, Capt. Jonathan Porter, Benjamin Smith, Esq., Capt. Elijah Smith.
- 1800.—John Hastings, Lieut. David Billings, Benjamin Smith, Capt. Jonathan Porter, Capt. Elijah Smith.
- 1801.—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Elijah Smith, Jonathan Porter, Lieut. Cotton Partridge.
- 1802.—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Elijah Smith, Perez Morton.
- 1803.—John Hastings, Esq., Benjamin Smith, Jonathan Porter, Elijah Smith, Perez Morton.
- 1804-5.—John Hastings, Benjamin Smith, Silas Billings, Jonathan Porter, Benjamin Morton (2d).
- 1806.—John Hastings, Silas Billings, Jonathan Porter, Benjamin Morton (2d) Lieut. Rufus Smith.
- 1807-9.—John Hastings, Jonathan Porter, Deacon Benjamin Morton, Capt. Cotton Partridge, Joseph Billings.
- 1810-11.—John Hastings, Jonathan Porter, Rufus Smith, Cotton Partridge, Joseph Billings.
- 1812.—Cotton Partridge, Rufus Smith, Elijah Dickinson, Jr., Caleb Dickinson, Joseph Billings.
- 1813.—Elijah Dickinson, Rufus Smith, Cotton Partridge, Caleb Dickinson, Joseph Billings.
- 1814.—Elijah Dickinson, Rufus Smith, Cotton Partridge, Isaac Maltby, Caleb Dickinson.
- 1815.—Elijah Dickinson, Cotton Partridge, Isaac Maltby, Joseph Billings, Solomon Graves.
- 1816.—Benjamin Smith, Samuel Hastings, Erastus Billings, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., Solomon Graves.
- 1817.—Benjamin Smith, Ebenezer White, Cotton Partridge, Samuel Hastings, Erastus Billings.
- 1818.—Cotton Partridge, Ebenezer White, Solomon Graves, Erastus Billings, Israel Billings.
- 1819.—Ebenezer White, Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., Capt. Chester Hastings, Roswell Hubbard.
- 1820-21.—Ebenezer White, Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Roswell Hubbard.
- 1822.—Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Roswell Hubbard, Jeremy Morton.
- 1823.—Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Silas Graves, Roswell Hubbard.
- 1824.—Levi Graves, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., William Dickinson, Erastus Smith, Roswell Hubbard.
- 1825.—Levi Graves, Daniel Dickinson, Jr., Erastus Smith, Roswell Hubbard, Lumorn Pease.
- 1826.—Maj. Samuel Partridge, Silas Bardwell, Israel Dickinson, Jonathan Porter, Henry Hitchcock.
- 1827.—Samuel Partridge, Silas Bardwell, Rufus Cowles, Phinny Day, Elijah Hubbard.
- 1828.—Levi Graves, Caleb Dickinson, Erastus Smith, Salmon D. Bardwell, Elijah Hubbard.
- 1829.—Remembrance Bardwell, Jonathan Porter, Roswell Hubbard, Justin Wait, Ebenezer Graves.
- 1830.—Elijah Bardwell, Daniel Wait, Jonathan Porter, Jr., Moses Warner, Ashley P. Graves.
- 1831.—Capt. John White, Roswell Hubbard, Henry Wilkee, George Wait, John Fitch.
- 1832.—Rufus Cowles, John White, Solomon Graves, Jr., Joseph Smith, Jr., Justin Wait.
- 1833.—Alpheus Longley, Henry Wilkee, Aaron Dickinson.
- 1834.—Alpheus Longley, Henry Wilkee, George Wait.
- 1835.—Alpheus Longley, George Wait, John A. Billings.
- 1836.—John A. Billings, Elijah Bardwell, Moses Morton (2d).
- 1837.—Elijah Bardwell, Alpheus Longley, Israel Morton.
- 1838.—Alpheus Longley, Harvey Graves, George Wait.
- 1839.—George Wait, Harvey Graves, Solomon Graves, Jr.
- 1840.—Aretas Scott, Josiah Brown, Samuel D. Partridge.
- 1841.—Samuel D. Partridge, Aretas Scott, Alpheus Longley.
- 1842.—Alpheus Longley, Aretas Scott, Samuel P. Billings.
- 1843.—Alpheus Longley, Austin Smith, Samuel P. Billings.
- 1844.—George Wait, Alpheus Longley, Leander Cooley.
- 1845.—Elijah Hubbard, John A. Billings, Elijah Bardwell, Jr.,
- 1846-47.—Elijah Hubbard, Elijah Bardwell, Jr., John A. Billings.
- 1848.—James W. Warner, Samuel P. Billings, Lorenzo Cutter.
- 1849.—Roswell Hubbard, Wm. C. Bliss, Horace W. Field.
- 1850.—Wm. C. Bliss, Horace W. Field, Rufus Cowles.
- 1851.—Wm. C. Bliss, Rufus Cowles, Horace W. Field.
- 1852-54.—George W. Hubbard, Wm. Henry Dickinson, Reuben H. Belden.
- 1855.—Horace W. Field, Silas G. Hubbard, Alvin Sanderson.
- 1856.—Horace W. Field, Henry S. Porter, John D. Brown.
- 1857.—Henry S. Porter, John T. Fitch, Franklin Field.
- 1858.—John D. Brown, Horace W. Field, Henry S. Porter.
- 1859-60.—George W. Hubbard, James Scott, Elisha Hubbard.
- 1861.—Roswell Hubbard, Moses Morton, Lemuel Cooley.
- 1862.—R. H. Belden, Wm. H. Dickinson, J. T. Fitch.
- 1863-68.—Wm. H. Dickinson, R. H. Belden, J. T. Fitch.
- 1869-70.—F. D. Billings, Lucius G. Curtis, H. W. Field.

- 1871.—H. W. Field, J. D. Porter, Daniel W. Wells.
- 1872.—Elisha Hubbard, L. G. Curtis, Joseph Billings.
- 1873.—Joseph Billings, L. G. Curtis, A. E. Strong.
- 1874-75.—Joseph Billings, A. E. Strong, Charles L. Warner.
- 1876.—Joseph Billings, A. E. Strong, Henry G. Moore.
- 1877.—Moses E. Warner, Henry S. Hubbard, Henry G. Moore.
- 1878.—Henry S. Hubbard, Otis C. Wells, Henry G. Moore.

TOWN CLERKS.

It appears that John Allis was the first town clerk. A blurred signature, but evidently his, seems to prove that he wrote up the "west-side" records when he went into office in 1670. Indeed, he might very possibly have kept them from 1660 to 1669. He evidently kept the town records from 1670 to about 1687. The handwriting indicates that Samuel Partridge was then town clerk to March 17, 1701, when it is recorded that Thomas Hastings, Jr., was chosen. Judging from the handwriting, as the fact of election is only occasionally recorded, it is presumed that he remained in office until 1728, the year of his death.

The list is then complete to the present time.

Oliver Partridge, 1731, yearly to 1784; Samuel Partridge (2d), 1785-1803; Jos. Billings, 1804-13; Israel Billings, 1814; Joseph Billings, 1815-18; Remembrance Bardwell, 1819-33; Josiah Brown, 1834; Israel Morton, 1835-40; Rodolphus Morton, 1841; Israel Morton, 1842-44; Samuel D. Partridge, 1845; George W. Hubbard, 1846; Israel Morton, 1847; Ephraim L. Hastings, 1848-54; Wm. P. Allis 1855-57; Wm. D. Billings, 1858-79.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

It is difficult to prepare a complete list. They were generally elected at a special town-meeting in May, and these meetings were not always recorded, unless it may be proper to infer (and very likely it is) that when there is no record, there was no meeting, and no representative chosen. Undoubtedly the first was Samuel Partridge, or Partrigg, as it was then written. He was chosen April 8, 1680, as an attorney to transact various general business for the town and to attend upon the General Court. It is presumed that he had been thus employed at an earlier date. The fact of his election is mentioned again May 9, 1689. Ens. Frary (probably Eleazer) is recorded as having been chosen May 2, 1693. The next year, April 14, 1694, Samuel Partridge was again chosen, and May 29, 1695, Ens. Frary was again elected. After that date there is considerable regularity until the time of the Revolution.

Samuel Partridge, 1697, yearly to 1700; John White 1701; Eleazer Frary, 1702-3; Samuel Marsh, Sr., 1705-6; Eleazer Frary, 1707-9; John Dickinson, 1710-12; Henry Dwight, 1713; John Partridge, 1714-16; John Dickinson, 1717, yearly to 1721; Henry Dwight, 1722; Thomas Hastings, 1723; John Dickinson, 1724; Henry Dwight, 1725; John Dickinson, 1726-28; Henry Dwight, 1731.

The town, in 1732, took into consideration the notice from the General Court, and decided "they were not so qualified as to be obliged to send."

Capt. Samuel Williams, 1733;* Col. Israel Williams, 1737; Oliver Partridge, 1741, and yearly to 1747; Col. Israel Williams, 1748-49, and perhaps for several years following, when no record appears; Israel Williams, 1757; Israel Williams, 1760; Oliver Partridge, 1761; William Williams, 1763; Oliver Partridge, 1765-67; Israel Williams, 1768; John Dickinson, 1770; Israel Williams, 1771-72; John Dickinson, 1773.

Colonial representatives were probably no longer chosen.

John Dickinson was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress called to meet at Concord, Oct. 6, 1774. John Dickinson and Perez Graves were chosen, Jan. 9, 1775, to the Provincial Congress called to meet at Cambridge. John Dickinson, John Hastings, and Elihu White were chosen May 22, 1775, to the Provincial Congress called to meet at Watertown, their term of service to be six months, but only one to be paid for attendance at the same time. John Hastings was chosen a representative to the Provincial Legislature, May 19, 1777.

Under the State government the following constitute the list:

John Hastings, 1779, yearly to 1786; Benjamin Smith, 1787; John Hastings, 1788, and yearly to 1791; Benjamin Smith, 1792; John Hastings, 1793, and yearly to 1807; Isaac Maltby, 1808-9; Samuel Partridge (2d), 1810, yearly to 1814; Israel Billings, 1815; Isaac Maltby, 1816.

"Voted not to send from 1817 to 1822 inclusive." The

* There seems to be an omission of four years.

town was then fined by the General Court for failing to be represented. It was voted to pay the fine, but they do not seem to have elected in 1823.

Levi Graves, 1824; Israel Billings, 1826; Oliver Smith, 1827-28; Israel Billings, 1829; Remembrance Bardwell, 1832-33; Elijah Hubbard, 1835; Solomon Graves, Jr., 1836; Austin Smith, 1838; Justin Wait, 1839-40; Roswell Hubbard, 1841; Samuel D. Partridge, 1842; Joseph Smith, 1843; Josiah Brown, 1846; Elisha Wells, 1848; Elijah Bardwell, Jr., 1852; Wm. H. Dickinson, 1853; Roswell Hubbard, 1854; Reuben H. Belden, 1856; Silas G. Hubbard, 1857; Wm. H. Dickinson, 1859; John T. Fitch, 1862; Joseph D. Billings, 1865; Henry S. Porter, 1868; Elisha Hubbard, 1871; Samuel P. Billings, 1874; Joseph Billings, 1878.

VILLAGES.

"HATFIELD STREET" of old times is the village of to-day. Its early settlement was the settlement of the town itself, as already shown. The street is still a broad and beautiful avenue, laid out with regard to convenience and not with any deference to the narrow business views of modern times. On either side of it were the dwellings of the first settlers of 1661, as there are now located the citizens of the present time. It is emphatically a street of the fathers, full of old historic associations, wild stories of danger as well as the gentler memories of long years of peace, contentment, and prosperity.

Here successive generations of the same families have come and gone,—“their name and memory liveth still.”

Here are yet left some of the aged elms beneath whose branches the children of other days played as the children of the present do. Mingled with them are the graceful maples of later years, together adorning the ample grounds around the dwellings and the broad street between.

In the buildings all the ages of settlement and growth are represented, except the log houses of the first and the fortified buildings of the few succeeding years.

Abandoned, doorless, windowless, are some of the old houses, around whose ample firesides the stories of the French war must have been told as the fresh news of to-day.

And some still in use have a substantial appearance, as if their foundations were laid and their superstructure erected when the men of the Continental Congress, encouraged by the resolutions from these New England towns, were laying the strong foundations of the national government and building wide and high the edifice of constitutional liberty.

Then there are the dwellings of the intervening years, and finally the elegant residences of the modern era,—since the war of 1861-65.

The business of the village is given with the sketches of the town.

The post-office in Hatfield village was probably established early in this century. Before that the town received its mail from Northampton, while newspapers were delivered by post-riders.

Dr. Daniel White was appointed postmaster about 1806. He retained the office until 1831, when John Hastings, Jr., was appointed. His successors have been the following: Alpheus Longley, Dr. Stacy, S. G. Hubbard, Josiah Brown, Erastus Billings, Josiah Wells, and the present incumbent, Mrs. Edwin Graves. She was appointed in 1869, the office being gracefully conceded to her as the widow of a soldier who lost his life in the defense of his country.

NORTH HATFIELD is a station upon the Connecticut Valley Railroad, near the north line of the town. It has a few private dwellings, a store, a school-house and post-office, the husk-factory of the Dickinson Brothers, and a saw-mill of considerable age. A grist-mill is located just over the Whately line. The station forms a convenient point of business for a neighborhood of some extent, both in Hatfield and Whately. The post-office at this village was established in 1868. Reuben H. Belden was appointed postmaster, and still retains the office.

HATFIELD STATION is near the south line of the town, some two miles from the centre of Hatfield village, and the business

of the village is accommodated at that point. There are three or four private dwellings near, and the camp-meeting ground of the Methodist Conference is a little to the south, within the town of Northampton.

SCHOOLS.

Hatfield usually had a school after 1678 and probably before, and a school-house was built in 1681. Dr. Thos. Hastings was one of the teachers, but most of them were educated at Harvard College. They received from £30 to £35 a year in grain at the usual prices, and boarded themselves previous to 1700. A few girls attended the school, or might attend if they paid the same as the boys. The scholars paid about two-thirds of the salary, and the town one-third. The schools became free in 1722. These facts are shown by the town records, from which we make a few extracts:

May 21, 1688.—"Voted that the Rev. Pastor of the church be desired to see out for a schoolmaster suitable to be discharged and maintained; one-third part of the charge by the town in general, by rate or otherwise, and two-thirds by the schools, viz., male children from six years old to twelve years of age, excepting poor men that have many sons to be educated, as the selectmen shall judge meet; the sum in all to be 30 pounds."

The year before, in August, it is recorded that the

"Town hath agreed that the Selectmen shall hire a good able-bodied school-master, and to allow him 30 pounds a year; and that all the boys in town that are above six years of age and under ten shall also pay to the schoolmaster 12 shillings a year, whether they go to his school or not; and that all that are under or above that age, whether boys or girls, shall also pay 12 shillings a year for the time they go to school, and this not to be understood of such as come to write; but as for such as come to write they shall allow 16 shillings per year, and what the rate shall fall short upon the whole of the sum shall be paid by the town as other sums are paid."

For a long period there was only one school in town,—probably for the first hundred years. But the fostering care of the town was steadily given to see that the boys were all taught to read and write. The girls were not supposed to require these advantages, although Hatfield broke over the old tradition against the education of girls quite early.

Aug. 27, 1688.—"Voted, Whereas in the month of June it was referred to Mr. Williams, the pastor, to get a schoolmaster, which he hath done, and procured Mr. Stephens. Now he being present, the selectmen have agreed with him that he keeping school and schooling all children sent to him between six years and twelve years of age that have first been entered in spelling and reading, and all those that are writing to be learned to write (though such as exceed that age he is to educate, as aforesaid, to their best advantage as much as in him lyes); for which the said Mr. Stephens is to receive from the selectmen the full and just sum of 30 pounds for one year, or proportionate of that sum if he should teach but half a year or three-quarters of a year."

Town-meeting, Dec. 7, 1702.—"Voted to hire Thomas Hastings, Jr., to keep the school in Hatfield for the year ensuing; for which to pay him 35 pounds in such pay as they pay their other town debts; and which year is gone on so far as from the 2d of November to the date hereof."

Dec. 1, 1783.—The town voted they would build a new school-house, and that it shall be of brick, and that it be made 25 feet long and 20 feet broad, and that Col. Chapin, Samuel Dickinson (2d), John Allis, Lieut. Samuel Partridge, and Capt. Perez Graves be a committee to build the same.

April 4, 1791.—On a motion whether the town would drop the schoolmaster and set up three schoolmistresses in his room, it was voted in the negative.

Fifty pounds was a customary appropriation for schools, 1790 to 1800.

April 4, 1796.—Voted to set up additional schools, and appointed a committee for that purpose,—John Hastings, Samuel Dickinson, Benjamin Smith, Isaac Maltby, Perez Graves.

At an adjourned meeting the town voted to set up two schools for the schooling of girls in the town four months in the year.

Dec. 7, 1812.—Voted to district the town for schools, and appointed a committee for that purpose, viz.: Joseph Smith, Daniel Wait, Perez Morton, Ebenezer White, Benjamin Smith; and the appropriation that year for schools was \$550.

We add the following interesting extract from ancient records:

An account of the boys that came to school in the year 1699, from the 15th of March to the 15th of September:

Writers: Ebenezer Marsh, Samuel Wells, Joseph Waite, Jno. White. Readers: Thomas Graves, Ebenezer Field, Jr.'s, son, Samuel Dickinson, Wm. Chamberlin, Jonathan Frary, Ebenezer Dickinson, Daniel Smith, Nathaniel Warner, Isaac Graves, Stephen Belding, Daniel Warner, Abram Charles, Elisha Williams, Samuel Billings, Abram Graves, Daniel Dickinson, Jno. Brooks, Manosh Bodman, Thomas Nash, Joseph Kellogg, John Hubbard, Isaac Hubbard, Thomas Graves, Josiah Field, Joshua Field, Ebenezer Billings, Jeremiah Alvord, John Belding, John White, Ebenezer Wells. Dated Jan. 9, 1699-1700.

The sum assessed, £15, is to be "payed" to Doctor Hastings for his son's schooling* at the above^d time of half a year, &c."

Jonathan Curson, the noted teacher, was a foreigner. In the old town records of Northampton there is this entry:

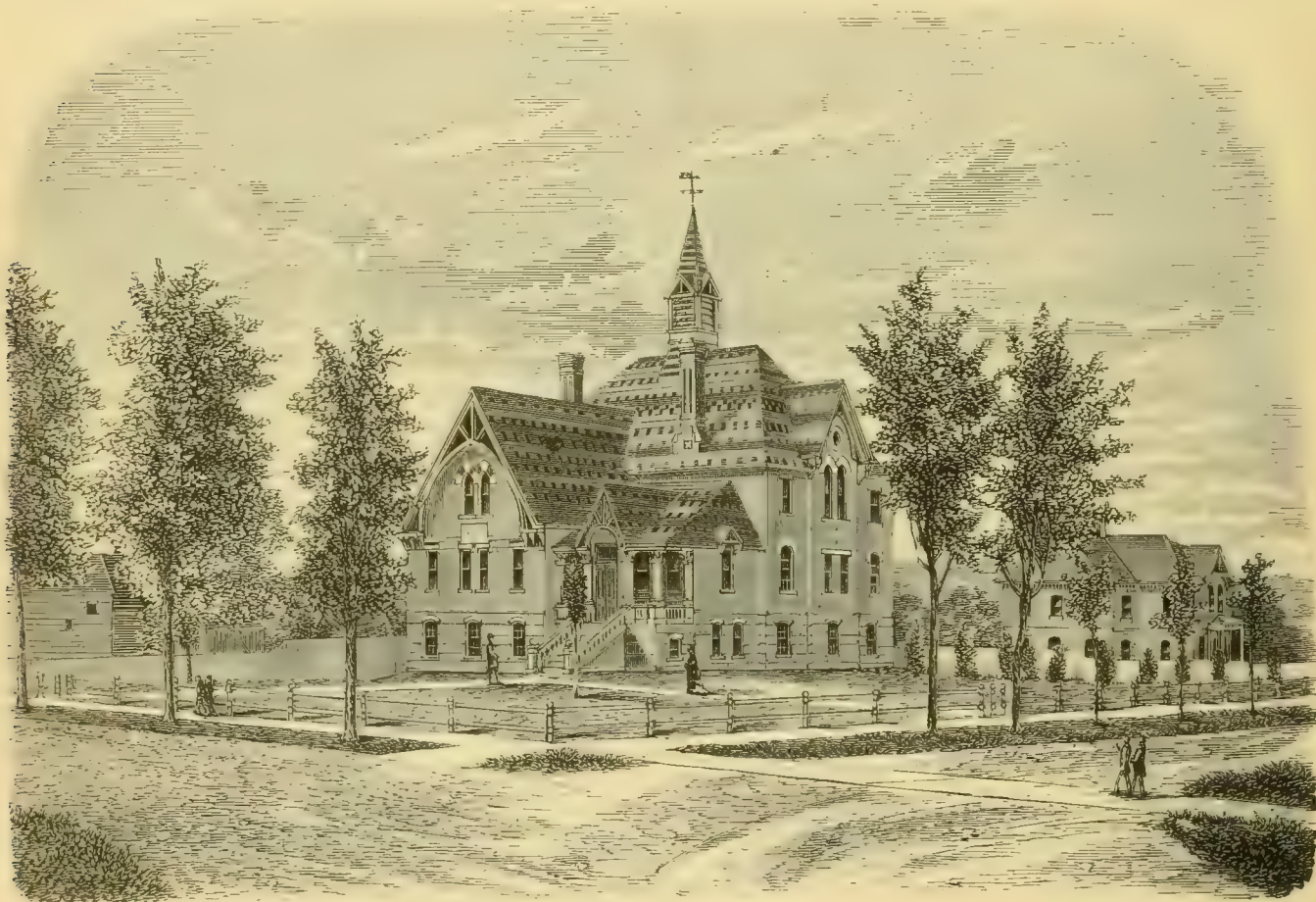
Jonathan Curson was born in Dumfries, in North Britain, in 1755, March 4th, landed at Philadelphia Aug. 4, 1784, and arrived at Northampton the 8th of September following.

Like other towns, Hatfield organized under the law of 1826 by the appointment of a committee to examine teachers.

The progress of the schools since that time is shown clearly by the statistics herewith given, taken at intervals of about ten years each from the reports of the secretary of the board of education in the State.

There are now some fine school buildings in town. Besides the Smith Academy, there is a handsome public school-house

in Northampton. Miss Smith died in 1870, founding and endowing the academy with the sum of \$75,000. In her will the following gentlemen of Hatfield were named as trustees: Joseph D. Billings, George W. Hubbard, Jonathan S. Graves, Alpheus Cowles, Silas G. Hubbard, Frederick D. Billings, William H. Dickinson, and Daniel W. Wells, their office to continue during life, and vacancies to be filled by the board. George W. Hubbard, removing from the town, resigned, and Chas. K. Morton, of Hatfield, was chosen to fill the vacancy. The board of trustees was incorporated by act of Legislature, in 1871, and organized with the following officers: Joseph D. Billings, President; William H. Dickinson, Vice-President; and Silas G. Hubbard, Secretary and Treasurer. To the trustees is committed the entire oversight of the academy, and the care and management of its funds.



SMITH ACADEMY, HATFIELD, MASS.

near it, and in other parts of the town good schools exist in buildings of fair size and convenience.

From Hatfield has gone out the educational influence and the wealth that has founded Smith College, intended to be the most advanced school for the education of girls in the Union or the world.

SMITH ACADEMY.†

The Smiths, of Hatfield, trace their ancestry back to the early settlement of the town. Amongst the many members of the family distinguished for thrift and enterprise, two, Oliver and his nephew Austin, amassed princely fortunes, and the wealth of both was bequeathed to the public good,—that of the former to the founding of "the Smith Charities" in Northampton; that of the latter, falling to his sister, Miss Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, was by her devised to the establishment of Smith Academy, in Hatfield, and Smith College,

* Son's schooling" means son's teaching.

† By Prof. W. B. Harding.

The foundress' wishes as to the character of the school are expressed in her will. It is to consist of an English and a classical department, but other branches of learning may be taught in subordination to the above departments. True to the instincts of her sex and her enlightened sentiments, Miss Smith insists on both sexes having equal advantages in the school, and expresses it as her opinion that, in order that these may be secured, the number of female teachers should equal or nearly equal that of the males, and that the female teachers should have a voice in the management of the institution.

Of the funds, \$20,000 was appropriated for the purchasing of ground and erection of a building; \$30,000 for a fund the income of which is to meet the current expenses of the school; \$15,000 for the erection of additional buildings when needed; \$10,000 for a fund the income of which is to be used to pay the tuition and board of indigent students.

Upon their organization the trustees proceeded to execute their trust. A central and beautiful location on the corner of

Main and School Streets was selected, and a building of brick, fine in architectural design and well adapted to its purpose, was erected. The basement story contains the laboratory, a room now occupied by the town library, and two large rooms for gymnasia. In the second story are the cabinets, the library, two large rooms devoted to school purposes, various recitation- and dressing-rooms.

In the third story is the hall, capable of seating 400, finished in Gothic style and finely frescoed, also ante-rooms, etc. The building is capped by a steeple, containing a bell weighing 800 pounds. The building was finished in the spring of 1872.

Wilder B. Harding, A.M., was chosen principal. Mr. Harding was born in Putney, Vt., in 1839; graduated at the State Normal School, in Westfield, Mass.; fitted for college at Williston Seminary; and graduated at Yale College in 1867. Subsequently he was admitted to the Bar, but his tastes led to his discarding law for the vocation of teaching. At the time of his election to the principalship of the academy, Mr. Harding was associate principal of Stamford Military Institute, at Stamford, Conn. Mrs. W. B. Harding was chosen preceptress; William B. Russell, of Hatfield, instructor in vocal and instrumental music; and Miss Louisa M. Graves, of Hatfield, instructor in French and drawing.

The school was opened Dec. 4, 1872, with an attendance of 32 boys and 25 girls. In July, 1878, Mrs. Harding resigned her position, and Miss Mary E. Houghton, of Putney, Vt., a graduate of the normal school, in Westfield, was chosen her successor.

The classical and English courses are wholly separate, and each is four years in length. In their scope, and the culture imparted, they resemble closely like departments in the best schools of New England. Boys and girls are thoroughly fitted for college, business, or teaching. Culture in orthoëpy, elocution, reading, and in the various rhetorical exercises is made an object of special attention. The sentiment of the trustees, its teachers, and its friends has ever been that the forces of the school should be devoted to solid attainments, rather than mere effect.

The institution graduated its first class of five members in June, 1876,—Carrie E. Graves, Charles A. Wight, M. Antoinette Morton, Emma E. Porter, all of Hatfield, and Fannie E. Woodard, of Halifax, Vt.

The library, cabinets, and laboratory are not yet extensive, but they are sufficiently full, and are well adapted to meet the present wants of the school. The town library, numbering upward of 2500 volumes, is accessible to the students.

Upon the basis indicated by its founders, the academy will develop its strength and influence. In a sense, its coming history is not problematical. Both sexes will always assemble beneath its roof, and its course will always flow hard by the time-honored landmarks of learning. Possessed of a solid financial basis, and situated in the garden of the Connecticut River Valley, amidst a population enterprising and refined, Smith Academy is destined to occupy a prominent place among the foremost educational institutions of the State.

To this notice of the schools of Hatfield we add the following list of graduates, natives of Hatfield, prepared for this work by Samuel D. Partridge, of Orange, New Jersey:

Rev. Samuel Allis, Harvard College, 1724; Edward Billings, Harvard College, 1731; Joseph Billings, Yale College, 1797; Edward C. Billings, Yale College, 1853; Charles M. Billings, Amherst College, 1863; Arthur W. Billings, Scientific Course, Yale College; Nathaniel Chauncey, Yale College, 1702 (the first graduate of Yale College); Jonathan Dickinson, Yale College, 1706 (the first president of New Jersey College); Moses Dickinson, Yale College, 1717; Benjamin Dickinson, Harvard College, 1723; Azariah Dickinson, Yale College, 1730; Josiah Dwight, Yale College, 1715; Joseph Dwight, Harvard College, 1722; William Graves, Yale College, 1785; Thaddeus Graves, Amherst College, 1856; Jonathan Hubbard, Yale College, 1724; John Hubbard, Yale College, 1747; John Hastings, Yale College, 1815; Jonathan H. Lyman, Yale College, 1802; Joseph L. Morton, Yale College, 1857; John Partridge, Harvard College, 1705; Oliver Partridge, Yale College, 1730; Samuel Partridge, Yale College, 1767; Samuel D. Partridge, Amherst College, 1827; Joseph L. Partridge, Williams College, 1828; George C. Partridge, Amherst College, 1833; Charles Smith, Amherst College,

1841; William Williams, Harvard College, 1705; Elisha Williams, Harvard College, 1711 (the third president of Yale College); Solomon Williams, Harvard College, 1719; John Williams, Harvard College, 1751; Israel Williams, Yale College, 1762; George W. Waite, Amherst College, 1861.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Six schools; attending in the summer, 196; average, 171; winter, 303; average, 282; in town, between 4 and 16, 300; summer schools, 22 months; winter, 18 months; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 3 males, 6 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$26; female, \$11.71.

January, 1847.—Eight schools; attending in summer, 131; average, 118; winter, 197; average, 160; in town, between 4 and 16, 241; attending under 4, 6; over 16, 29; summer schools, 27 months; winter, 29; total, 56; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 4 males, 4 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$22.75; female, \$13.

January, 1857.—Seven schools; attending in summer, 175; average, 133; winter, 221; average, 181; attending under 5, 17; over 15, 26; in town, between 5 and 15, 191; summer teachers, 6 females; winter teachers, 1 male, 6 females; summer schools, 27 months, 11 days; winter, 26 months; total, 53 months, 11 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$37.50; female, \$19.90.

January, 1867.—Eight schools; attending in the summer, 243; average, 188; winter, 298; average, 251; attending under 5, 6; over 15, 26; in town, between 5 and 15, 289; summer teachers, 8 females; winter, 9 females; summer schools, 23 months, 15 days; winter schools, 25 months, 5 days; average wages of female teachers per month, \$27.

January, 1878.—Seven schools; repairs, \$10; attending, 314; average, 205; under 5, 5; over 15, 14; in town, between 5 and 15, 313; teachers, 12 females; school, 61 months, 5 days; average wages of teachers per month, \$30.50; taxation, \$2000; expense of superintendence, \$30; printing, \$15; vested funds, \$36,000, yielding an income of \$3500; income of local funds and dog tax, \$86.70; 1 incorporated academy; 60 scholars; tuition, \$460.44; town share of State fund, \$216.50.

CHURCHES.

In the movements for a separate town, convenience of divine worship and attendance on ordinances were made the principal reasons. The crossing of the river and its dangers are graphically depicted in the petition to the General Court.*

Without waiting for the formal action of the General Court, the people determined to provide themselves with preaching. In a west-side meeting, held Nov. 6, 1668, a committee was chosen to provide a boarding-place for a minister during the winter, and to arrange for his comfortable maintenance. On the same day a committee was named to draw up a list of all the timber suitable for building a meeting-house 30 feet square, to proportion out the work to each man, and to call on men to fell timber or do other work in connection with the project.

On the 21st of November they chose Thomas Meekins, Sr., William Allis, and Isaac Graves a committee to procure a minister. A call was extended to Rev. Hope Atherton, May 17, 1669, at a salary of £50.

The next year separate action by the "west-side" people as a part of Hadley came to an end, and the "*town of Hatfield*," Nov. 25, 1670, voted to Mr. Atherton the ministerial allotment in the meadows and a home-lot of 8 acres, and voted to build for him a sufficient dwelling-house and to allow him £60 a year salary, two-thirds to be paid in good merchantable wheat and one-third in pork. This additional provision was mentioned: "If our crops fall so short that we cannot pay in kind, then we are to pay him in the next best way we have."

The date of the formation of the church is not known. It has been stated at 1670. Records show that a fast was held on the 21st of January, 1671, in view of the great work of "setting up the ordinances"; also, that on the 26th of the same month the town voted that all the members of other churches in the town should be those "to begin in gathering the church," and that they should have power to choose *three persons to make up nine* to join in the work. All this shows that the organization of the church followed the fast rather than preceded it, making the organization to date somewhere near the 1st of February, 1671. The historian of Whately states the organization as about April 1, 1671.

Mr. Atherton died comparatively young. He never recovered from the hardships suffered in the Turner's Falls fight and the retreat, May 17, 1676. He died in June, 1679.

The first meeting-house, mentioned above as having been

* See page 333 of this work.

commenced November, 1668, was soon after completed,—at least, sufficient for public worship. It was improved about twenty years later. The early records include a great variety of town votes with reference to the meeting-house, provisions for sweeping, bills for shingling, and all the details of work. Very little discretion was left in these early times to a building committee. They were instructed very precisely *when, where, and how*. At the time of the repairs, in 1688, the vote of this town was not so minute as on some other occasions: "Voted, as to repairs upon the meeting-house, that Deacon Church and Goodman Belden, Sr., hire workmen and get it forthwith done on the town's charge." The location of this first house was probably not far from the site afterward occupied by the second.

BUILDING OF THE SECOND MEETING-HOUSE.

March 6, 1748.—Voted to build a new meeting-house, 58 feet in length and 45 in width, the height to be left to the advice of the carpenters employed to build.

Building committee, Col. Williams, Oliver Partridge, Capt. Coleman, Capt. Dwight, Capt. White, Ens. Dickinson, and Deacon Hubbard.

Dec. 4, 1749.—Voted an appropriation of 4000 pounds, old tenor, for the new house.

March 5, 1749.—Voted by the town that the sum granted in December last to be employed for building a new meeting-house shall, by the assessors, be reduced to lawful money, and the rates be made by them accordingly; yet, notwithstanding, the several persons that shall be contained in said bills of assessment shall have liberty to discharge the respective sums assessed, in bills of credit of this province, at the rate set or fixed by law.

June 8, 1750.—Voted, that they will speedily pull down the meeting-house now standing in the town, in order to employ such of the timbers as are suitable in building the new house.

Dec. 3, 1750.—One hundred and sixty pounds more were voted to finish the house.

The house was probably finished during the next year, but the whole business was not adjusted until 1755, when the committee to settle with the building committee reported that there was left of the sum granted by the town "£45 13s. 5d. and 1f.," and that the accounts of the committee were "right cast and well vouched."

At the same meeting, voted that suitable ornamental steps should be provided for the meeting-house, and that the casings of the timber in the meeting-house "be decently colored."

The building of this house was followed by numerous records about the "seating." To the people of the present time many of these seem ludicrous in the extreme. Human nature then was no doubt very similar to that same troublesome article of the present time, and great dissatisfaction often occurred. Votes were reconsidered; parties once seated were permitted to exchange with each other; new committees upon seating were appointed; and the struggle recorded upon the books only faintly pictures the talk, the murmurs, the gossip, that must have existed among the congregation. It required strong faith, patience, and piety to surmount all this, preserve the worship of God nobly and steadily, and hand down to modern times inviolate the traditions and the ordinances of the gospel.

The third and present meeting-house is comparatively modern, the corner-stone having been laid May 23, 1749. It is a handsome edifice, standing upon the west side of the street.

The second house, removed at the erection of the third, stood in the centre of the broad street, a little south of the present location. It was sold and remodeled into a barn upon the Bardwell place, where it still stands, showing even yet, in its steep roof, its outer finish, and its clapboarding, something of its antique and venerable character. The beams were largely what builders know as heart-timber.

Record of the Pastors.—1st. Rev. Hope Atherton, supposed to have begun preaching for the west side 1668 or 1669; died June 8, 1677. 2d. Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, installed in 1683. He died while in the pastorate, Nov. 4, 1685. 3d. Rev. Wm. Williams was ordained in 1686; he preached for fifty-five years, and died in the pastorate Aug. 31, 1741. 4th. Rev.

Timothy Woodbridge was ordained Nov. 14, 1739, as colleague of Mr. Williams, and was his successor. He too died in the midst of his pastoral work, June 3, 1770, aged fifty-eight. 5th. Rev. Joseph Lyman, ordained March 4, 1772. He was an ardent patriot, and his name is very prominent in the affairs of the Revolution, then commencing. His pastorate extended over a long period of years, down to 1828, his death occurring March 27th of that year. 6th. Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, installed as colleague of Mr. Lyman, Jan. 10, 1827; dismissed Feb. 24, 1829. 7th. Rev. Levi Pratt, ordained June 23, 1830; dismissed May 9, 1835. 8th. Rev. Henry Neill, ordained April 16, 1840; dismissed April 15, 1846; he was the father of Prof. Neill, now of Amherst College. 9th. Rev. Jared O. Knapp, installed Dec. 11, 1850; dismissed April 10, 1855. 10th. Rev. John M. Greene, ordained Oct. 20, 1857; dismissed Feb. 17, 1868. 11th. Rev. Wm. L. Bray, installed Jan. 12, 1869; dismissed Nov. 22, 1869. 12th. Rev. John P. Skeele, installed May 4, 1870; dismissed April 29, 1873. 13th. Rev. Robert M. Woods, ordained Nov. 21, 1877. Rev. Wm. Greenwood, as stated supply, preached for nearly two years previous to the settlement of Mr. Woods.

Record of Deacons.—The church has no separate record of its existence prior to 1772, and the names of those who filled the office of deacon before that time are gathered from the town records where they incidentally occur: Edward Church, supposed to have been elected in 1670. John Coleman, supposed to have been elected 1670; died Jan. 22, 1712. Samuel Marsh, probably chosen 1706; died Sept. 7, 1728. John White, probably chosen 1712. Nathaniel Dickinson, probably chosen 1726. Nathaniel White, probably chosen 1735. Samuel Bodman, probably chosen 1735. John Hubbard, probably chosen 1746; died Sept. 14, 1778, aged eighty-six. John Belding, probably chosen 1746. John Smith, probably chosen 1750. Simeon Wait, probably chosen 1764. Elijah Morton, elected Nov. 25, 1772; died Oct. 5, 1798, aged eighty. William Williams, elected Nov. 25, 1772. Obadiah Dickinson, elected April 8, 1773; died June 24, 1788, aged eighty-four. Jonathan Porter, elected May 23, 1785; died April 25, 1833, aged eighty-one. Lemuel Dickinson, elected May 23, 1785. Cotton Partridge, elected Feb. 28, 1799; died Nov. 13, 1846, aged eighty-one. Benjamin Morton, elected Jan. 7, 1807; died Feb. 4, 1810, aged fifty. Moses Warner, elected March 1, 1810; died Aug. 1, 1828, aged seventy-four. Joseph Billings, elected Oct. 30, 1817; died May 23, 1850, aged seventy-four. Rufus Cowles, elected Aug. 31, 1827; died Feb. 6, 1840, aged fifty-seven. George W. Hubbard, elected July 10, 1849; resigned Aug. 30, 1870, removed to Northampton. Erastus Cowles, elected Aug. 28, 1850; resigned Sept. 11, 1861. James Porter, chosen Sept. 11, 1861. Alpheus Cowles, chosen Oct. 21, 1869. Caleb Dickinson, chosen Oct. 21, 1869; resigned April 8, 1875. Jonathan S. Graves, chosen April 1, 1875. Daniel W. Wells, chosen April 8, 1875.

April 8, 1875, the system of choosing for a term of four years was adopted, one to be elected each year.

Additional Items.—The meeting-house of 1668 had galleries, a turret, and a bell. The bell was to be rung at nine o'clock. The building stood with the ends east and west, the pulpit at the west end, a door at the east, with a broad centre aisle leading up to the pulpit. It was voted in 1699 to build a new house, but the old edifice survived that vote nearly or quite fifty years. The town built a house for Mr. Atherton, 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, double story.

As in other towns, there are numerous traditions of the convivial habits of the early ministers, so different from the present time. In their associations and councils they usually remained over-night, and had their flip regularly in the morning. It was the custom to drink it before washing for breakfast. If a man overslept, he was condemned to lose his flip unless he made up on the spot a verse of original poetry. On one occasion a victim is said to have perpetrated the following:

"They say our forefathers, like goats,
First washed their eyes, and then their throats;
But we, their sons, grown more wise,
First wash our throats, then our eyes."

He probably received his dip.

Present Organization (March, 1879).—Pastor, Rev. Robert M. Woods; James Porter, Alpheus Cowles, Jonathan S. Graves, Daniel W. Wells, Deacons; the deacons and two others, Henry S. Hubbard, Oscar Belden, Church Committee; James Porter, Clerk of Church; George A. Billings, Clerk of Parish; Joseph S. Wells, Superintendent of Sunday-school; communicants, 262; congregation, not far from the same; attendance at Sunday-school, 175 to 200. A branch school is maintained at North Hatfield in the school-house, occasionally at West Hatfield also.

This is the only church in town. Methodist meetings were held for a time, 1844 to 1846, in the town-hall, but no society was formed.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

There is a tradition of early times, as stated by Mr. Elijah Bardwell, that a few early burials took place upon the bank of the Connecticut River, in nearly an east direction from the meeting-house. This theory has some force from certain items in the records; these imply the opening of the cemetery upon the hill as being some twenty years after the settlement. If there were burials at the point mentioned, all trace of them was long ago lost, the field being entirely a cultivated one, with neither stone nor memorial.

The "old cemetery," so called, upon the hill was the principal place of burial for one hundred and sixty years. There the generations one after another have been gathered to their long sleep. The ground is in very fair preservation considering its age. It is properly fenced, and small appropriations are usually voted by the town for its care each year. Some years ago the graves were leveled and the ground put in condition to be neatly mowed. There are many dates upon these old stones that form a valuable key to unlock much of the family history of the olden time. Genealogical students of the early names will find here ample materials. These inscriptions, together with the births, deaths, and marriage records of the town clerk's office, are ample to enable many families to write their own domestic history with great fullness and accuracy.

There are thought to be few or no places of private burial upon the farms and homesteads of Hatfield. In 1849 three new burial-places were established by vote of the town. The central one is west from the public buildings, and has a handsome location. Thirty years has sufficed to bring to its sacred inclosure a large number of the dead. Mrs. Remembrance Bardwell was the first person buried there. The ground has been appropriately laid out, considerable done in the way of ornament, and many fine monuments erected. There is another cemetery in the western part of the town, near the residence of Mr. Amariah Strong, another east of North Hatfield, near the residence of Oscar Belden, and still another in the northwest part of the town.

The following is an extract from the town records:

Oct. 17, 1783.—"Voted that the town will cause the burying-ground in said town to be decently fenced, that Capt. Graves, Samuel Church, and Deacon Morton be appointed a committee for that purpose; that the committee endeavor to lease the feeding of the burying-ground for sheep, horses, or calves to any one who will fence the same: if no one accepts, then the town will pay for the fencing."

TOWN SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, ETC.

The Hatfield Social Library was an old organization with quite a valuable collection of books. Supplemented by the liberality of Miss Smith, the founder of Smith Female College, it has become a valuable town library, and is kept at the academy.

There is a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry located in Hatfield, having an active existence. Various temperance

associations and societies for benevolent and religious work have existed from time to time, and several such are in existence now.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

1st. Just south of the intersection of the Northampton road with Hatfield Street is the point of first settlement, according to tradition,—the Fellows homestead, the present place of Saml. F. Billings. All that is known seems to be that he was that one of the six who built the first house and began to live here a little in advance of the others, possibly only a few days, or at most a few weeks.

2d. The battle-ground of Oct. 19, 1677, is not closely described by any of the historians. "The town" of that period was the present village, or rather the one main street, Meekins' grist-mill probably being the only building west. If the place was protected then by a line of palisades nearly parallel with Main Street and thirty or forty rods west of it, and perhaps with flanking-lines at the north and south ends, the line of battle formed by the whites can hardly be understood and have it correspond with the earlier descriptions of the fight.

Supposing the fortifications were not then erected, or that they were so incomplete or weak that the Indians easily penetrated them, then the attack of the Indians would naturally be from the north and west; the attack would be repelled from the east; Capt. Appleton would be at the lower end of the village; Capt. Mosely in the vicinity of the present church; and Capt. Poole north, in the vicinity of the Bliss Hotel. The fight would be mostly along the line of the present street, or rather west of it, as the Indians do not seem to have succeeded in burning any buildings in the village, unless at the north end. The retreat of the Indians would naturally be, as the writers have described, over Mill River, to the west. Precise location is undoubtedly difficult. The "engineers" of the whites, if they had any, have left no maps for our study. Antiquarians can safely locate the fighting and the "lines" almost anywhere in or on either side of the main street.

3d. The "Indian Bottom," the reserved planting-ground of *Umpanchala*, is rich in the eloquent associations of antiquity, but it loses something of its romance when it is remembered that the manly Indians left their squaws to do the digging and raise the corn, while they "loafed" at *Umpanchala's* fort and planned blood-and-thunder campaigns against each other, or against the whites.

4th. The Indian fort itself, near *Halfway Brook* (perhaps within the town of Northampton), is a place worthy of study, as that was the last fortified point held by the Indians in the fair *Nonotuck* valley. From here they moved northward, returning in after-years only for pillage and slaughter, as they were incited by the French leaders from Montreal and Quebec. The spring of water from which the Indians drank still bubbles from the ground, but the war-whoop has died away, its nearest representative being the whistle of the locomotive as it nears the Hatfield Station,—a place that ought to be called *Umpanchala*, in memory of that proud chieftain of the forest.

5th. There is a curious hill or mound not far distant from the mouth of *Halfway Brook*. It is on the farm of Henry S. Hubbard. A heavy growth of pine-trees has recently been cut off. It is nearly circular, with an area of perhaps half an acre, and is surrounded by a swamp. The location is such as Indians were accustomed to choose for a strong fortified post. Its more precise situation may be stated as being in the eastern angle between the Northampton road and the one running southeast from the railroad station, and not far from the intersection of the roads. Mr. S. G. Hubbard states that this has been overlooked by antiquarians. *Umpanchala's* fort may have been on this hill; or, if the fort was at the mouth of *Halfway Brook*, then this may have been a fortified outpost.

6th. Among the places of historic note there must also be mentioned the Hubbard mansion, on Hill Street, and next to

the old cemetery. This was the famous tavern of the Revolutionary era. It was opened by Elisha Hubbard about 1760. He died in a few years, and before the war commenced. Hubbard had also kept a store. After his death his widow continued the public-house. There were eight children, six of them daughters. One of the sons was the grandfather of H. S. and S. G. Hubbard. At this tavern Epaphroditus Champion, quartermaster upon Gen. Washington's staff, made his headquarters for a considerable portion of the Seven Years' War. The beef purchased for the supply of the Continental army was largely obtained in the Connecticut Valley; and even in those days Hatfield was a noted point for fat cattle. Here, too, were quartered during one winter the staff-officers of a French regiment, part of Count Rochambeau's army. They amused themselves during these months between the summer campaigns in various ways. The old windows in the house, before it was repaired some years ago, were marked with various mottoes and epigrammatic sentences, written with a diamond by these learned Frenchmen. It is characteristic of that era of French belief that there was not found a quotation from the Bible among them, but they were drawn from a wide variety of classical authors. In this old house there was at one time a large amount of books in the low rooms of the rear chambers; these were mostly destroyed in various ways. In the front attic there were others, still preserved, heavy old Latin folios. Miss Louisa Hubbard, who is excellent authority upon family traditions and early town annals, supposes these to have been left here either by teachers or students in Master Curson's old classical school of nearly one hundred years ago. However, as there are said to have been many theological works among the lost portion, it is possible they are the remains of the library of some of the earlier ministers. It should be added that Gen. Champion's stay may have been prolonged at Hatfield by the charming society in which he found himself placed, as well as by his patriotic desire to secure good beef for the army. If here was the romance of war and love, the course of the latter evidently ran smoothly, for he married one of the daughters of Mrs. Hubbard, proving himself no doubt a gallant *champion* in peace as well as in war.

The tavern was closed perhaps about 1800, but Mrs. Hubbard lived until the year 1816. Miss Louisa Hubbard, spoken of above, had the particular care of her during the last ten years of her life, and the former is, therefore, an important link between the Revolutionary age and the present. Mr. S. G. Hubbard remembers to have seen in his boyhood the quartermaster, Gen. Champion, and describes him as a man of splendid personal appearance, "six feet six" in height, and well proportioned.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The soil of Hatfield is fertile, affording productive and remunerative results in return for the labor of the agriculturist. The rich alluvial fields have advantages unsurpassed in the valley of the Connecticut. Large crops of rye, Indian corn, broom corn, and tobacco are produced. The three great leading staples have been in succession, and to some extent at the same time, fat cattle, broom corn, and tobacco.

For more than a century and a half the fattening of beef was a business in which the farmers took a laudable pride, and for which this town became famous. In the earlier times, and down to a comparatively late period, it was a great financial success. Fortunes were made by means of it. The sharp competition from the Western States has largely diminished this business in the last few years.

Very early the broom corn business was undertaken. The acreage planted, the amount raised, and the brooms made were all on a scale of considerable magnitude.

At the decline of this, the tobacco business followed, and during the greater portion of the last twenty-five years has been very successful. In the years of expansion, 1863 to 1874,

the price was high, and every effort was made to develop large crops and to raise the most valuable kinds. Everywhere the large tobacco barns form a distinguishing feature among the buildings of the town. Some of them are of handsome construction, with ventilating-doors and the best conveniences for hanging, drying, stripping, packing, etc.

In the recent reduction of prices the business has of course declined, and, as in most other branches of industry, embarrassment has followed, and considerable financial disaster. Still, the town is so thoroughly engaged in the culture of tobacco it will not be easily relinquished. A handsome brick building was erected as a tobacco warehouse a few years since, which an innocent stranger might easily mistake for a public-school building or the rooms of a Young Men's Christian Association.

Broom corn has been reintroduced during the last five years, and there is again quite a quantity raised in town.

As to the manufacture of brooms during the palmy days of the business, it was carried on mostly by individuals, a large number of the farmers making up their own brush.

Mills, Manufactures, etc.—The water-privilege at the present pistol-factory was improved in 1661, one of the earliest grist-mills in Western Massachusetts having been erected there by Thomas Meekins. The town of Hadley granted him the site, and officially promised him all their grinding, provided he lived up to the contract and "made good meale." The difficulty of crossing the river from Hadley was so great that the town employed two grist-carriers, who called upon the people regularly every Tuesday and Saturday, took their grists over to Meekins' mill, and returned them when ground. They were paid 3d. per bushel for carrying. Mr. Meekins did not, however, hold this east-side business for more than five or six years, a mill being erected at North Hadley in 1667. It is understood that this first mill was a little above the pistol-factory. Either there or at the present site on the other side of the stream there has thus been grinding done for two hundred and eighteen years. At first the mill was out there in the woods, with no other buildings. It was liable to constant danger from the Indians.

Thomas Meekins (either father or son) was killed in the skirmish in the meadows, mentioned elsewhere, and, at the mill itself, one or more persons were killed. But the records do not indicate that the mill was ever burned by the enemy. It was probably closely watched, and great care taken to save it. The present proprietor is Richard T. Smith, the legitimate successor of Thomas Meekins in running the "old corn-mill" of 1661.

Besides the corn-mill, Thomas Meekins and Robert Boltwood were authorized, Jan. 27, 1662, to set up a saw-mill on the east side of Mill River; and they might fell oak- or pine-trees—except rift timber—in the great swamp beyond Mill River, and within eighty rods of the mill on this side. The mill seems to have been built in 1664 or 1665, and, when completed, it probably put an end in this vicinity to the old, slow, and laborious process of "pit-sawing." Thomas Meekins is also said to have had a saw-mill, on the west side near his grist-mill, in 1669.

A little below, on Mill River, Seth Kingsley improves a water-privilege with a low dam, securing power enough to run a cider-mill, a circular-saw, and wood-turning works.

Opposite the present grist-mill are the pistol-works. They were established about 1873, by Prescott & Porter. They were succeeded by Henry Dickinson, and he by the present proprietors, Hyde & Shattuck. They make pistols, revolvers, and breech-loading shot-guns.

On the Running Gutter branch of Mill River is the Fitch saw-mill, rather a modern affair, still in operation. No other water-privileges on these streams are improved except at North Hatfield.

At the pistol-factory buildings there was for a time an

establishment for the manufacture of buttons from vegetable ivory, by Harvey Moore.

The first distillery in Western Massachusetts is said to have been erected in 1785, at the place of the present husk-factory, North Hatfield. Rye was then drawn very largely to Providence, Rhode Island, and Gen. Murray, Gen. Dickinson, and Seth Bardwell formed the plan of having it distilled at home instead of drawing away. They secured one Mr. Harding as the superintendent of the distillery. His son became the distinguished portrait-painter of that name in after-years.

During the Revolutionary war, Rev. Joseph Lyman and Samuel Smith engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre, the business being stimulated by the bounty offered by the Continental Congress. The saltpetre was obtained largely from the earth taken from under the church and other old buildings.

There have been several tanneries in town at various times. One by Ziba Allen stood near the present residence of Alfred Graves, 1812 to 1820, or about that time. Mr. Allen was familiarly known as "Ziba the tanner." The Partridges had a tannery on the present place of John A. Billings. Silas Porter & Son opened a tannery and carried on the business for several years at the present place of John H. Sanderson. This was abandoned about thirty years ago. Another tannery was run by Quartus Knight, near the present pistol-factory.

Quartus Kingsley, Samuel Hastings, and Remembrance Bardwell ran a distillery during the war of 1812, and for some years.

The ten leading articles of farm produce for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values: Butter, \$29,484; firewood, \$7446; tobacco, \$155,248; hay, \$65,189; milk, \$33,375; manure, \$35,270; corn, \$18,390; beef, \$10,266; pork, \$13,473; potatoes, \$8488.

MILITARY.

Hatfield, having been settled during the last few years preceding the King Philip war of 1675, shared in the excitement of that struggle. Homes were guarded with ceaseless vigilance; crops raised and harvested in peril of life; the fear of the tomahawk and scalping-knife was felt in every dwelling. Troops were stationed at Northampton, at Hadley, Hatfield, and other places, but no amount of preparation was sufficient to prevent the stealthy attack of the cunning foe. The fearful tragedy at Bloody Brook occurred Sept. 18, 1675, barely fifteen miles from Hatfield. During the weeks that followed, Capt. Mosely's command, which, marching out from Deerfield, had severely avenged the slaughter at Bloody Brook, was a part of the time stationed at Hatfield, and also Capt. Poole's company.

Oct. 17, 1675, the Indians were reported in force at Deerfield, and in the evening only a mile from Hatfield. Troops from Hadley were brought across the river, but wearied themselves by a night's march without finding the enemy. The 18th passed in hasty preparation for the attack expected every hour. Northampton was asking for troops, but none could be spared. The event proved the wisdom of remaining to defend Hatfield, for late in the afternoon of the 19th suddenly the war-whoop was heard, and a force of 700 or 800 Indians burst upon the town. In spite of the preparations and the long watching, the attack was even then something of a surprise.

The engagement that followed was a battle of some magnitude, not a mere skirmish. Capt. Appleton's company, from Hadley, held the left, Capt. Mosely the centre, and Capt. Poole the right. The Indians were repulsed at every point. Arms and discipline proved too much for numbers. The Indians, in retreating, burned a few barns, and drove off a number of cattle. They were, however, encumbered with the dead which they carried from the field, and in crossing Mill River lost many of their guns. The whites killed were Thomas Meekins, Nathaniel Collins, Richard Stone, Samuel

Clarke, John Pocock, Thomas Warner, Abram Quiddington, William Olverton, and John Petts, mostly from Hadley.

In the spring of 1676, Capt. Mosely was again stationed at Hatfield. Immediately following the attack of March 14th, upon Northampton, the Indians approached Hatfield, but the troops there, with others from Hadley, presented too strong a force, and the Indians retreated.

The great battle of Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676, was participated in by Hatfield men. In returning, the Indians rallied and harassed the wearied army. Turner himself fell near Green River, and the army arrived at Hatfield with a loss of 33 men, all but one killed on the return.

There is a story of wonderful endurance connected with this affair. Jonathan Wells, of Hatfield, was wounded, escaped, and lost his way; fell from his horse in the present town of Greenfield, and, after hair-breadth escapes from Indians, obeyed a dream as to his right course, reached Hatfield, recovered, and lived to a good old age.

William Allis, son of Sergt. William Allis, was killed at "the Falls fight," as recorded in the town book. Samuel Gillit and John Church, Sr., are recorded as "lost in the Falls fight."

Rev. Hope Atherton, the Hatfield minister, who had been with the army in the Falls fight, also lost his way; actually endeavored to deliver himself up to a company of Indians, but they, afraid of his sacred character as a minister, which they in some way understood, refused to touch him, and he finally reached home after many days' suffering.

The severe blow to the projects of King Philip given at Turner's Falls did not put an end to the dangers of war. May 30, 1676, only twelve days after that battle, 600 to 700 Indians again attacked Hatfield, and this time succeeded in effecting the destruction of many buildings. Their first work was to set on fire twelve buildings without the fortifications. Most of the men were at work in the meadows. The palisaded houses were attacked at every point. They were defended bravely by the few men that were not in the meadows, aided by the women. A part of the savages were busy killing or driving off cattle, and a company of 150 pushed out for the meadows to engage the planters. The flames of the burning buildings were seen at Hadley, and twenty-five young men crossed the river to aid in defense. Boldly rushing upon the savage host just as the planters were likely to be overwhelmed, they killed five or six at the first discharge, then drove them back to the town, inflicting terrible slaughter, and losing five of their own number. The Indians were then driven out of the village. The records do not show that they had captured any prisoners, nor does it appear that any of the inhabitants of Hatfield were killed. Of the five that were killed, John Smith was from Hadley, two others were from Connecticut, and two from the garrison at Hadley.

The close of the King Philip's war, by the death of the great chief in the fall of 1676, put an end to the most serious dangers. Still the settlements were not even then safe. French policy was evidently at work instigating Indian attacks. Sept. 19, 1677, a party of about 50 Indians fell upon Hatfield, shot three men outside of the fortifications, and, breaking through, inflicted terrible slaughter upon men, women, and children, captured and carried away a large number. The attack was at eleven o'clock in the morning, and while the principal part of the men were at work in the meadows. The killed were Isaac Graves, Sr., and John Graves, Sr., John Atchison, John Cooper, Elizabeth, the wife, and Stephen, son, of Philip Russell, Hannah, the wife, and Bethia, daughter, of John Coleman, Sarah, the wife of Samuel Kellogg, and their son, Joseph Kellogg, Mary, the wife of Samuel Belding, Elizabeth, a daughter of John Wells, and Thomas Meekins,—13 in all. The captives were two children of John Coleman, Goodwife Waite and three children, Mrs. Foote and two children, Mrs. Jennings and two children, Obadiah Dickinson and one child,

a child of Samuel Kellogg, a child of Wm. Bartholomew, and a child of John Allis, —17 in all. Six or seven others were wounded and not carried off by the Indians. One of Mrs. Foote's children was killed by the Indians afterward, and one of Mrs. Jennings'. A child was born to Mrs. Waite in Canada. The prisoners, with others from Wachusett, were all taken, a sad and weary company, to Sorel, Canada. Efforts to rescue them were immediately made. Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings obtaining a commission from the Governor of Massachusetts, proceeded by way of Albany, the Hudson River, and Lake Champlain to Chamblee, in Canada, arriving there late in December. The negotiation was long and tedious; by the aid of the French authorities and the payment of £200 ransom, the captives that survived were finally gathered. The homeward route could not be taken till spring; the captives were at Albany May 22d. The almost triumphal procession home, the reuniting of families, the tearful memories of the dead mingling with the joy of the saved,—all this must be left for the imagination to paint.

With reference to the battle of Sept. 19, 1677, and the general subject of fortifications, Samuel D. Partridge, of Orange, N. J., a descendant of the early pioneer, and himself a careful student of early times, writes:

"The attack seems to have been a complete surprise, and the first thought of every one was probably to take refuge in the fort, and whatever fighting was done must have taken place around the palisades, and I have good reason for believing that those were at the south end of the street. I learned from my grandmother, who was born in 1732, that the place on which she and myself were born (the homestead now owned by John A. Billings) was within the fort. Between forty and fifty years ago, the late Sylvester Judd, of Northampton, and I, made an examination, and were able to trace the line of palisades from the lot now occupied by Erastus Billings through that of David Billings and that of John A. Billings, and through several lots above his. I do not remember the precise point at which our examination ended, but an impression was made on my mind that the palisades extended well up toward 'Middle lane.' The line was so well defined that it was then easy to trace it through the lots mentioned, being, according to my recollections, some two or three hundred feet west of the street. This location of the stockade is supported by the fact that the women and children killed and the houses burned were in the northern part of the village and outside the fort.

"In the attack of May 30, 1676, the fighting began near the river, opposite the north end of Hadley Street, and continued all the way up to the town."

The peace that followed was interrupted at last by the "Queen Anne's war" of 1702, which once more involved the colonies.

In this Hatfield seems to have escaped attack. The fury of the Indians and their savage leaders, the French, was poured upon the doomed town of Deerfield, Feb. 29, 1704. Before that fearful slaughter was fairly over with, men from Hatfield were rushing to the rescue, aroused by two fugitives fleeing breathless and exhausted to that town,—Capt. Stoddard and a son of Capt. John Sheldon. The Hatfield men, with some not captured at Deerfield, pursued and attacked the Indians, but were compelled to retire from the unequal contest, losing nine of their number,—Sergt. Boltwood, Samuel Allis, Robert Boltwood, Joseph Catlin, Samuel Foot, David Hoyt, Jr., Jonathan Ingram, Sergt. Benjamin Waite, and Nathaniel Warner.

This closed the share of Hatfield in the Indian wars. The French war of 1756-64 brought terror to the Connecticut Valley, and revived the fears of Indian massacre, but no actual invasion of the towns occurred,—the scenes of 1704 were not repeated. This town furnished several soldiers for this "French war," as did the whole of the Connecticut Valley. Samuel Partridge, of Orange, N. J., has a muster-roll of seven companies in the regiment, commanded in this war by Col. Oliver Partridge, his ancestor. The residence of the soldiers is not given in the paper.

Miscellaneous Items of Indian Warfare.—After the Deerfield massacre, Feb. 29, 1704, the company that gathered from below to rescue the captives, and who engaged in what is called "the fight in the Deerfield Meadow," included 22 from Hatfield.

In 1690 palisades were erected for defense in Hatfield. The

space inclosed was 229 rods on one side and 246 on the other, besides the ends. The line could still be traced thirty or forty years ago. This indicates that the fort or palisaded inclosure of fifteen and twenty years before had been allowed to fall into decay, and was rebuilt.

In 1690, Major Pynchon estimated the number of soldiers in Hatfield at 80.

Richard Fellows, Jr., of Hatfield, was killed in the battle for the capture of the Indian fort that was half-way between Hatfield and Northampton, not far from the westerly bend of the Connecticut, in the summer of 1675. Samuel Gillet, John Church, and William Allis, Jr., of Hatfield, were killed in the battle on the return from the Turner's Falls fight. Samuel Belden, of Hatfield, who was in the Turner's Falls fight, lived for more than sixty years after that event. A daughter of Benjamin Waite, born in Canada during the captivity, and named Canada from that fact, became the wife of Joseph Smith, of Hadley. He was a son of John Smith, who was one of the 25 men that went over to the defense of Hatfield, and was killed near the village. Canada Waite was the grandmother of the late Oliver Smith, whose name will ever remain in honorable remembrance in connection with the noble "charities" provided by his will.

Indian Slaughters.—The following records are found in the town-books of Hatfield, evidently written in the form of a diary at the time the events occurred. As original authority they are of great value, though they relate, in several instances, to matters beyond the limits of Hatfield, and may repeat an incident or two already mentioned.

An Account of the Desolation of Deerfield, the last Day of February, 1704.—Four hundred of French and Indians (as is thought) assaulted the fort, took it, and killed and captured 162 of the inhabitants, and consumed most of their estates into flames.

Slain in the fort, John Catlin and his son Jonathan, John French, Samson Frary, Mercy Rood, Jonathan Kellogg, Philip Metoon and his wife and child, Henry Nym, Mary Mercy and Mehitable Nym, Alice Hawks, John Hawks, Mary and William Brooks, Samuel Smood and wife and two children, Sergt. Benoni Stebbins, Deacon Sheldon's wife and her daughter Mercy, Samuel Hinsdell, Mary and Thomas Carter, Joseph Ingingson, Thomas Selden, Goody Smood, Andrew Stevens, David Alexander, Mrs. Williams, Jerusha and John, her children, Sarah Field, Martin Smith, Sarah Price.

Slain in the fight in Deerfield Meadow: of Deerfield, David Hoyt, Jr., and Joseph Catlin; of Hatfield, Sergt. Benjamin Waite, Samuel Allis, Samuel Foot; of Hadley, Sergt. Boltwood, his son Robert, Jonathan Ingram, and Nathaniel Warner, Jr.

Women and children slain in the journey to Canada, 20 persons, viz., Lieut. Hoyt, Jacob Hickson, Goodwife Brooks, Goodwife Belden, Goodwife Carter, Goodwife Nym, Goodwife Frary, Goodwife French, Goodwife Warner, Widow Coss, Goodwife Purny, Elizabeth Hawks, and six more children, and Frank, the negro. (The list only counts 19.) Died at Canada, in 1705, Zebedee Williams, Goodwife Jones, and Abigail Furbitt.

May 10, 1704.—John Allen and his wife slain by Indians at Deerfield.

May 12, 1704.—Pascommuck Fort taken by the French and Indians, being about 72. They took and captured the whole garrison, being about 37 persons. The English pursuing of them caused them to knock all the captives on the head, save five or six. These they carried to Canada with them. The others escaped, and about seven of those knocked on the head recovered, the rest died. Capt. John Taylor was killed in the fight, and Samuel Bartlett wounded.

July 29, 1704.—Thomas Bettys slain by the Indians coming post from Boston.

July the last, 1704.—One Benton, and William Olmstead, soldiers, slain the Indians, and two of the enemy slain.

July, 1706.—Judah Trumbull and Widow Gash (perhaps) slain by the Indians.

July, 1707.—Edward Bancroft slain at Westfield.

1704.—Some time in July (19th), Thomas Russell, at Deerfield, and one, Kindney, an Indian, at Hatfield Mill, slain by the Indians.

July 9, 1708.—Samuel Persons, of Northampton, slain by the Indians, and his brother Joseph slain or captured; found killed and scalped.

July, 1708.—A fort taken at Skipmuck, where were killed Aaron Persons, Wm. Hubbard's son, and three more, and one taken and two wounded.

Oct. 13, 1708.—Abijah Bartlett, of Brookfield, was killed, and John Green, Joseph Ginnings, and Benjamin Ginnings wounded, and a boy of John Woolcot's captured.

Oct. 26, 1708.—Brother Ebenezer Field was slain by the enemy in going to Deerfield, near the Muddy Brook.

August, 1708.—One Barber, of Windsor, was slain a hundred miles up the Great River, and Martin Kellogg, Jr., taken, and one of the enemy slain and another wounded.

May, 1709.—John Wells, of Deerfield, slain by the enemy near the Lake, and John Burt killed or taken or lost at the same time; and in that expedition about eight of the enemy slain.

April, 1709.—Melumane Hinsdale taken captive.
 June 23, 1709.—Joseph Clesson and John Arms taken captive.
 June 24, 1709.—Joseph Williams slain, and Matthew Clesson and Isaac Metume wounded,—said Clesson died four days after of his wound.
 Aug. 8, 1709.—John Clary and Robert Granger slain at Brookfield.
 July 22, 1710.—John Grovenor, Ebenezer Howard, John White, Benjamin and Stephen Ginnings, and Joseph Kellogg were slain at Brookfield.
 Aug. 10, 1711.—Samuel Strong captured and his son slain by the enemy at Northampton going into their south meadow gate in the morning.
 Aug. 22, 1711.—Benjamin Wright wounded.
 July 29, 1712.—Joseph Wright's son, of Springfield, taken captive.
 July 30, 1712.—Samuel Andross killed upon the scout above Deerfield, and Jonathan Barrett and William Sandford taken captive.
 In August, 1723, the enemy killed Thomas Holton and Theophilus Merriman at Northfield. Two days following, they killed Rev. Joseph Willard and two sons of Ens. Stevens, of Rutland, and carried captive two other of his sons.
 Oct. 11, 1723.—The enemy assailed Northfield, killed Ebenezer Sevnors, and wounded Enoch Hall and Her Stratton, and Samuel Dickinson was captured.
 June 18, 1724.—The enemy killed Benjamin Smith, and took Joseph Allis and Aaron Wells captives. Allis was killed the next day.
 June 27, 1724.—The enemy killed Ebenezer Sheldon, Thomas Colton, and John English, an Indian, above Deerfield.
 July 10th, Samuel Allen and Timothy Childs wounded at Deerfield. August following, Nathaniel Edwards slain, and Abram Miller wounded at Northampton. The next day Nathaniel Bancroft wounded at Westfield.
 The enemy wounded Deacon Samuel Field, of Deerfield, Aug. 25, 1725, a ball passing through the right hypochondria, cutting off three plaits of the mesenteria, which hung out of the wound in length almost two inches, which was cut off even with the body, the bullet passing between the lowest and the next rib, cutting, at its going forth, part of the lowest rib; his hand being close to his body when the ball came forth, it entered at the root of the ball of the thumb, cutting the bone of the forefinger, passed between the fore and the second finger, was cut out, and all of the wounds cured in less than five weeks by Dr. Thomas Hastings.
 Sept. 11, 1726.—The enemy came upon Fort Dummer scouts and killed one John Pease, of Enfield, one Bedortha, of Springfield; took Nathaniel Chamberlain and one Farragh and one Baker captives, and carried them to Canada; one Steel escaped.
 July 5, 1745.—The enemy took one Phipps as he was hoeing corn at the place called the Great Meadow, above Fort Dummer, carried him about half a mile, then killed him and mangled his body in a most inhuman manner.
 On July 10, 1745, the enemy killed Deacon Fisher at Upper Ashuelot, within about sixty rods of the garrison.
 Oct. 11, 1745.—About fourscore French and Indians assaulted the Fort at the Great Meadow, and took captive Nehemiah Stow and killed David Rugg coming down the river in a canoe.
 April 19, 1746.—The Indian enemy captivated Capt. Spafford, Stephen Farnsworth, and one Parker. They were taken between the fort at No. 4, above the Great Fall and the mill, in that township, and on Monday following Moses Harvey was shot upon by the enemy in the road between Deerfield and Northfield, who fired upon the enemy and escaped.
 April 23, 1746.—The enemy assaulted the upper Ashuelot, killed one Bullard and an aged woman named Keny, and took one Blake captive and burned a number of buildings in that place.
 On the 25th of April, 1746, one Holton, of Northfield, went over to Lunenburg, and on his return was killed by the enemy.
 May 5, 1746.—At the township called No. 4, one Putnam was slain by the Indian enemy, as he, with others, was going from the fort to a barn.
 May 6, 1746.—Deacon Timothy Brown and one Moffett, a soldier, were captivated at the lower Ashuelot.
 May 9, 1746.—About fifty of the enemy assaulted Deacon Sheldon's fort at Fall Town and wounded John Burk.
 May 10, 1746.—The enemy fired upon Sergt. John Hawks and one Miles near the province fort at Hoosick, and wounded them both. On the same day the enemy killed Matthew Clark, of Colerain, and wounded his wife and daughter.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

At a full meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hatfield, Sept. 22, 1768, Oliver Partridge was chosen moderator; the letter from the selectmen of Boston was read, and a committee appointed to reply on behalf of the town of Hatfield, viz., Col. Williams, Col. Partridge, Capt. White, William Williams, and O. C. Dickinson.

Adjourned to the next day, and the committee reported a lengthy paper. They doubted the dangers inferred by the Boston people from the troops about to be sent from England; they considered the language of the last General Court unnecessarily harsh toward the king, and the fears of the people about the coming troops needless:

"To suppose what you surmise they may be intended for is to mistrust the king's paternal care and goodness.

"If by any sudden excursions or insurrections of some inconsiderate people the king has been induced to think the troops a necessary check upon you, we

hope you will by your loyalty and quiet behavior soon convince his majesty and the world they are no longer necessary for that purpose.

"Suffer us to observe that in our opinion the measures the town of Boston are pursuing and proposing unto us and the people of this province to unite in, are unconstitutional, illegal, and wholly unjustifiable, and what will give the enemies of your Constitution the greatest joy subversive of government and destructive of the peace and good order which is the cement of society.

"Thus we have freely expressed our sentiments, having an equal right with others, though a lesser part of the community, and take this first opportunity to protest against the proposed Convention, and hereby declare our loyalty to the king, and fidelity to our country, and that it is our firm resolution to the utmost of our power to maintain and defend our rights in every prudent and reasonable way, as far as is consistent with our duty to God and the king."

This paper was *unanimously* adopted by the town.

It is evident that at this time the friends of the king, the adherents of royal authority, were in full power in Hatfield, and controlled public sentiment. But a comparison of the committees appointed and the town officers chosen at this period, as elsewhere given, shows that the royalists in Hatfield soon lost power, and were not entrusted with public offices to any extent, until some years after the Revolution had been accomplished. Another class of men—Whigs, friends of the colonies, friends of independence—came to the front and moulded the popular will.

July 8, 1774.—At a legal meeting took into consideration what might be proper for the town to do with regard to their entering into a covenant to withdraw all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, by a disuse of their manufactures until such time as the general interests of the colonies are settled, and our charter rights restored, and appointed a committee to confer with other committees about that matter, viz.: John Dickinson, Elihu White, Perez Graves, John Hastings, Elijah Morton. The expenses of the committee were also voted, and the proceedings directed to be recorded in the town book. Elijah Morton was moderator of this meeting.

The names differ very much from the committees of six years before.

July 29th.—The matter was further considered, and it was voted that the committee should write to the provincial committee, expressing the fact that the town is highly pleased with the appointment of said committee to sit in General Congress with the committees from other colonies, and are entirely willing to come into any measure that the General Congress shall agree and determine upon that may have a tendency to remove our grievances. Action upon the non-importation covenant was deferred until after the Congress should have met.

Aug. 24, 1774.—John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Perez Graves, were appointed delegates to a County Congress to meet at Hadley Aug. 26th, to determine what measures are most advisable for the towns to come into with regard to the late acts of Parliament superseding the charter of the province, and vacating some of the inalienable rights and privileges therein contained.

Sept. 21, 1774.—Appointed John Dickinson, Elihu White, and John Hastings, to attend a County Congress at Northampton on the 26th instant. At the same meeting a committee of correspondence was appointed, viz.: JOHN DICKINSON, ELIJAH MORTON, REMEMBRANCE BARDWELL, PHINEAS FRARY, JONATHAN ALLIS, DAVID WAIT, PEREZ GRAVES, ELIHU WHITE, JOHN HASTINGS.

Voted that the selectmen be directed to procure forthwith a sufficient stock of powder, lead, and flints, for the use of the town.

The royalist sentiment of 1768 was no longer popular.

Oct. 6, 1774.—Appointed John Dickinson delegate to the Provincial Congress to meet at Concord on the second Tuesday of this month.

Dec. 5, 1774.—Voted the constables should pay over the provincial tax to Henry Gardner, of Stow, the receiver-general appointed by the Provincial Congress,—and the town would discharge said constables upon their exhibiting a receipt from said Gardner. A like vote was passed with reference to any province moneys in the hands of under sheriffs.

This was decisive revolution,—transferring the taxes to the new provincial authority.

Jan. 9, 1775.—John Dickinson and Perez Graves were appointed delegates to the Provincial Congress called to meet at Cambridge Feb. 1st. David Wait, Eleazer Allis, Daniel White, Jr., Seth Murray, and James Porter, appointed a committee to receive and convey any donations to the poor of Boston who are now suffering in the common cause. Committee of Inspection directed to enforce the recommendations of the Provincial Congress,—JOHN DICKINSON, ELIJAH MORTON, ELIHU WHITE, JOHN HASTINGS, JONATHAN ALLIS, PHINEAS FRARY, BENJAMIN WELLS, SILAS GRAVES, and SETH MURRAY.

Voted to the Minute-Men as compensation for time spent in learning the military art, 1s. each for the three half-days already spent, and a like sum for three half-days more. Higher sums were voted the officers.

The thanks of the town were voted to Rev. Mr. Lyman for his sermon last Thanksgiving, and a copy desired that it might be printed. It is presumed it was a "sermon on the times."

John Hastings, Elijah Morton, and John Allis were named as a committee for the above purpose.

June 12, 1775.—Elijah Morton, moderator; the committee of inspection reported with reference to their proceedings in the case of persons suspected of being inimical to the cause of the colonies; and the town approved the following declaration as proper to be required to be signed by all such persons:

"We do hereby freely and voluntarily make the following declarations, viz.: That we do wholly and entirely renounce Gen. Gage as a Governor of this province, and will pay no regard to his proclamations, or any other of his acts or doings, but, on the other hand, he ought to be considered and guarded against as an unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country by every person that is a true friend to his country; and also we do hereby engage that we will join our countrymen upon all occasions in defense of the rights and liberties of America; especially we will use our influence in order to prevent the late Acts of Parliament with regard to this province being put into execution, and will bear our full proportion of men and money for the purposes aforesaid, as occasion may call for the same."

It was voted if any such suspected persons should neglect or refuse to sign such declaration they should be proceeded against as provided by the Provincial Congress.

July 12, 1776.—Voted the sum of £85 10s. be paid to 15 effective men that may appear in behalf of the town of Hatfield, to go and join the northern army. John Dickinson, John Hastings, and Perez Graves were appointed a committee to attend to that business and see that the men pass muster and enlist.

Early in the summer of 1776 it was voted by the town to instruct their representative at the present General Assembly to use his endeavors that the delegates of the colony at the Congress be advised that, in case the Congress should think IT NECESSARY FOR THE SAFETY OF THE AMERICAN UNITED COLONIES TO DECLARE THEM INDEPENDENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF HATFIELD WITH THEIR LIVES AND FORTUNES WILL SOLEMNLY ENGAGE TO SUPPORT THEM IN THE MEASURE.

March 10, 1777.—Voted that the militia officers, selectmen, and committee of correspondence be directed to obtain, if possible, by subscription a sum sufficient to encourage Hatfield proportion of men to enlist into the war for three years.

May 19, 1777.—Appointed John Hastings a representative, and a committee to draw up instructions for him, viz.: John Dickinson, Elijah Morton, Phinehas Frary, Jonathan Allis, Elihu White.

May 8, 1778.—Voted a committee to adjust the past services of the inhabitants of this town, and report what each man hath done in the present war.

May 11, 1778.—Voted to raise 180 pounds to procure men for the army.

Oct. 30, 1778.—Voted 100 pounds to procure powder, lead, and steel. Voted 140 pounds to obtain clothing for Hatfield Continental soldiers.

May 20, 1779.—Passed in the affirmative, that the town desired to have a new form of government or constitution, though 61 voted in the negative.

June 24, June 29, July 1, and July 8, 1779, several votes were passed to encourage men to join the Continental army.

Aug. 12, 1779.—Deacon Elijah Morton chosen a delegate to the convention to form a new constitution.

Sept. 6, 1779.—Chose Maj. Seth Murray and Col. James Chapin delegates to attend a county convention, to be held at Northampton, to consider the propriety of fixing the price of things.

Sept. 24, 1779.—The recommendations of the Northampton Convention were not approved.

Several subsequent votes are recorded with reference to enlisting soldiers, raising money for bounties, or for clothing and provisions. Unfortunately the names of those going into the army are not given, and no list of Revolutionary soldiers can be made from the town books. The votes we have given show the opening of the contest, the determination of the people, and the progress of the struggle.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

Oct. 17, 1783, the town appointed Deacon Elijah Morton and Col. Israel Chapin delegates to appear at a convention appointed to be held at Col. Seth Marsh's, in Hatfield, on the 20th instant. Voted that the said delegates do not sit with the convention unless there appear delegates from a major part of the towns in the county of Hampshire. Delegates are recorded as elected to other conventions of the county, but they appear to have been held to deliberate on the proposed division of the county, on the time and place for hold-

ing the courts, and not directly in the interest of the Shays rebellion.

Hatfield was the place of Shays' conventions, and therefore appears as an active participator in them, according to the general histories of that period, and perhaps justly so. The first large gathering of insurgents occurred in this town April, 1782, when 300 persons made this a rallying point, and, marching upon Northampton under Capt. Reuben Dickinson, demanded and secured the release of three prisoners confined in the jail.

The convention of Aug. 22, 1786, held at Hatfield, was rather of a formidable affair. Fifty towns were represented. The assemblage continued for three days. Here was drawn up the famous list of grievances given in the general history,—a list which, sent into the surrounding towns, had a decided influence in leading many to adopt the views of the insurgents. At one time the State forces were quartered at the present place of John D. Brown's residence, while the Shays forces were at the lower end of the street. There were seven sons of one man by the name of Ransom, of Coleraine, here at that time. Some man relating the occurrence said Coleraine had sent forty-two feet of Ransom, the sons averaging six feet in height.

As one of the sad incidents of that dangerous period we give the following inscription:

"To the memory of James Walker, who, respected by the brave, beloved by his country's friends, dear to his relatives, while manfully defending the laws and liberties of his country, nobly fell by the impious hand of treason and rebellion on the 17th of February, 1787, in the thirty-second year of his age. Citizen, passing, drop a tear, and learn to imitate the brave!"

WAR OF 1812.

Approaching this stormy political period of New England history, we find the following in Hatfield records:

April 4, 1808, town cordially approved of the address of the selectmen of the town of Northampton; express gloomy apprehensions of an unnecessary war, but intimate their readiness to co-operate with the government in defending our national honor.

Feb. 8, 1809, a town-meeting was called to consider the alarming state of public affairs, and voted to concur with the two branches of the Legislature in recommending "a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer," viz., Thursday the 16th instant. And the following resolutions were voted:

"Whereas, the people have a right in a peaceable manner to request the Legislature, by way of addresses and petitions or remonstrances, for a redress of grievances they suffer; and whereas, the aspect of our public affairs is alarming almost beyond a precedent,—our citizens suffering (as we think) needless and most extraordinary privations, public confidence tottering to its base, and government endeavoring to palm upon us laws in our opinion unconstitutional, arbitrary, and oppressive; and whereas, during the administration of Washington and Adams, when our country was emerging from the horrors of a cruel and relentless war, when a form of government was to be established embracing the union of these States, when the hatchet of war with the savages upon our frontier was to be buried, when ways and means were to be devised to cancel our national debt, when commercial treaties with European nations were to be established, our country rose to wealth and greatness unparalleled in the history of the world; therefore,

"Resolved, That it is a departure from their policy and measures that has produced these evils and brought the nation to the brink of wretchedness and ruin.

"Resolved, That the embargo is unnecessary and oppressive.

"Resolved, That we view the late law for enforcing the embargo as a death-blow to our civil liberties; as by it the sanctuary of our dwellings is made liable to search and our property to seizure upon the suspicion only of the mere creatures of the President; as by it the breath of the Executive may constitute the law of the land; and, above all, that the civil is made subservient to the military power.

"Resolved, That we view with anxiety and concern the late extraordinary augmentation of military power, without so much as an intimation from our government of their object and design.

"Resolved, That the President ought to distrust, and that we hold in contempt the opinion of, those who would treat us as rebels and term us the most worthless part of community, because we do not hold out our hands to the chains and tamely submit to arbitrary power.

"Resolved, That we have ever viewed the returning of the British treaty by the President without submitting it to the Senate as an impolitic measure, and

JOSEPH SMITH,

of Hatfield, son of Joseph and Lois (White) Smith, was born April 1, 1792. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Lieut. Samuel Smith, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1634, resided some years in Wethersfield, Conn., and removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1659.

His ancestor of the next generation, John Smith, was killed by the Indians, in Hatfield Meadows, in 1676.

His grandfather, Samuel Smith, was commissioned a lieutenant by Gov. Phipps, Sept. 10, 1755.

His father and two uncles were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, one of them holding a lieutenant's commission.

His great-grandmother, Canada Waite, was born in Canada while her mother was a prisoner, having been captured by the Indians at Hatfield a short time previous.

She was named in commemoration of that captivity.



Joseph Smith was commissioned a lieutenant in the militia in 1815; a justice of the peace in 1843; represented his town (elected by the Democratic party) in the General Court the same year; and held various other offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was a firm supporter of the church and parish of his native town.

He married, Jan. 28, 1823, Hannah White, daughter of Amasa and Eunice White Wells.

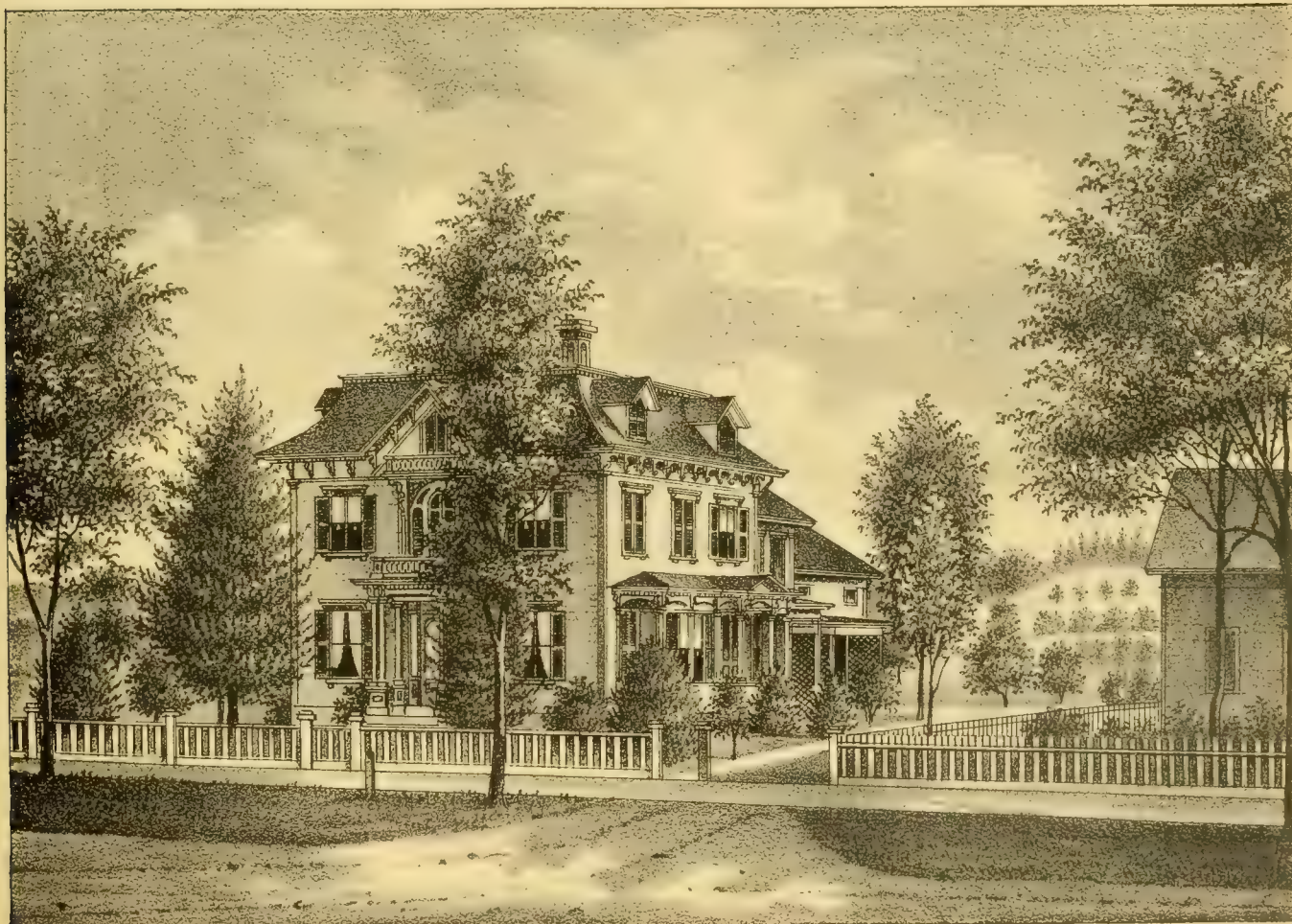
He was a nephew of Oliver Smith, Esq., founder of the "Smith Charities," and a brother of Miss Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College, of Northampton, and Smith Academy, of Hatfield. He died Oct. 20, 1861.

Joseph, an infant son, died May 28, 1836.

Mrs. Smith was born Aug. 26, 1795, and died March 10, 1879.

With the exception, perhaps, of one year, she visited Saratoga every summer, beginning with the year of her marriage, a period of fifty-five years.

Joseph Smith



RESIDENCE OF JOS. S. WELLS, LATE RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. W. SMITH, DECEASED, HATFIELD, MASS.

in our opinion it is through the means and measures of our Administration that all essential differences with Great Britain have not long since been amicably and honorably adjusted.

"Resolved, That we esteem our national Constitution as an invaluable legacy from our political fathers, and if necessary will yield our lives and fortunes a cheerful sacrifice to defend it, and we do hereby exhort our fellow-citizens to rally around it as the standard of political safety, and to esteem no sacrifices too great to preserve it. And as we have heretofore petitioned the President and Congress in vain, therefore,

"Resolved, That the selectmen be a committee to prepare a respectful petition to our Legislature, praying that honorable body to use all constitutional means in their power to procure our enlargement, that so agriculture and commerce may again receive the rewards of industry and enterprise."

It does not appear who drafted the above resolutions, but they certainly form an able and eloquent State paper, however much the principles involved may seem to us of the present time as equaling the States' rights assumptions of South Carolina and the other States of the late Confederation.

OFFICIAL ACTION IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Hatfield, like its sister towns of the valley, was prompt in patriotic work when the storm of civil war burst upon the country.

1861.—A town-meeting was held May 6th, at which Moses Morton, Wm. H. Dickinson, George Waite, J. D. Billings, George W. Hubbard, Elijah Bardwell, and Erastus Cowles were authorized to borrow on behalf of the town the sum of \$5000, to be expended by them as they might deem expedient, on such soldiers from this town and their families as shall be mustered into the United States service during the continuance of the present war.

It was also voted to furnish each volunteer with a uniform, if needed, and a sufficient amount of money to make his monthly pay \$26.

Voted, that the town will provide liberally for the families of the volunteers; then, giving three cheers for the Star-Spangled Banner, they adjourned for two weeks.

May 20th, it was voted to pay each volunteer in the 10th Regiment for time spent in drilling as the committee shall deem just.

All this was a liberality scarcely equaled by towns at that early date.

1862, April 7th.—The treasurer was fully authorized to borrow money for State aid to soldiers' families in accordance with the law upon that subject.

July 18th.—It was voted to pay a bounty of \$100 each for volunteers, and, in case of the death or disability of any one, aid was promised to his family until it was able to support itself.

The assessors were directed to abate the taxes of volunteers.

August 25th.—The bounty of \$100 each was extended to nine months' men equally with those enlisting for three years.

These votes were so full, and the authority given to the excellent war committee and to the selectmen so unlimited, that no town action was taken in 1863.

1864, April 4th.—A bounty of \$125 each was voted to fill the quota of the town under the calls of October, 1863, and those of February and March, 1864.

Individuals had advanced money for recruiting purposes, and this was refunded by vote of the town.

To avoid any delay, the treasurer was authorized to borrow money to anticipate the collection of taxes.

1865, May 23d.—A tax of \$3755.50 was voted for the purpose of refunding sums advanced by individuals, to be paid in two equal instalments,—1866 and 1867.

The assessors were also requested to assess "upon the polls and estates" a sum sufficient to pay each drafted man who furnished an accepted substitute an amount of not more than \$300,—the tax list to be delivered to the collector without a warrant.

Hatfield furnished 146 men for the war, and this was a surplus of seven above all demands. Two were commissioned

officers. The whole amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$14,994.71. The assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$1,071,747, and the population 1337. Aid to soldiers' families, afterward paid back by the State, was, in 1861, \$154.55; 1862, \$1291; 1863, \$2406.07; 1864, \$2026.82; 1865, \$800; total, \$6678.64.

Private liberality was abundant.

The ladies sent to the soldiers and to the hospitals during the war contributions of money and supplies to the amount of \$3000, and \$1000 was sent by citizens generally through the Christian Commission.

Of the soldiers furnished, a large number were citizens of the town, and their names are appended to this sketch. Twenty lost their lives. The recruits hired elsewhere make up the 146 credited to Hatfield in Col. Schouler's history.

Dwight Morton, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. C; disch. Feb. 28, 1863, for disability.
Jonathan D. Warner, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. C; app. hospital steward, Oct. 1862; trans. to 37th Inf., June 20, 1864.
Dwight S. Strong, musician, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf.; disch. Sept. 3, 1862, by order of War Department.
Lyman B. Abbott, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. March 30, 1861, to the credit of South Hadley; disch. June 21, 1865.
Richard B. Abbott, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. April 10, 1865.
Henry M. Hitchcock, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; app. Feb. 20, 1864, hospital steward.
Frederick Klistener, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; reported missing in adjt.-general's report of volunteers, vol. ii. page 527; was a prisoner.
Simon Schaefer, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. A; taken prisoner; disch. June 26, 1865.
Cordean Sweet, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Nov. 7, 1864, for disability.
John Richards, enl. April 15, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. C; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died of wounds, June 9, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Calvin L. Coville, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. June 21, 1865.
Elihu Coville, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; died of wounds, July 22, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
David B. Curtis, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. June 21, 1865.
Charles E. Hubbard, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. April 18, 1863, for disability.
Jerome E. King, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. June 21, 1865.
Lorenz Sietz, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. June 21, 1865.
John H. Vining, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; died of wounds, June 12, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Oliver S. Vining, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. April 16, 1863, for disability.
Charles L. Waite, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; died Feb. 13, 1863, at White Oak Church, Va.
Oliver Warner, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; disch. June 21, 1865.
Henry H. Field, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
J. D. Warner, hospital steward, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 37th Inf.; unaccounted for in adjt.-general's report of volunteers, 1868, page 776, vol. ii.
Edwin Graves, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; died of wounds, May 21, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Emerson L. Coville, sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; wounded; disch. Jan. 7, 1865, for disability.
John W. Field, sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; killed May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
Wm. A. Champney, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. F; app. hospital steward, Oct. 27, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
Joseph Richards, enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. C; died July 11, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Wells Clark, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. G; re-enl. Feb. 17, 1864; died of wounds, May 23, 1864, at New Orleans, La.
Dwight D. Graves, sergt., enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 32d Inf., Co. B; pro. to 1st sergt. at re-en., Jan. 5, 1864; 2d lieutenant, April 1, 1865; disch. June 29, 1865.
Wm. R. Waite, enl. Nov. 27, 1861, 32d Inf., Co. B; disch. to re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
Josiah H. Potter, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Henry P. Billings, 2d lieutenant, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Fernando B. Bennett, sergt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died June 22, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
John E. Doane, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
Charles K. Morton, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Alvin D. Dinsmore, musician, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Dwight G. Abells, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Ebenezer C. Anderson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died July 1, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Henry F. Anderson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
John Beck, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Lambert J. Bristol, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
 Jeremiah Brown, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 George Chandler, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Myron D. Cooley, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
 Whitney F. Cooley, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
 Augustus D. Cowles, enl. Oct. 11, '62, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
 Henry A. Dickinson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; died March 22, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.
 Lucius Field, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; died soon after his return, from disease contracted in the service.
 Alonzo Hallett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Seth W. Kingsley, enl. Nov. 18, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
 George L. Marsh, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, '63.
 Josiah L. Morton, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Alvin L. Strong, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 John E. Waite, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Daniel W. Wells, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Judson W. Harris, corp., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. C; disch. July 1, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 12, 1864.
 James H. Abbott, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. C; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.
 Charles L. Bardwell, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. C; disch. Aug. 16, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Charles W. Evans, enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 10th Inf., Co. C; trans. June 21, 1864, to 37th Inf.; disch. July 16, 1865.
 Philetus Averill, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
 Joseph Billings, enl. Sept. 15, 1863, 2d H. Art., Co. F; disch. Sept. 3, 1865; previously served a short time in the 25th Inf.
 Charles S. Babcock, enl. March 12, 1862, 21st Inf.; wounded Dec. 13, 1862; also May 10 and Sept. 30, 1864; re-enl. March 15, 1864; pro. to 2d lieu. Nov. 29, 1864; trans. to 36th; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Henry F. Bardwell, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 25th Inf., Co. K; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864.
 Michael Burke, enl. Aug. 9, 1864, 30th Inf.
 Anthony Bolack, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; died June 20, 1863, at Brasher City, La.
 Caleb D. Bardwell, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. K; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
 George W. Bliss, regular army.
 Elbridge G. Clifford, enl. July 19, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. I; died of wounds, Oct. 10, 1862.

Edward C. Cowles, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 25th Inf., Co. K; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Peter Carter, enl. in 2d Regt.
 Lysander Chaffin, enl. in 37th Regt.
 Alonzo Dennis, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; died Dec. 12, 1862, at Fort Jackson, La.
 — Davis, enl. in 21st Regt. (not Hatfield), probably.
 Frederick Evans, enl. Sept. 22, 1863, 2d H. Art., Co. E; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Thomas Frary, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. D; died Nov. 6, 1864, at Morehead City, N. C.
 James McCue, enl. July 29, 1863, 22d Inf., Co. H; wounded May 5, 1864; trans. to 32d Inf.; died April 25, 1865, at Baltimore.
 Patrick Morrissey, enl. Jan. 10, 1865, 24th Inf., Co. K; disch. Jan. 30, 1866.
 Thomas Puffer, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. B; disch. March 13, 1862, for disability.
 Christopher D. Hooker, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 4th Cav., Co. G; wounded at Williamsburg; disch. May 26, 1865.
 William H. Hooker, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 4th Cav., Co. G; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Lorenzo L. Hawkins, enl. Aug. 5, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. B; wounded and missing since Dec. 13, 1862.
 Michael Hennessy, enl. July 19, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. K; trans. to 4th U. S. Art., Oct. 25, 1862; died in the service.
 James Hoare, enl. Aug. 25, 1863, 22d Inf., Co. D; died of wounds, Aug. 2, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
 Liberty Holmes, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; rejected Jan. 9th.
 Alpheus H. Hathaway, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. C; died May 16, 1864, at New Orleans.
 James Halligan, enl. in 27th Regt.
 Raymond E. Rogers, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, 2d Cav.; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Jeremiah O'Sullivan, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, 2d H. Art.; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Alvah A. Sutton, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. E; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Ebenezer F. Stone, enl. Aug. 12, 1864, 27th Inf.; unassigned; disch. Sept. 1, 1864, for disability.
 Obadiah Smith, enl. Dec. 25, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. G; disch. Nov. 27, 1862, for disability.
 James Shea, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, in navy; disch. July 30, 1865; absent, sick.
 Lewis Sikes, enl. in 1st Conn. Batt.
 Luke Zebo, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. E; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Francis Wemit, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. E.

WILLIAMSBURG.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAMSBURG lies northwest from the county-seat, and distant about eight miles. It is bounded north by Goshen and Franklin County; east by Franklin County and Hatfield; south by Northampton and Westhampton; west by Chesterfield and Goshen. It has a farm acreage of 15,092 acres. This town is the "*Hatfield addition*," sometimes called "*Hatfield three-mile grant*," and "*Hatfield woods*." This was a tract six miles long and three miles wide, granted by the General Court to Hatfield in 1695-96. It therefore became the absolute property of that town, and was divided up among the people. The present boundary lines of Williamsburg are very nearly identical with those of the "*grant*," though not entirely so. The title to the soil of Williamsburg is thus traceable back to the direct grant from the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is beautifully situated upon the eastern slope of the Green Mountain range. The climate is mild and healthy. The surface of the town is diversified, forming in many places landscapes of great beauty, rising at some points into grandeur and sublimity. Here are cataracts tumbling through deep glens; hills interspersed with pleasant valleys; towering heights, with wild ravines, all combining to delight the eye and kindle the enthusiasm of a lover of nature. The general slope of the surface is south and west, and the whole town is drained by Mill River and its tributaries.

The main valley lies nearly in the centre of the town from the north line to the village of Williamsburg. It then deflects to the east, entering the town of Northampton below Hayden-

ville. From the west five branches flow through transverse valleys, dividing that portion of the town into separate parts, some of them tracts of lofty altitude, and others of lower elevation with broken surfaces. Three of these branches have special names,—Mill Brook, Meekins' Brook, and Unquomunk Brook. From the east there is one tributary of Mill River, formed of Potash Brook and "Joe Wright's" Brook. This flows nearly south, uniting with the main stream beyond its eastern bend. There is another branch of Mill River, known as Beaver Brook, rising in the east part of this town, and entering the territory of Northampton before uniting with the main stream. This system of streams renders the town noted for its valuable water-power; particularly was it so in the early years, when the streams were of greater volume than they are since the forests have been cleared.

A large number of separate elevations abound, and several of them have local names, as High Ridge and Walnut Hill in the northeast; Davis Hill, Shingle Hill, and Horse Mountain in the southeast; Merritt's Hill, Walnut Hill No. 2, Walcott Hill along the western boundary; Scott's Hill, Petticoat Hill, Unquomunk Hill, and Miller's Hill in the south.

Mill River, rising north and west in Goshen, Conway, and Ashfield, collects the waters of an extensive region, and furnishes a chain of water-power more than twelve miles long. The land was originally covered with a forest of heavy timber,—chestnut, hickory, walnut, oak, pine, maple, beech, cherry, and sycamore. There were also wild plums and grapes in considerable abundance.

The peak of the High Ridge has an altitude of 1480 feet, and was made a signal-station in the trigonometrical survey

of the State. From the heights in the north nearly the whole valley of the Connecticut in Massachusetts may be seen, including Mount Tom, Mount Holyoke, and a wide range of other hills and mountain-slopes,—a view of more than seventy miles in extent.

From the old Johnson homestead, on Walnut Hill, more than twenty churches are visible, and the general scene is one of surpassing beauty.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement of Williamsburg was made by John Miller, of Northampton, about the year 1735. A log house was built on the hill northwest of the present village of Haydenville. It stood very near the present residence of John Miller, a grandson of the pioneer. He had become acquainted with this country in the hunting excursions for which he was famous. He had trapped beaver along the creek which bears that name. He purchased a tract of 900 acres at \$1 per acre. This land extended south to the Northampton line, north to Skinnerville, west to South Street, and east far enough to embrace nearly the present village of Haydenville. The tract was heavily timbered. Mr. Miller was a powerful man physically, capable of severe toil and great endurance. Out there in the forest he must have been able for many years to join with Alexander Selkirk in singing, "I am monarch of all I survey." According to previous writers, it was seventeen years before his first neighbor, Capt. Samuel Fairfield, moved in and settled upon the present Delevan place. With his habits as a hunter, Mr. Miller must have enjoyed the location, unless perchance the danger from the Indians, who were a continual source of alarm through all these towns for twenty years later, may have occasionally disturbed him. Game was all around him, and in great variety. Deer, bears, wolves, catamounts, and wild turkeys roamed the forest in abundance. The smaller tribes of wild game also abounded, and the streams are said to have been literally alive with the luscious trout waiting to furnish a dinner for the daintiest epicure. Numerous exploits of Mr. Miller in hunting are related. On one occasion he proposed to a Mr. Day, who was burning a coal-pit near him, to go out hunting. Mr. Day declined, and Mr. Miller went alone. He soon found a splendid buck, and shot him. Going up to secure his prize he found another buck caught, by his horns being entangled with those of the one shot. Taking out their hearts, he carried them back and exhibited them to the astonished coal-burner. Mr. Day exclaimed, "*The old boy! I am sorry you got either one.*"

Mr. Miller kept from nine to twelve traps set for wild animals. At one time he had several about the carcass of a horse, near the residence now of Robert Damon, on South Street. Several traps were carried away by the animals, and, following their trail, he found a large catamount perched on a tree, with *two of the missing traps* attached to his legs, and also another catamount with one of its feet in another of the traps. He shot them, securing both the game and the traps. There was then a bounty of \$7 a head on these animals.

About 1745-50, perhaps earlier, there was opened from Northampton to Pittsfield the old road, alluded to in other town histories, passing through Williamsburg. This road was the stage route of later years, though that finally went by way of Roberts Meadow to Chesterfield.

In 1752, Samuel Fairfield moved out to the neighborhood of Mr. Miller and opened a tavern; this was to accommodate the travelers that were beginning to go over this route. We are obliged to suppose so, for with only Fairfield and Miller there would be no pressing *neighborhood necessity* for a tavern.

This account locates Fairfield in Williamsburg nearly twenty years before the town was incorporated. He was a nephew of John Miller, and is supposed to have lived in the family of the latter for some years prior to 1752.

Capt. Fairfield was prominent in all the early town affairs,

moderator of the first town-meeting, and chosen to many important offices. His advice was relied upon largely by the incoming settlers. His farm was a part of the original Miller tract.

Descendants of both these pioneer families are still residing in town and upon the land of their ancestors,—five generations upon the same soil. The John Miller farm of 1879 was the John Miller farm of 1735, one hundred and forty-four years ago, and is still one of the best in town.

It is not easy to trace the other early settlers in exact chronological order. It is claimed by citizens residing in the north part of the town that there were locations in that section some years previous to these dates, but considerable inquiry has failed to verify this conclusion to any great extent. The general theory is that the danger of Indian attack was too great to render settlement safe anywhere in these "far-away" places until the surrender of Quebec, in 1759.

Admitting the above account of Miller and Fairfield, it is evident they risked the dangers and were not molested, and so it may be possible others did somewhere upon the present territory of Williamsburg.

The following is the usual story of early settlement:

Williamsburg being nearly the same as the "addition" which was obtained of the General Court by the town of Hatfield, in 1695, its general settlement was first made from that town. Persons owning land in the "addition" began to clear up the forest, commencing labor without moving, and then in a few years located with their families.

Other settlers were from Northampton, only eight miles distant. Still others were from Braintree and Martha's Vineyard; others were from Sunderland and from Hadley.

In the earliest attempts of the Hatfield men to settle the "addition," they were compelled to go in parties of five to fifteen or twenty armed for defense. Few ventured to settle there permanently until after peace was secured by the surrender of Quebec, in 1759; and even then broken bands of Indians still roamed up and down the Connecticut Valley, rendering lonely, isolated settlements unsafe. For six years or more after the general occupation of Williamsburg, most of the men returned every night to their families.

The following statement gives the places from which the various families came to Williamsburg:

From Northampton were the Pomeroyes, Dwights, Fairfields, Millers, Clevelandes, and Clarks. From Belchertown the Hannums. From Martha's Vineyard, the Cleghorns, the Maybews, Stewards, Bartletts, and many others. From Braintree and the old Plymouth colony, the Haydens, the Thayers and Bradfords. From Hatfield, the Williams family, the Hubbards, the Bodmans, the Warners, the Graves, the Hills. From southeastern Massachusetts and eastern, the Hydes, the Coffins, the Allens, the Butlers, the Washburns. From London, or Lancaster, the Nash family. From Sunderland, a portion of the Hubbards. From Sunbury, Conn., the Littles, and Joseph Strong. From Rehoboth, the Suddens, and Simeon Strong. From New Hampshire, the Starks. From Wellington, Conn., the Johnson family. The general period of settlement was from 1760 to 1771, the district being incorporated at the latter date.

The early settlers of Williamsburg located on the higher points of land. Thus the population first centred on Meeting-House Hill and Petticoat Hill. At one time the school district which comprised the latter place was the most populous of any in town, and the idea was seriously entertained of locating the meeting-house there. Both of these localities, early rivals, are now the most sparsely settled of any in town. The effects of trade and manufactures have wholly reversed the original tide of settlement. The site of the present central village was formerly a swamp, covered with hemlock-trees and alder-bushes. When a settlement sprang up at this point, it was at first known, somewhat in derision, as the "city."

The story of early settlement is intensely interesting, but its minute details of privation and suffering can only appear in a brief form in this printed volume. There is everywhere in this valley a vast amount of traditional family history. The descendants are still here of the men who conquered not only the hardships of the forest, but the dangers of a wily Indian foe; who at Louisburg and Quebec wrested from France the empire of the St. Lawrence and transferred it to the English crown; who, later still, calmly threw off the yoke of British dominion and established the free commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The following catalogue of early settlers is based upon the assessment-roll of 1772, but includes a few other names, and in some instances those of later settlements: John Burroughs, homestead in the north part of the town. James Bangs, homestead the present place owned by Wm. Skinner at what was the village of Skinnerville; he was a carpenter. Silas Billings, homestead the present place of Prescott Williams. Simeon Burroughs, in the north part of the town. Thomas Beebe, homestead half a mile north of Prescott Williams, on Walnut Hill. Samuel Bagley, homestead the present place of Richard Cahill. Abner Cole, homestead probably the present place of Cyrus Miller, half a mile east of Haydenville.

Nehemiah Cleveland, homestead on Petticoat Hill next above the Washburn Hill; sons, Roswell, Nehemiah, Amasa, Uriah. Edward Curtis, homestead on the hill, a little below the old meeting-house. Josiah Dwight, place identified elsewhere. Samuel Day, homestead two and a half miles northwest of Haydenville. William Fenton, homestead on "the Hill," and moved to Goshen in early times. Samuel French, north part of the town. Nathan Frost, homestead the present Bartlett place, on Meeting-House Hill; John Frost kept a tavern there.

Samuel Fairfield, the second pioneer, known as Capt. Samuel, and very prominent in all early public affairs, homestead the present Delevan place; children by first marriage: Ira N., settled on the present place of Royal C. Fairfield; Mrs. Elias Root and Mrs. Simeon Parsons; by second marriage: Martha and Phebe, who died unmarried, and Samuel, the youngest, who married Elizabeth Miller (the "Aunt Betsey" of the present time).

Andrew Gates, homestead a mile above Haydenville. Wm. Guilford, homestead on Petticoat Hill; one son, John, went west; Ebenezer remained in Williamsburg. Josiah Hadlock, homestead north part of the town. Amasa Frost was a man of considerable prominence and lived on Meeting-House Hill.

Perez Graves, homestead on the mountain, a little south of Unquomunk Ridge, known afterward as the "Guilford farm;" children: Dexter, Williamsburg; Israel, Northampton; Perez, Jr., Chesterfield; Eli, Easthampton; Lyman, Williamsburg; Elijah, Southampton; Eunice, Mrs. Melzar Warner, Williamsburg; Anna, Mrs. Zenas Wright, Northampton; Susan, Mrs. Herman Smith, Northampton.

Samuel Graves, homestead at the foot of the mountain, below Unquomunk Ridge; children: Samuel, settled west; Joseph also; Martha, died young; Sally, became Mrs. Hubbard, of Sunderland.

Elnathan Graves, homestead at the foot of the mountain, below Unquomunk Ridge; children: Chester, died in infancy; Elnathan, settled on the old homestead; Fidelia (Mrs. Henry Lord), Williamsburg; Lydia (Mrs. Joel Hayden), Williamsburg; Emily (Mrs. Samuel Williston), Easthampton; Minerva (Mrs. Eleazer Coleman), Easthampton; Mary Ann (Mrs. Eli Graves), Easthampton.

Elisha Graves, homestead at the foot of the mountain, below Unquomunk Ridge; children: Josiah, Edward, and Elisha, who settled in this or neighboring towns, and two daughters, Abigail and Polly.

Thomas Howe was here very early; homestead the present place of Wm. Leonard. Prescott Williams states the tradi-

tion that some supernatural powers were charged on "old Mrs. Howe" at one time,—really, the fearful imputation of witchcraft. To test the question, she was once induced to come into the present house of Prescott Williams and pass through a door over which was nailed a horse-shoe. As no witch could do that, and as Mrs. Howe did, she was entirely cleared in public estimation. Her innocence was affirmatively established.

Sampson Hill, homestead at Williamsburg village, used to tend one of the early mills. Benjamin Hadlock, a joiner and carpenter, known as "Master Hadlock," homestead in the north part of the town.

John Miller, the first settler, elsewhere mentioned. His children were three sons—Stephen, Cyrus, John—and one daughter,—Mrs. Asahel Wright, of Northampton.

Aaron Miller was a brother of John Miller. Alexander Miller lived in the north part of the town.

John Nash, homestead the place in later years of William A. Nash. Children: Moses, died in infancy; Judith (Mrs. David Phinney), Hatfield; Moses (2d), John, Samuel, Thomas, all settled in Williamsburg; William became a minister; and Elijah settled in Conway.

Elisha Nash, homestead the place in later years of Oliver Nash. Children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Nehemiah Frost), Hinsdale; Rebecca (Mrs. Amasa Frost), Hinsdale; Hannah (Mrs. Seth Paine), Ohio; Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Meekins), Williamsburg; Martha (Mrs. James Bangs), Canada; Persia (Mrs. Reuben Saxon), Vermont; Elisha, Williamsburg; Catharine (Mrs. Phineas Hubbard), Canada; Submit died in infancy.

Asa Ludden, homestead on Petticoat Hill, and perhaps Ezra, Joseph, Lucy, James, Seth, and Levi in the same vicinity. Daniel May, probably on Nash Street. James Porter, homestead in the north part of the town. Samuel Partridge, homestead a portion of the present farm of Erastus Graves. Ebenezer Paine, homestead a part of the present farm of Prescott Williams.

Isaac Phinney, homestead near Chesterfield line; buildings gone. Children: David, Isaac, Nathan, Zenas, Mrs. Roswell Cleveland, Mrs. Cyrus Miller, Mrs. Elisha Graves.

Eleazer Root, north of Haydenville; was a brother of Elias Root, who was a son-in-law of Samuel Fairfield. James Smith, on Walnut Hill; a daughter was Mrs. Wm. Bodman. Ezra Strong, on Petticoat Hill. Thomas Spafford lived at Haydenville; went West at an early day. Wm. Stephenson, on Petticoat Hill. Seth Tubbs, on Walnut Hill. Joshua Thayer, homestead on Meeting-house Hill. Abel Thayer, on the Gere place. Amos Truesdell, north part of the town; never married; known as Uncle Amos. William Wales. The Wales family lived near the Phinney place, on the old Chesterfield road.

Noah Washburn, homestead where Lauriston Washburn lived in later years. He had one son, Stephen. The children of Stephen were Amos, who settled in this town; Polly (Mrs. Gross Williams); Sally (Mrs. Eleazer Hillman, and after the death of her husband she married Seth Johnson, of Dana); Ruth, the wife of Rev. Hosea Ballou, the distinguished Universalist minister.

John Williams, 1773, homestead the present place of Prescott Williams. Children: John and Jonah, Goshen, Gross, Joseph (father of Prescott), Abner, Williamsburg; Mrs. Nathan Starks, Mrs. Stearns, and Abisha, who died young.

Mather Warren, on Mountain Street; and probably Joseph, also Thomas, Warren. Aunt Betsey Fairfield says that a daughter in one of the Warren families was the first child born in town. John Wait, on Mountain Street; and probably Elijah also. Jonathan Walcott, Jr., near the Chesterfield line. Samuel Bradford was known as Dr. Bradford, and was a man of education and ability; his descendants are still in town.

Joseph Bodman, 1775, from Hatfield, homestead the place

ever since owned by the Bodmans, in Williamsburg village. He lived to be about one hundred years of age. Children: Manoah, Williamsburg; Martha (Mrs. John Hillman), Williamsburg; and after Mr. Hillman's death, Mrs. Nathaniel Frary, Hatfield; Samuel, who died young; Joseph, Jr., who settled in Williamsburg; Naomi; Luther.

Samuel Bodman, 1774, brother of Joseph, homestead where the public-school building now stands.

William Bodman, a third brother, 1770, homestead the present place of Dennis O'Brien. The present house is said to have been built in 1765. Children were William, Polly, Hepzibah, Artemas, Sylvester, Alfred, Solomon, Annie, Theophilus, and Pamela.

John Graves, homestead a mile and a half east of the meeting-house, on the Hatfield road. Children: Samuel Dwight, Deacon Erastus, Mrs. John Montague, Sunderland; Mrs. David Miller, Williamsburg; Mrs. Elam Graves, Williamsburg.

Ebenezer Hill, 1785 to 1790, from Petersham, homestead on the Conway road, two and a half miles from the village. Children: Joseph, Whately; Sampson, on the old homestead. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier for a short time. Descendants are still in town.

Thomas Meekins, 1761, from Hatfield, homestead the present place of Christopher Meekins. The first log house was near the present house. One son died young. Joseph and Stephen settled in Williamsburg. The latter was the father of the present Dr. Thomas Meekins.

Dr. Elijah Paine, 1772, homestead at first the old Skeff house on the hill, afterward on the farm where he spent his life, a mile north of the old church. Children: Electa (Mrs. Frost), Geneseo, N. Y.; Elijah, Ashfield; Seth, Brecksville, Ohio; John, Pembroke, N. Y.

James Claghorn, 1772, from Martha's Vineyard, was married three times. By the first marriage he had eight children; by the second, six; and by the third, four. William, the oldest, settled in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Three daughters married and went to Ontario Co., N. Y.; two to Cummington. Other children went to various parts of Ohio and New York; one to Middlefield. Benjamin settled in Williamsburg.

Capt. Jonathan Warner, homestead on Mountain Street, was a builder, and erected many of the old-time meeting-houses. He was in the war of the Revolution. His commissions, signed by John Hancock, are preserved by his descendants. He was wounded in the shoulder,—probably at Saratoga,—and it troubled him through life. Children: Paulina, who died in infancy; Mrs. John Wells, Matthew, Mrs. Elisha Nash Conway, Mrs. Thomas Nash, Ebenezer, Silas, Jonathan, Job, Melzar, Mrs. Joseph Warner, Mrs. Elisha Graves.

The names of Joshua Warner, Joel Warner, Paul Warner, and Downing Warner, Jr., also appear on the roll of 1772.

Obadiah Warner, homestead on Mountain Street, was a noted dealer in horses. One son went South and attained high distinction in public life.

Caleb Johnson, 1789, from Willington, Conn., homestead on Walnut Hill; buildings gone; were on the present farm of William A. Nash. Children: Sally (Mrs. Zephaniah Alden, and after Mr. Alden's death she married Bela Burnett); William, Isaac, who died in infancy; Benjamin (father of B. S. and C. B. Johnson, the latter of Easthampton); Caleb, Polly, who died unmarried; Isaac.

Rufus Hyde, 1774, from Norwich, Conn.; a blacksmith; he worked near the place in later years of Eleazer Hyde. About 1795 he opened a shop with a trip-hammer at what is now Searsville. Children: Eleazer, Rufus, Stephen, Mary, Josiah.

Benjamin Pomeroy, 1780, from Northampton, homestead the place in later years of Deacon William Pomeroy, in the south part of the town. Children: Samuel, Montreal; Lydia (Mrs. Elnathan Graves, and the originator of the sewed-button business); Selah, Josiah, Esther (Mrs. Gaius Searle),

Southampton; Lucy (Mrs. Phineas Graves), Hatfield; William, Polly (Mrs. Moses Montague), Sunderland.

The names of Seth Pomeroy and Josiah are upon the assessment-roll of 1772.

Ichabod Hemenway, 1770, from Framingham, homestead the place in later years of James and Obed Hemenway. Children: Elizabeth, Lucretia, Lovina, Asa, Elijah, Aaron, and James.

Deacon Joseph Carey, from Mansfield, Conn., about 1755, homestead the place in later years of John C. Williams. There were, in 1800, nine families living directly north of Deacon Carey's. All disappeared. Deacon Carey's widow lived to be ninety-four years old.* John Starks was a son-in-law of Deacon Carey. A son of Starks lived to be eighty-two.

Jesse Wilde, homestead on the Hill, near the new cemetery. It is related of his wife that she carried a half-bushel of corn to Hatfield mill on her back, and brought back the meal in the same way.

Elisha Allis is said to have built the first house on the Hill, the one owned in later years by Leonard Strong. Simeon White, homestead near the Whately line; went to Jefferson Co., N. Y., at an early day. Asa White, on the Hill. Children: Asa, Jr., settled in New York; Mrs. Phineas Hubbard, Stanstead, Conn.

The following names are also found on the roll of 1772, but their locations are not easily determined at the present time: George Andrews, Benjamin Blanchard, Samuel Barber, Asa Brown, Moses Carley, Richard Church, Caleb Conant, Anson Cheeseman, Gaius Crafts, William Dunton, George Dunn, Thomas Fenton, Thomas Flow, Thomas Fance, Thomas French, Samuel Hontanton, Lucy Hubbard, Abijah Hunt, Seth Hastings, Daniel Hollis, Joseph Janes, James Janes, Russell Kellogg, Smith Kennett, Thomas Lothing, John Meekins, William Reed, Hezekiah Reed, Benjamin Reed, Enoch Thayer, Asa Thayer, Joseph Torrey, Asaph Wales.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. FAIRFIELD.

She was born July 5, 1785, and is therefore several years older than the Federal Constitution. She was the daughter of Cyrus Miller, and a granddaughter of the earliest pioneer, John Miller. She was seven years old when he died. She remembers hearing the wolves howl, a sound not familiar to the ears of any other living person now in Williamsburg. She gives vivid accounts of the home industries of the old time. She learned to spin when she was five years old, standing tip-toe to reach the thread when others had left the wheel for a few minutes. Then her parents had a *little* wheel made to fit the *little* girl's height, and she soon was able to spin a usual day's work. She recalls the days of tallow candles made with tow wicks, the latter spun at home; the whole a home-made affair, as was nearly everything else of olden time. She remembers going up in childhood to the Williams' store, that stood in the present burnt district of Williamsburg. She says, "I first went to school at Samuel Fairfield's house; once, crossing the river with my older sisters (they were ahead of me), on the last inclined plank I slipped, fell in, and was drowned,—fact. They brought me to, I suppose, somehow. Then I fell out of a little chair into the fire and nearly burned to death. I have been through fire and flood, but somehow I have outlived a good many others. I am contented and happy, have everything I need for my comfort, and am thankful for that while so many are 'failing up.'"^{*} She said the catechism in her childhood to Rev. Joseph Strong. One of her early teachers at the little school was Patty Russell, of Northampton.

Mrs. Hayden (grandmother of Lieut.-Gov. Hayden), like others mentioned, went to mill at Hatfield sometimes with a grist of corn, a small one probably, on her back, walking there and

* See *Hampshire Gazette*, 1822.

back, sixteen miles. Aunt Betsey says "Uncle Amos Truesdell" used to tell her these stories when she was a little girl.

John Miller set out the first orchard in town, and sometimes made a hundred barrels of cider a year. In those times they obtained *sweet* apples by sending to Connecticut very particularly for seed.

And so "Aunt Betsey Fairfield," a genuine historic link between the past and present, survives to tell to the present generation the stories of the early labors, the early economies, and the early industries of Williamsburg. With the calmness of Christian faith she "waits all her appointed time" till her change shall come.

The first milling, as shown above, was at Hatfield. A Mr. Wilkie, one of Burgoyne's Hessians, settled near the Whately line. His wife took a grist, horseback, over there once, and returned late, in the dark. So doubtful was the road, she finally encamped over-night only half a mile from home.

THE BUTTON BUSINESS.

In the history of the Graves family occurs one of the most noted instances in the world of a small beginning developing into a great enterprise,—that of the sewed-button business. This was the foundation alike of the fortunes of the Hon. Samuel Williston, and the prosperity of Easthampton, with all the incidental consequences—educational, benevolent, and literary—that have resulted from Mr. Williston's numerous benefactions.

Of Mrs. Elnathan Graves the senior, Henry S. Gere, in his sketches of Williamsburg, wrote:

"A button on her husband's coat was worn through; she took it off, examined it, covered it over, and sewed it on to the coat again, asking, 'Why may not these buttons be made at home?' instead of being imported, as all the sewed buttons were at that time. Acting upon this inquiry, she made a few for a sample, and carried them to Shepard & Pomeroy, an old mercantile firm in Northampton, one of the partners being a relative of hers. They were pleased with the suggestion, and pleased with the buttons, saying to her, 'Try the experiment, Mrs. Graves; we will assist you.'

"The first material she used for covering was English lasting, which made a beautiful button. In about two weeks she had finished seven gross, for which they paid her fourteen dollars, the materials costing not far from fifty cents a gross. These buttons were favorably received in New York, and sold for an advanced price. All the buttons she ever made were disposed of to this one firm. But the great obstacle in the way was the want of molds; there were none to be found save here and there a string of dingy bone molds of foreign make, which had seemed to have always been where they were found—no call for them before.

"At length she applied to Mr. Jewett, on Elm Street, in Northampton, a man who could do anything and everything. Nothing doubting, he undertook to supply the need, and turned for her with a foot-lathe twenty gross of hard-wood button-molds, for which she paid 33½ cents a gross—a price less than he cared to make them for, and more than she cared to give; hence he turned no more. Perseveringly she worked on, getting the molds as best she could, employing a few hands, the demand for the buttons constantly increasing, when sickness and change in the family inclined her to give up the business, having tried the experiment something more than two years.

"Mr. Williston, her son-in-law, taking from her the design, carried forward the business with great advantage, importing the materials for covering, turning the molds by water-power in immense quantities for a cent or two a gross, employing hundreds of hands for many years until the button machinery was invented. Then with a click on went the cones; click again, and out rolled the *flexible shank buttons*. And here endeth the sewed button business."

Elnathan Graves, the son of Mrs. Graves, and the present county commissioner, is able to give many interesting incidents of this affair. As a boy, in the year 1826, he went with his mother in her search after button-molds, and also in her efforts to procure materials and in selling the buttons. He well remembers the call upon the Elm Street wood-turner and the incidents of the conversation. Mr. Jewett, though somewhat astonished at the proposed attempt, was satisfied it could be done, and soon agreed to make the effort. When, a few months later, she was one day cutting out by hand the *square* pieces for the covers and trimming them at considerable waste of time and material, she suddenly said, "Why can't I have a round chisel made to cut these out?" Young Graves, who by this time had unlimited confidence in his mother's abilities, said he would go and see what could be done at Mr. Hitch-

cock's tool-works. Mr. Hitchcock laughed at the boy's earnestness and his explanation of what his mother wanted. "A round chisel! Why, boy, who ever heard of such a thing!" "Well, my mother says she *believes* one can be made." "Your mother says so!" "Yes, sir; and I tell you *she knows*." Mr. Hitchcock soon yielded to this woman's idea and to the zeal of her young advocate. He agreed to try to make one, and succeeded; and so "the round chisel" for cutting button-covers, invented by Mrs. Graves, took its place among the other notable inventions of the world.

Mr. Graves relates the story (perhaps told in print before) that Mr. Samuel Williston, at this time without means and somewhat despondent over the failure of his business plans, came out one day to Williamsburg and said, "Mother Graves, if you will put in \$25 and lend me \$25, I will go to New York and see what can be done about this button business." Mrs. Graves declined to invest in the traveling expenses of her son-in-law, but he borrowed the \$50 of some one else and made the trip. As the world knows, he was able afterward to repay the \$50 and donate something besides to Amherst College and other institutions.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Carey was the first physician, but there is little or no record of his labors. Dr. Francis Manter was perhaps the next, and he died in the house occupied in later years by Lewis Bodman. Dr. Daniel Collins was a physician of great prominence (see his biography). Dr. Thomas Meekins, educated partly in the office of Dr. Collins, became to some extent his associate and successor (see sketch elsewhere). Dr. Sumner Nash became prominent and successful on the Thompsonian system, dying, however, at the age of twenty-one, just as he was entering upon a large practice. Dr. J. Dunham Greene practiced in Williamsburg in 1857 and for a few years after, removing finally to Rutland, Vt. At Haydenville was located Dr. Isaac Johnson, who studied with Dr. Collins. He died soon after commencing practice in 1818. Dr. Washington Shaw, a native of Plainfield and a graduate of the Berkshire Medical Institute, commenced practice in Haydenville in 1841, continuing until his death, Aug. 22, 1854. Dr. W. M. Trow commenced practice in Haydenville as Dr. Shaw's successor Aug. 24, 1854, and remained for several years, leaving in June, 1877. Roswell S. Hillman, a botanic physician, commenced practice in 1853, and secured in a short time a numerous class of patrons, scattered over a wide range of country. From 1800 to 1805, Dr. Titus practiced in Williamsburg. His business declined under the sharp competition that ensued after Dr. Collins settled in town, and he finally removed elsewhere. At Haydenville, Dr. Greenleaf, the present physician (March, 1879), came soon after Dr. Trow left. Dr. Palmer settled in Williamsburg village in 1874, and he is also the present physician at that point. He succeeded Dr. Johnson, who was lost in the flood. Dr. Johnson had been in active practice for twelve years.

LAWYERS.

Elisha Hubbard was a noted member of the legal profession. He practiced law from about 1815 until his death, in 1853, almost forty years. Addison H. White was educated as a lawyer, and after practicing a few years at Covington, Ky., returned to Williamsburg somewhat out of health. He did law business after that for some years in his native town. We may add, however, the name of Manoad Bodman, who was the predecessor of Hubbard,—a peculiar and well-known character.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Capt. Samuel Fairfield opened the first tavern soon after his settlement here. Tradition differs somewhat as to the date, but the investigations of B. S. Johnson, Esq., are excellent authority, and conclusively show that it was as early as 1752. In

support of this is the well-understood fact that when he first opened this public-house it was the only one between Northampton and Pittsfield. His building was the first frame house erected in the town of Williamsburg, and was at first so small an affair that it was known somewhat derisively as "Fairfield's Shelter." This old tavern-stand was the present Delavan place, in Haydenville. Near it stood a large oak-tree, under which tables were often set. This was full-grown when Capt. Fairfield settled here. It was blown down in 1853.

This old tavern of Capt. Fairfield was a noted resort in the times of the Revolution. Burgoyne's army, while on their way as prisoners to Boston in the fall of 1777, are said to have encamped here and eaten one meal under and around the old oak.

Earlier in the same year Capt. Fairfield himself gathered the company raised for the valley of the upper Hudson around this same old oak, and had a dinner of venison before beginning their perilous march. A company of Indians once encamped here, and amused themselves throwing their tomahawks at the tree. The tavern was discontinued at the death of Capt. Fairfield (1803).

Joshua Warner, on Mountain Street, probably opened a tavern as early as 1772, at the place in later years of Jonathan Dickinson. It was continued some twelve years or more.

Josiah Dwight kept tavern as early as 1774,—very likely several years earlier than that, as the first town-meeting (1771) was held there, though he is not spoken of as an innholder. It was on Meeting-House Hill, the Holgate place of later times.

Ezra Clark opened a tavern in 1783 in what is now Haydenville, the Dexter Tower place of later times. He continued it until his death, in 1800, or about that time. His son, James Clark, succeeded him. In 1813 he sold to Caleb Johnson & Son, who kept it until 1821, when it was closed. During the war of 1812 this was a noted stopping-place for the soldiers, and no doubt it was the scene of many sharp bar-room discussions over that war, which was so unpopular in this section. This historic old building was burned April 10, 1866.*

Elijah Wait opened a tavern about 1784 on the farm next east of the Jonathan Warner place, mentioned above. This was upon the Hatfield road, and there was considerable travel along the route. This was afterward known as the Cleveland Tavern.

In 1781, Joshua Thayer opened a tavern a short distance from the old meeting-house on "the Hill." His successors were Nathan Phinney, Josiah Hannum, Obed Smith, Deacon Partridge, Obadiah Skiff, A. W. Fox, and Jeremiah Hubbard. The latter closed the house as a tavern in 1831. It had been a favorite resort for fifty years. Near this tavern was the parade-ground in the old training-times.

Dr. Elijah Paine kept a tavern in 1779, and for a few years after that, at the place now occupied by Samuel G. Bagg.

John Frost kept a public-house in 1794 on the place now owned by Francis Porter. He was followed for a few years by Simeon Bartlett.

Elisha Hibbard came from Hatfield in 1788, and settled on the farm now owned by Robert P. Loud. In 1796 he moved into the village and opened a store, but in 1800 he established a hotel, which continued in the Hubbard family until 1851. After that it was continued by Edward Bridgman, D. H. Giles, Henry Wells, Roswell Hubbard, Samuel B. Wood, and is the present well-known Hampshire House.

Nearly opposite this, on or near the present "burnt district," was the hotel, for thirty years or more, of Gross Williams. The present Orcutt House is a modern enterprise, having been opened in 1873.

At Haydenville, after the close of the Ezra Clark tavern, in 1821, there was no public-house until 1844. In the fall of

that year a hotel was erected by Spencer Root, and opened for business by E. G. Brown. Successive proprietors were Hiram Bagg, E. G. Brown again, Shaw & Belcher. They were succeeded by Luther Loomis & Son. The Haydenville House at the present time is kept by the Loomises, father and son, who have been in the livery business for many years, and are closely identified with the general interests of Haydenville since 1837.

A tavern was built by James Bangs, about 1800, in Haydenville, and known in late years as the Sherwood place. The landlord was Nathan Phinney, but the tavern was only kept two or three years.

MERCHANTS.

At Williamsburg village, Abner Williams commenced trade (1802, 1803) in a building southwest of the bridge near the Goshen branch. He was a blacksmith, and at first only kept a few goods in a small room off of the shop. The business grew upon him. He abandoned blacksmithing, and devoted himself to trade. About 1810 he sold out to his son, Phineas Williams, who associated with himself Southworth Jenkins. They continued for a few years, and then sold to Gross Williams, a brother of Abner.

Earlier than this enterprise was the store of Zabdiel Thayer, on the site of the present store of T. M. Carter. Gross Williams succeeded him, and then, as above stated, he bought out the other store, and continued in trade there until 1840. He did a large and important business. He owned 400 acres of land, covering a large portion of modern Williamsburg.

Thomas Mayhew was an early merchant on the Hill, and the first postmaster of the town.

Isaac Gere removed from Northampton to Williamsburg about 1825. He opened a store at the place where Lewis Bodman afterward traded. He also engaged in manufacturing in a building upon the site where Thayer's factory was subsequently located.

Russell Hill and Clement Coffin opened a store about 1824 on the site of Henry Stearns' residence in later times. The next year they sold to Enoch James. Lewis L. James was afterward a partner in the same business, the firm-name being E. & L. L. James. In 1846, Lewis James went to New York, and Enoch James continued the store until 1853, when he sold to his son, Henry L. James, who continued the business, and the store has remained in the same family and at the same place to the present time (March, 1879).

The first store in town was opened by Asa White, on the Hill. It took about ten days then to go to Boston for goods and return. He continued until 1812, when he removed to Chesterfield. He was one of the three said to have wielded almost unlimited influence in Williamsburg, the other two being William Bodman and Deacon Nash.

At Haydenville, in 1838, Joel and Josiah Hayden erected a building for a store, and in November of that year opened a general trade. Before this they had sold goods considerably to their workmen, using a room in the factory building.

They continued in trade five years, doing a business of \$25,000 yearly. Hayden, Wells & Co. succeeded them, the partners being Josiah Hayden, Samuel S. Wells, and Dorman T. Warren. In 1848 the firm was changed to Wells, Hyde & Co., consisting of S. S. Wells, E. H. Hyde, D. T. Warren, and Rollin L. Dawson. In 1851, S. S. Wells retired, and the firm-name was changed to Hyde, Warren & Co. Hayden & Kingsley succeeded (Josiah Hayden and Sereno Kingsley); Josiah Hayden followed for two years; Shaw & White (James B. Shaw and Stephen D. White) next traded there for four years. In May, 1859, Tileston & Smith (Henry L. Tileston and Warner S. Smith) followed in trade at the same store, and then the firm in a few months again changed to W. S. Smith & Co. (O. Connor entering in the place of Tileston). It passed again to Tileston & Smith, and Smith retired. The store burned in 1865, and was not rebuilt.

* *Gazette*, April 17, 1866.

The Waite store was first established in 1853, by D. G. Littlefield and D. F. Morton, who commenced trade in April, 1854. Mr. Littlefield retired from the business in January, 1855, and Mr. Morton continued it alone until the partnership of Morton & Waite was formed a few months later. In 1865 sold to C. D. Waite, the partnership proprietor mentioned, and he has continued it to the present time (1879).

In 1850, Shaw & Gardner (Henry Shaw and Wm. W. Gardner) opened a store in the building afterward occupied by Boland & Graves. This was the second store in Haydenville. This was sold to Mr. Littlefield and two of his brothers, who conducted the business until about 1853. They were succeeded by Morton & Waite, as stated above, who soon after built the present Waite store. The Littlefield building was occupied as a store by Boland & Graves, and later by Henry L. Tileston. In 1867 he was succeeded by Amos G. Ballou, who sold in 1868 to Smith & Fay, the present proprietors.

The following notices are from old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*:

Feb. 20, 1793.—Partnership between Joseph Bodman, Jr., and Caleb May dissolved,—tanners, Williamsburg.

Nov. 21, 1793.—Partnership between Stewart & Jackson, blacksmiths, dissolved,—Northwest of Searsville.

Edward Wright, post rider from Northampton to Williamsburg, calls for his pay.—Jan. 20, 1794.

Jan. 28, 1795.—Samuel Pomeroy calls upon his customers to settle "or they may expect to read that melancholy mean to the damage of the said Samuel, as he saith the sum of, &c."

Dec. 2, 1794.—Abner Williams calls for money, so that he can buy "goods as usual and more."

Feb. 5, 1796.—Seth Dwight, being about to remove from the State, calls upon those indebted to pay up, assuring them that 1000 sixpences make 50 pounds.

Oliver Thayer, of Williamsburg, who came from Braintree in 1783, and settled, was the first that bought and slaughtered animals for the fresh-meat market. He commenced about 1787, and for many years brought his meat to Northampton in panniers or baskets, one on each side of his horse. He came once or twice a week during about four months, beginning in June. For four or five years he sold veal, lamb, and mutton, at twopence, twopence halfpenny per pound, and rarely at three. He did not bring beef. He sold butter at sixpence.

ORGANIZATION.

For some years after the settlement this territory remained a part of Hatfield. It became a thriving and growing place. A school-house was built, other improvements made, and the need of a separate organization was soon apparent. The town of Hatfield consented by a vote in 1770, and on the same day also authorized the formation of the town of Whately. The General Court passed an act of incorporation April 24, 1771.

Williamsburg was organized "by authority of his Majesty," but it soon passed in the rapid progress of events under the authority of the "State of Massachusetts Bay."

BOUNDARIES NAMED IN THE ACT.

"South on Northampton, west on Chesterfield, north on Conway, and east by a line parallel to and at the distance of half a mile from the east line of the 'three miles additional grant,' so called, in Hatfield; and that Samuel Fairfield and Andrew Gates and the lands and farms they respectively now own, not included within the bounds aforesaid; and also that part of the farms John Nash and John Meekins now own, not included within the said bounds; also Russell Kellogg, John Wait, Elijah Wait, Joshua Warner, Jonathan Warner, Downing Warner, Thomas Warren, William Warren, Mathew Warren, and the Widow Warren, mother of the Warrens above named, with the lands they now respectively own there, which lie east of the aforesaid east boundary line of the said district, and westward of a line running from the north line of Northampton to the south line of Conway, parallel to the east line of the said three miles addition, and striking the most easterly part of the farm of the said Warrens on Horse Mountain, so called, together with the lands of John Miller, of Northampton, which lie west of the top of the aforesaid mountain, shall be and hereby are annexed to the said district so far as to do duty and receive privileges as fully in every respect as if they and their said lands were included within the bounds of the said district."

The first district-meeting was notified by John Nash, pursuant to the warrant of William Williams, Esq., of Hatfield. It met at the house of Josiah Dwight, May 6, 1771. The proceedings are shown in the records, as herewith given from the town books. The name Williamsburg was probably given in honor of the Williams families of Hatfield, some of whom

may have specially assisted the people of this district in procuring incorporation or favored the new settlement in other ways.

At the first legal district-meeting in Williamsburg, on May 6, 1771, Samuel Fairfield was chosen Moderator. Voted to adjourn the meeting over to the school-house; John Nash was chosen District Clerk and Treasurer, and sworn; Amasa Frost and Thomas Warren chosen Constables, and sworn; Joshua Warren, Josiah Dwight, John Nash, chosen Selectmen and Assessors, and sworn; Joshua Thayer, Jonathan Warner, chosen Wardens, and sworn; Abel Thayer, Abijah Hunt, Mather Warren, Elisha Nash, chosen Surveyors of Highways, and sworn; Richard Church and Russel Kellogg, chosen Tythingmen, and sworn; Jesse Wild, Joseph Carey, chosen Fence-Viewers, and sworn; Jonathan Warner, chosen Clerk of the Market, and sworn; Andrew Gates, Downer Warner, chosen Deer-Reeves, and sworn; Joshua Thayer and Joseph Torrey, chosen Hog-Reeves, and sworn; Josiah Hayden and Amasa Graves, chosen Field-Drivers and sworn; Levi Ludden, chosen Surveyor of Clapboards and Shingles, and sworn. Voted, that the Selectmen be Assessors.

The following additional notes are taken from the records:

May 13, 1771.—Voted, that Jonathan Warner, Josiah Dwight, and John Nash be a committee to petition for a land tax, said affairs to be conducted according to the direction of said committee. Voted, that the Selectmen lay town ways where they are needed. Voted, that the Selectmen purchase a town book. Voted, that Amasa Frost, Josiah Hayden, and Abel Brown be a committee to erect a pound. Voted, that highway work to the first of October be two shillings eight pence per day; after that, one shilling and nine pence; and that a team at highway work to the first of October be three shillings per day; after that, one shilling and ten pence, and that the surveyors shall, if any men or teams fall short of full days' work, return their work as so much short of the above-mentioned price as in their judgment they fall short of full day's work. Voted, to raise twenty-five pounds for the repair of highways. Voted, that each of the constables be paid by the district twenty shillings for their service this year.

May 20, 1771.—At a legal district-meeting, John Nash was chosen Moderator. Voted, that Amasa Frost, Joseph Carey, and John Nash be a committee to settle our proportion of the province tax with the towns of Hatfield and Whately. Voted, that every man keep his swine within his own inclosure.

Dec. 2, 1771.—Bills allowed: To Ebenezer Fitch, of Hatfield, 3 days laying town ways, 18 shillings. To John Nash, for cash he paid at court when he went as agent for the town, 3 shillings 4 pence. To Mr. Elijah Parsons, for preaching 26 Sabbaths, 26 pounds.

Other extracts from the town records appear under the head of schools, churches, etc.

SELECTMEN FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT.

- 1771.—Joshua Warner, Josiah Dwight, John Nash.
- 1772.—Samuel Fairfield, Josiah Dwight, John Nash.
- 1773.—Samuel Fairfield, Josiah Dwight, Abel Thayer.
- 1774.—Samuel Fairfield, Josiah Dwight, Samuel Bodman.
- 1775.—Samuel Fairfield, Abel Thayer, Jonathan Warner.
- 1776.—Samuel Fairfield, Elijah Paine, Russell Kellogg.
- 1777.—William Bodman, Josiah Dwight, Samuel Day, Abel Thayer, Elijah Paine.
- 1778.—Elijah Paine, Josiah Dwight, Samuel Bodman.
- 1779.—Samuel Day, Josiah Dwight, Abel Thayer.
- 1780.—Samuel Fairfield, Josiah Dwight, Abel Thayer.
- 1781.—Samuel Day, Josiah Dwight, Joseph Bodman.
- 1782.—Elijah Paine, Josiah Dwight, Abel Thayer.
- 1783.—Samuel Fairfield, Josiah Dwight, Abel Thayer.
- 1784.—Elisha Allis, Josiah Dwight, Jonathan Warner.
- 1785.—Elisha Allis, Elijah Paine, Benjamin Pomeroy.
- 1786.—Elisha Allis, Abel Thayer, Josiah Dwight.
- 1787.—Samuel Graves, Abel Thayer, Josiah Dwight.
- 1788.—Elisha Allis, Abel Thayer, Josiah Dwight.
- 1789.—Samuel Graves, Josiah Dwight, Elisha Allis.
- 1790.—Samuel Graves, Elisha Hubbard, Abel Thayer.
- 1791.—Samuel Graves, Elisha Hubbard, Elisha Wells.
- 1792.—Elisha Nash, Elisha Hubbard, Benjamin Pomeroy.
- 1793-95.—Elisha Hubbard, Samuel Graves, Asa Ludden.
- 1796-98.—Asa Ludden, Elisha Wells, Elkanah Thayer.
- 1799-1802.—Asa Ludden, Samuel Graves, John Wells.
- 1803-5.—Abel Thayer, Moses Nash, John Wells.
- 1806-7.—Elisha Wells, Moses Nash, John Wells.
- 1808-10.—Elisha Wells, John Wells, Asa Ludden.
- 1811.—Elisha Wells, John Wells, Joseph Bodman, Jr.
- 1812-13.—Elisha Wells, John Nash, Joseph Bodman.
- 1814.—John Wells, Sylvanus Hubbard, Joseph Bodman.
- 1815.—Elisha Hubbard, Jr., Sylvanus Hubbard, Joseph Bodman.
- 1816.—Thomas Nash, Sylvanus Hubbard, Joseph Bodman.
- 1817-18.—Josiah Dwight, Sylvanus Hubbard, Matthew Coffin.
- 1819-22.—Josiah Dwight, Sylvanus Hubbard, Samuel Graves, Jr.
- 1823-26.—Josiah Dwight, Josiah Hannum, Samuel Graves.
- 1827.—Samuel Graves, Sylvanus Hubbard, Levi Hitchcock.
- 1828.—Samuel Graves, Cornelius Tileston, Jr., Levi Hitchcock.
- 1829.—Elisha Hubbard, Jr., Cornelius Tileston, Jr., Levi Hitchcock.
- 1830.—Samuel Graves, Thomas Mayhew, Levi Hitchcock.
- 1831.—Samuel Graves, Edward Gere, Levi Hitchcock.

1832.—Thomas Mayhew, Edward Gere, James Mayhew.
 1833.—Elisha Hubbard, Jr., Sylvanus Hubbard, Samuel Graves.
 1834.—Elisha Hubbard, Jr., Enoch James, Jason Miller.
 1835.—Elisha Hubbard, Jr., Isaac Gere, Leonard Dwight.
 1836.—Melzar Warner, Isaac Gere, Leonard Dwight.
 1837.—John Wells, Salmon H. Clapp, Leonard Dwight.
 1838.—Henry Merritt, Salmon H. Clapp, Spencer Root.
 1839-40.—Leonard Dwight, Hiram Nash, Spencer Root.
 1841-42.—Leonard Dwight, Hiram Nash, Joel Hayden.
 1843.—William A. Nash, Hiram Nash, Joel Hayden.
 1844.—William A. Nash, Lewis Bodman, Butler Merritt.
 1845-46.—William A. Nash, Lewis Bodman, Stephen Meekins.
 1847.—Edwin Everett, Hiram Nash, Erastus Graves.
 1848.—Henry Merritt, Hiram Nash, R. H. Fairchild.
 1849-50.—Lewis Bodman, Erastus Graves, R. H. Fairchild.
 1851-52.—Elnathan Graves, Hiram Nash, Samuel S. Wells.
 1853.—Elnathan Graves, Lewis Bodman, Samuel S. Wells.
 1854.—Elnathan Graves, William A. Nash, Francis S. Warner.
 1855.—William A. Nash, Francis S. Warner, Thomas H. Ives.
 1856.—William A. Nash, Otis G. Hill, Royal C. Fairfield.
 1857.—Edwin Everett, B. F. Sears, Royal C. Fairfield.
 1858.—Hiram Nash, D. F. Morton, Elnathan Graves.
 1859.—Hiram Nash, D. F. Morton, Joseph T. Thayer.
 1860.—William A. Nash, D. F. Morton, William E. Thayer.
 1861.—William A. Nash, William E. Thayer, Nathan C. Wrisley.
 1862-65.—Thomas Nash, Elnathan Graves, Nathan C. Wrisley.
 1866.—Thomas Nash, Elnathan Graves, Oliver Nash.
 1867.—Thomas Nash, Elnathan Graves, Nathan C. Wrisley.
 1868-69.—Thomas Nash, Elnathan Graves, Thomas S. Hayden.
 1870.—William E. Thayer, Elnathan Graves, C. D. Wait.
 1871.—William E. Thayer, E. W. Merritt, C. D. Wait.
 1872-73.—Thomas Nash, E. W. Merritt, Benson Munyan.
 1874.—B. S. Johnson, John O'Neil, Benson Munyan.
 1875-76.—Aaron R. Morse, John O'Neil, T. M. Carter.
 1877-78.—Thomas S. Hayden, John O'Neil, T. M. Carter.
 1879.—Thomas Nash, John O'Neil, Benson Munyan.

A noted instance of long service among town officers is that of B. S. Johnson, who has been elected assessor twenty-eight years,—first in 1851; then from 1856 to 1864 inclusive; next from 1867 to 1874 inclusive; and again commenced a new term of service in 1878.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Nash, 1771; Simeon White, 1772-73; Elijah Paine, 1774-76; Elisha Nash, 1777-78; Josiah Dwight, 1779-89; Asa White, 1790-93; Seth Dwight, 1794; Elisha Hubbard, 1795-1805; Obadiah Skiff, 1806-19; Elisha Hubbard, Jr., 1820-24; Hervey C. Thayer, 1825-27; Isaac Gere, 1828-31; Elisha Hubbard, 1832; Thomas Meekins, 1833-34; Ambrose Stone, Jr., 1835-40; Wm. Stearns, 1841; Otis G. Hill, 1842-44; Wm. Stearns, 1845; Otis G. Hill, 1846-54; Henry Stearns, 1855; Otis G. Hill, 1856; John B. Gleason, 1858-60; T. M. Carter, 1861-80.

DELEGATES TO THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS AND TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

March 13, 1775.—Russell Kellogg chosen to attend the Provincial Congress at Concord, "he to find horse, and give his time by agreement, the town to bear his charges or expenses."

1820.—John Wells chosen to Constitutional Convention.

1853.—Hiram Nash chosen to Constitutional Convention.

Wm. Bodman represented the town in the State Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1788.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

Josiah Dwight, 1778; Joshua Johnston, 1779; Josiah Dwight, 1780-82; Wm. Bodman, 1783-96; Elisha Hubbard, 1800-1; Wm. Bodman, 1805-6; Capt. John Wells, 1808-12; Thomas Mayhew, 1813-16; Joseph Bodman, 1819; John Wells, 1821-24; Elisha Hubbard, Jr., 1826-31; Samuel Graves, 1832-33; Dr. Thomas Meekins, 1834-35; Isaac Gere, 1836-37; Elisha Tileston, 1839-40; Ambrose Stone, Jr., 1841-42; Joel Hayden, 1844-45; Erastus Bodman, 1846-47; Hiram Nash, 1849-50; Hiram Hill, 1851-52; Samuel S. Wells, 1852; Joseph Bodman, 1853; Erastus Graves, 1855; Dr. Thomas Meekins, 1856; Otis G. Hill, 1857; Albert D. Sanders, 1859; Elnathan Graves, 1859, extra session; Hiram Nash, 1860-61; Daniel F. Morton, 1863; Thomas Nash, 1866; Stephen M. Crosby, 1869; Thomas M. Carter, 1872; Henry L. James, 1875; Aaron R. Morse, 1877.

VILLAGES.

WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE

was settled later than other parts of the town. Between the location of Fairfield and Miller at the site of Haydenville, and the Dwights and Mayers on "Meeting-house Hill," was a distance of three miles. In early times the road was a sort of bridle-path, marked out by blazed trees.

The present place of Williamsburg village was low ground, covered with hemlocks and alder-bushes. The village grew up by reason of the development of the water-privilege at the junction of Mill Brook with Mill River. Its early settlement and general business are shown elsewhere.

Before the damage done by the flood of 1874, it was a large and thriving village. The houses then destroyed have not been rebuilt to any extent, and there is yet to be seen evidence of the ruin then wrought.

In the village are the Congregational and Methodist churches, the school building, and the town-hall. There are some pleasant homesteads and fine private residences, especially on South Street and on North Main Street.

The buildings along South Main Street were mostly destroyed by the reservoir disaster. The station upon the railroad is half a mile or more from the centre of the village.

Williamsburg is an important point of stage communication with several western towns. Stages leave every day for Chesterfield and Worthington by one line, and for Goshen and Cummington by another. From Worthington and Cummington, lines daily connect with Hinsdale on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Williamsburg is thus the point of railroad business for a large extent of country in Western Hampshire County, said to be the focal point of seven towns.

Its present business (March, 1879) may be stated as follows: The stores of E. M. Carter, L. D. James, Wm. E. Thayer, S. K. Wait; H. L. James, woolen-factory; W. E. Thayer, hardware-factory; H. G. Hill, buttons, button-molds; H. W. & J. W. Hill, tassel-molds and other varieties of wood-work; Woodward and Lyman, buttons, button-molds; Hill & Warner, grist-mill; hotels, Hampshire House and the Orcutt House; shops of various kinds; Smith's Insurance Agency.

The post-office was the only one in town for many years.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

From 1816 to 1860 there was a store kept on the lot next east of Lewis Bodman's residence. The first building used was moved away and became a store-house for A. E. Lyman's rake-factory. This was erected in 1816, by Erastus Hubbard and Augustine W. Fox. They traded for three or four years, and sold to Abner Williams, who traded there for a time. His successors were D. W. Graves, Isaac, Edward, and Frederic Gere; D. W. and Ebenezer Graves, Alvah Miller, and W. F. Bodman (the latter from February, 1837, to 1858), then a Union Company, and lastly T. M. Carter and Wm. B. Avery. Lewis Bodman about 1837 moved the old Mayhew store from the Hill to the village. This was burned in 1860.

In July, 1831, Ezra, Willison, and Sears, sons of Eliphalet Thayer, purchased of Edmund Taylor a valuable property along Mill Brook, including an old saw-mill and a grist-mill. Sears Thayer sold out in a short time. The others erected a store, and, besides ordinary mercantile business, they carried on an extensive trade in clocks. They made the cases in the old mill buildings, and brought the running parts from Connecticut. They employed six or eight peddlers. They dissolved. Ezra continued business for a time, met with large losses, and finally removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y. Willison Thayer gave his exclusive attention to clocks for a time, but gradually changed to other articles, including hardware and furniture. In 1848 he erected the three-story factory of granite and wood at a cost of \$5000. Soon after, W. E. Thayer became associated with him, and the firm added the making of wooden buttons, the first made in this country. William Thayer died in 1859, and W. E. Thayer continued the business. He soon after erected a new factory near the fork of the Goshen and Chesterfield roads.

Isaac Gere and Edward Gere, whose names became intimately associated with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Williamsburg, were sons of Isaac Gere, a well-known citizen of Northampton in the olden times. They removed to

Williamsburg after graduating from college, and went into business there. Edward afterward removed to New York.

Tanning was carried on for many years by Graves & Lamb, and by Joseph Bodman and Stephen Hopkins.

Earlier than this, tanning was done in the building opposite the old Deacon Bodman homestead, by Samuel Bodman. Horse-power was used in grinding the bark. In this building was a printing-office for a short time, and here was published a book known as "Bodman's Orations."

While Bodman & Hopkins were associated in tanning, they added the manufacture of boots and shoes. This was continued afterward by Luther & Walker Rice.

Williamsburg Post-Office.—This was established about 1814 or 1815. Previously, Williamsburg had been supplied from the Northampton office. Thomas Mayhew was the first postmaster, and he kept the office on the hill until 1824, when it was removed to the village, and kept in the store of the Messrs. Thayer. Mr. Mayhew remained postmaster until 1839, but after the removal to the village Wm. E. Thayer was deputy. Lewis Bodman was appointed in 1839, Mr. Metcalf in 1848, Lewis Bodman again in 1852, followed by the present incumbent, H. L. James.

In 1812, Prince and Phineas Williams built and operated a cotton-factory on Mill Brook, at the site of Mr. Thayer's factory in later years. The firm suffered a severe loss at the conclusion of peace in 1816, and the business closed.

Joseph and Southworth Jenkins devoted the building to a grocery-store for a time, and then Isaac Gere began to manufacture broadcloth there. His successors (though in a great variety of businesses) have been Edward & Charles Talbot, Mason & Moffit, J. Pierson, Charles Gloyd, Ezra Thayer, Marcus & Henry Way, D. W. Graves, O. G. Spellman, and Wm. E. Thayer.

A second cotton-mill was erected by Erastus Hubbard and Edmund Taylor. This flourished only during the war with England.

In 1806, and for several years, a fulling-, dyeing-, and dressing-mill was operated by Sylvester, Artemas, and Theophilus Bodman, sons of William Bodman.

SEARSVILLE

is on Mill Brook, northwest of Williamsburg village. It takes its name from Nathaniel Sears, who carried on manufacturing operations there for many years. The water-privilege at this point is valuable, and has been improved from early times down to the present.

Searsville was happily exempt from the disaster of 1874. It is, however, situated upon the stream at the head-waters of which are the great Goshen reservoirs. There is felt here by some persons a nameless dread of a possible similar catastrophe from them.

The danger is doubtless somewhat imaginary. The dams of the Goshen reservoirs are very solid structures; they have been carefully examined, as the whole system of reservoirs is and will be, and a close supervision is kept of them. It is believed the damage by the flood of Dec. 10, 1878, was less in all this valley by reason of the Goshen reservoirs. They held back a large amount of water at the time, and prevented the quantity coming down from being of as great volume as it otherwise would have been.

Searsville has now but little business. The saw-mill of G. M. Bradford is used, and a blacksmith-shop has a good business. The old woolen-mills stand idle, as such machinery does at so many other points in these "hard times" of 1879.

William E. Thayer's present business of making hardware at Williamsburg commenced at the site of the old cotton-spinning-works of Capt. Southworth Jenkins of 1812. After Jenkins, Isaac Gere, 1822 or so, opened a woolen-factory in the same building and used the same wheel. He sold to David Mason, who, associated with Mr. Moffett, continued the fac-

tory. Ezra Thayer and Mr. Gloyd succeeded them. Next was the firm composed of Mason and two Talbots, brothers of the Governor. The latter spent some months in Williamsburg at one time. Finally, William E. Thayer took the property on the west side of the river, and by prudent, quiet industry has developed a safe and successful business.

About the year 1806, Stephen Graves started a mill for fulling, dyeing, and dressing cloth. He continued for a few years at Searsville.

Versel Abell manufactured woolen yarn, flannel, and fulled cloth. His mill stood south of the river and a few rods north of the Sears factory.

In 1819, Nathaniel Sears came to this point with a capital, it is said, of only \$50. He obtained a right in the old water-privilege of Stephen Hyde, put up a small building, and commenced cloth-dressing. In 1828 he enlarged his building, put in machinery for manufacturing, but continued the custom dressing-work. In 1837 and '38 he built his main factory, the old one burning after he commenced the new. In 1853 he devoted his mill exclusively to the manufacture of white flannel.

Josiah Hannum was one of the most successful mechanics in Williamsburg. For thirty-five years he made axes. He occupied for fifteen years the house that stood opposite the old meeting-house. His shop was up the road, on the east side, about twenty-five rods above the meeting-house.

He worked at this place until 1811; then he bought the old Seth Paine farm. He built a shop west of the road leading to Goshen. During the war with Great Britain steel rose to one dollar a pound. At that time Mr. Hannum bought a quantity of steel and iron in Montreal. He got it home to Williamsburg by sleighing. He had a large market West. His make amounted sometimes to one hundred and ten axes a week, mostly ground and ready for use.

He died about 1836. The Hannums and the Hydes (the latter having a trip-hammer) became known far and wide as axe-makers, and the latter as scythe-makers also.

Levi Hitchcock built below Sears' mill about 1831 and made axes, and Benjamin K. Baker about 1835.

SKINNERVILLE

was on Mill River, below Williamsburg, below the mouth of Unquomunk Creek. It is spoken of under the head of "Factories," and in the account of the disaster of 1874.

HAYDENVILLE.

This was the earliest settled point in Williamsburg, but the village is mainly the growth of the last thirty-five years. It is situated near the south line of the town. The village derived its name from the Haydens, who were so largely instrumental in developing the manufacturing interests of the place. Other public-spirited citizens were associated with them, but the Haydens were cordially recognized as the leaders in every important business. The public buildings of the place are the Congregational church, the Catholic church, and the school building. There are many substantial private dwellings.

The Post-Office was established in 1839, with a daily mail to and from Northampton and Williamsburg. At the opening of the railroad, the service was increased to twice each day, and later to three times. Josiah Hayden was the first postmaster. His successors have been Ellsworth H. Hyde, Maj. Lewis Warner, Stephen W. White, Spencer Root, Frederick L. Hayden, and Joel Hayden, Jr., who is the present incumbent of the office.

The Fire-Engine Company was organized in 1848. An engine was purchased at a cost of \$500 (the town paying \$250 and individuals the remainder). Samuel S. Wells was chosen Foreman; J. A. Root, Assistant Foreman; Clerk, H. L. Tles-ton; Second Assistant Foreman, J. B. Hayden. The company was disbanded after a few years.

The Haydenville Gas-Works were wholly a private matter, and belonged to the Hayden Manufacturing Company. A few private houses were lighted, and the streets and the mills. The works were not rebuilt after the flood of 1874.

Business of Haydenville (1879).—The Hayden Company manufacture brass goods. William B. Hale operates the old cotton-factory. There are a variety of mechanic shops. The hotel and livery business of Luther Loomis & Son, who are also extensive farmers, and do a large firewood business. The merchants are noted elsewhere.

SCHOOLS.

A school-house had been built before the town was organized. It was a substantial structure of hewn logs, used several years for town-meetings and for religious worship as well as for education.

It stood on the hill. The first town-meeting was called at the house of Josiah Dwight, but, after organizing, an adjournment was made to the school-house.

Dr. Meekins locates Josiah Dwight at the forks of the Ashfield and Chesterfield roads, and infers that the pioneer school-house was near the present place of Wm. Leonard.

The votes passed at various meetings of the town show the steps taken to found the system of public schools.

May 13, 1771.—Voted to give the proprietors of the school-house two-thirds of the cost that they were at for the building thereof, and that each proprietor's bill of cost be accepted by a committee chosen for that purpose. Voted that the committee consist of Joshua Warner, Jonathan Thayer, Abel Thayer. Voted that Amasa Frost, Joshua Warner, Jonathan Warner be a committee to repair the school-house in such a manner that it shall be fit to meet in for public worship according to their best discretion. Voted to raise ten pounds to repair the school-house.

March 18, 1777.—Voted that there be five women schools kept up from the 1st of May till the 1st of October. Voted to have two men's schools three months in the winter season.

Dec. 3, 1777.—Voted to have a woman school four months in the summer season in the centre of the town, and as many more women's schools in the remote parts of the town as may be necessary to accommodate the whole. Voted to hire a school four months in the winter season in the centre of the town. Voted to raise money sufficient to pay all the charges. Voted that James Bangs, Lieut. Joshua Warner, Elisha Allis, Abijah Hunt, and Elisha Nash be a committee for the schools to provide the tutors, and appoint the places for the schools to be kept.

The appropriations of early times seem small in amount compared with those of later years, but for the times they were no doubt equally liberal.

The school district at Haydenville was formed Dec. 3, 1810, consisting of James Clark, Ira N. Fairfield, Josiah Hayden, Daniel Hayden, Aaron Hemenway, Jesse Wilde, Beriah Shepherd, Samuel Wales, Joshua Thayer, Jr., Lieut. Joshua Thayer, Daniel Truesdell, Pliny Kingsley, Cyrus Miller, Simeon Guilford, and the Widow Parsons.

Samuel Fairfield and Elias Root declined to be set off from the central district at that time, though living adjoining the others.

The first school-house was erected in 1811, at the southern end of the dugway. There had, however, been a school at this point as early as 1790, kept in the house of Samuel Fairfield.

Eunice Mather is remembered as an early teacher. The brick school-house that used to stand near the old Fairfield homestead (the Delevan place) was built in 1839.

Twenty years later the fine building now standing next west of the meeting-house was erected for a school building and a public hall. Its cost was \$5500, of which the district paid \$2500, and individuals the remainder. Wm. K. Searles, of Easthampton, was the builder, and W. F. Pratt, of Northampton, the architect. Four teachers are employed at the present time (1879).

At Williamsburg village the public school, though not a high-school, has a good building, and there are usually employed three teachers.

Dr. Meekins recalls a few names of early teachers,—Seth

Warner, Mr. Cooley, Dr. Smith, Salmon H. Clapp, Mr. Ludden, from Southampton, and Erastus Hubbard. Rev. Mr. Strong had a few students at various times, assisting them in preparing for college.

To the notice of the schools we add a list of natives of Williamsburg who were college graduates:

Ansel Nash, Williams College, ministry.

John White, Williams College, law.

Chester White, Yale College.

Addison H. White, Yale College, law.

Elisha Hubbard, Jr., Yale College, law.

Wales Tileston, Yale College, ministry.

Bainbridge Rice, Yale College, teaching.

Chester Lord, Amherst College, ministry.

John B. Miller, Union College, ministry.

Charles Lord, Amherst College, ministry.

William Ludden, Yale College, teaching.

William H. Hayden, Yale College, business.

Henry Warren, Wesleyan College, ministry.

William Warren, Wesleyan College, ministry.

Davis H. Mayhew, Williams College, teaching.

Other professional men who did not graduate from college were Alanson Nash, Hiram Nash, Manoah Bodman, and Hiram Warner, lawyers; Thomas Meekins, Thomas Meekins (2d), Isaac Johnson, Roswell S. Hillman, Morris Dwight, Edwin Bartlett, Sumner Nash, physicians; William Nash, a minister.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Eight schools; attending in the summer, 343; average, 251; winter, 343; average, 220; in town, between 4 and 16, 343; summer schools, 33 months, 7 days; winter, 20 months; summer teachers, 9 females; winter, 5 males, 3 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$16.50; female, \$11.42.

January, 1847.—Nine schools; attending in summer, 259; average, 207; winter, 312; average, 208; in town, between 4 and 16, 374; attending under 4, 10; over 16, 14; summer schools, 27 months, 21 days; winter schools, 20 months, 14 days; total, 48 months, 7 days; summer teachers, 9 females; winter, 5 males, 4 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$20.60; female, \$10.04.

January, 1857.—Twelve schools; attending in summer, 275; average, 221; winter, 205; average, 164; attending under 5, 12; over 15, 4; in town, between 5 and 15, 305; summer teachers, 1 male, 10 females; winter, 3 males, 7 females; summer schools, 35 months, 14 days; winter, 29 months; total, 64 months, 14 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$35.75; female, \$16.27.

January, 1867.—Thirteen schools; attending in the summer, 412; average, 325; winter, 412; average, 329; under 5, 13; over 15, 89; in town, between 5 and 15, 469; summer teachers, 2 males, 11 females; winter, 3 males, 10 females; summer school, 59 months, 10 days; winter, 35 months; average wages of male teachers per month, \$52.75; female, \$24.87.

January, 1878.—Thirteen schools; repairs, \$12; children attending, 460; average, 284; under 5, 1; over 15, 35; in town, between 5 and 16, 464; teachers; 3 males, 16 females, 2 of them normal; school, 100 months, 2 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$57.11; female, \$32.28; taxation, \$2800; expense of superintendence, \$50; printing, \$18; vested funds, \$16,485; income, \$1157; other income and dog tax, \$116.69; 2 high schools; 3 teachers; 90 scholars; supported by taxation; 9 months, 15 days; salary of principals, \$610 and \$394; town share of State funds, \$229.70.

CHURCHES.

The first thought in early New England settlements may have been to secure a home for themselves and families, but the next was to make arrangements for public worship. And so we infer that meetings were held during the few years of settlement preceding civil organization. The pioneers were between two old towns, Hatfield and Northampton, and had assistance from the ministers of both places.

When the first town-meeting was fairly over and the civil officers installed in their places, a second meeting was held May 13, 1771, only a week later than the first.

The business at this was to provide for religious services, as the following proceedings show:

May 13, 1771.—At a legal district-meeting Simeon White was chosen moderator. Voted to raise £20 to be laid out in preaching before next March meeting. Voted that Samuel Fairfield, Jonah Dwight, and John Nash be a committee to lay out the money voted for preaching, according to their best discretion. Voted that public worship on Lord's day from the first of May to the first of October begin at ten of the clock in the morning, and at two of the clock in the afternoon, and from the first of October to the first of May to begin half an hour

after ten in the morning and at one in the afternoon. Voted that the selectmen provide a signal to notify the time when to begin public worship. Voted that Joshua Thayer have fifteen shillings for blowing the conk shell and keeping the school-house fit for public worship this year. And further action was had at subsequent meetings.

Oct., 1771.—Voted that Deacon Amasa Frost, Deacon Carey, Samuel Fairfield, Josiah Dwight, and John Nash be a committee to wait on Mr. Elijah Parsons, and give him a call to come and preach here six Sabbaths on probation, in order to his settling in the ministry in this place.

This movement was still further prosecuted.

February, 1772.—A committee was chosen "to give Mr. Elijah Parsons a call to come and settle in the ministry in this place, and that said committee offer Mr. Parsons One Hundred Pound settlement, and the first year after his settlement here to offer him Sixty Pound salary, to rise two Pound each year until it come to eighty pound a year; also that after Mr. Parsons is settled in a family of his own, they will give him six Pounds annually to be paid in wood or labor, which he chooses."

March 23, 1772.—Voted "That the monies that may arise from the sale of discontinued town ways shall be appropriated to encourage a minister of the Gospel to settle in Williamsburg," etc.

Aug. 10, 1772.—A committee was chosen to "make further trial to get Mr. Parsons to settle in the ministry."

They were not successful, but July 14, 1773, Rev. Amos Butler was settled on the same salary offered to Mr. Parsons. Under the care of Mr. Butler the church made some advances, and the discipline of it with respect to a strict observance of the Sabbath was peculiarly marked. He died in the thirtieth year of his age.

June 5, 1778, the town "voted to build a meeting-house, and cover the outside by a town rate." A committee of nine were chosen "to proportion to each inhabitant of the town what material to find toward the meeting-house." "Voted that the pews be sold according to wheat at 4s. per bushel, and rye at 3s., and Indian corn at 2s. per bushel." The meeting-house, 60 feet by 45 feet, was raised the following year on the summit of Village Hill. It was dedicated in October, 1787, but does not appear to have been entirely finished until 1790.

March 13, 1780.—It was "voted to raise £1500 to be layed out in preaching." December 11.—"£3000 laid out in preaching." These sums were of course in the depreciated Continental currency. The salary of Mr. Strong, second minister, was fixed by the town at "£70, one-half to be paid in silver money" (not Continental currency), "and the other half in the produce of the earth, and to find him his firewood as long as he is our minister." "The produce of the earth" given to Mr. Strong was annually 25 bushels of wheat; 20 of rye; 33 of Indian corn; pork, 5 cwt.; butter, 55 pounds; cheese, 100 pounds; flax, 120 pounds; sheep's wool, 50 pounds.

The increase of the church in numbers was rapid. Previous to Mr. Strong's settlement 53 had been added to the original 21 members, making 74 in all. In May, 1789, the number of actual members was 199, and in March, 1794, 316. In 1789 there were added above 70 to the church. This was called, by way of eminence, the *great reformation*. It is said that two or three brethren had especially prayed for such a work for nearly twenty years. Mr. Strong died Jan. 1, 1803, aged seventy-four. During his pastorate of nearly twenty-two years, 239 persons united with the church by profession. Seven children, all professedly pious, survived him. One of them, Joseph, entered the ministry.

The Rev. Henry Lord, the third minister, was ordained June 20, 1804. An ordination in those days, when ministers were really settled for life, was a great occasion. It was prepared for by a solemn fast, and people came to attend it from far and near.

Mr. Strong was a veteran, his successor was a youth; but his ministry was almost equally blessed with revivals of religion, those of 1816, 1819, and 1831 being the most general.

In 1814 the church formed itself into a religious tract society, allowing others to meet and act with them, and persons were appointed in every district to "solicit and collect monies."

April 6, 1820.—It was "voted that Deacon Hubbard, Dea-

con Mayhew, Deacon Bodman, Capt. Nash, Willard Starks, and Rev. Henry Lord be committee to make arrangements for Sabbath-school, and superintend the same the ensuing season." This is the earliest notice the records afford of a Sabbath-school. Before that the children were called out into the aisles once a month, long rows of them, to recite the Assembly's Catechism to the minister. For a long time after Sabbath-schools were commenced they were for children only, and the principal exercise was reciting of Scripture, the catechism, and after a while of hymns. One girl became able to repeat the whole book of John.

In those days Sabbath-evening meetings were held in the school-house, which stood nearly opposite the parsonage. It was not customary for the minister to attend. One of the deacons opened the meeting, and called upon a brother deacon or leading member to lead in prayer. This brother perhaps excused himself, saying, "It isn't my turn; I prayed the *last* Sunday night," and desired to join with Brother So-and-so. When the proper person had been found to perform this service and the prayer was ended, a sermon would be read. Young Christians were not encouraged to take a part, but were expected to sit in silence and listen. In Nash Street similar meetings were held, but some ardent converts, not unencouraged by Mr. Lord, determined to break through the barriers of formality and custom, and speak and pray as the Spirit should give them utterance, and they effected a change.

During Mr. Lord's pastorate of thirty years, 243 persons united by profession. He was cut off by typhus fever at the age of fifty-three. Mr. Butler, Mr. Strong, and Mr. Lord were all buried in the old cemetery.

The fourth pastor was Rev. William Lusk, and his four years' pastorate was an eventful one. The parish, now distinct from the town, undertook the building of a new meeting-house. The ground was purchased in November, 1835, for \$700, and the house erected the following season, at an expense of about \$4500. Thus the place of worship followed the movement of population from the hill to the valley.

A revival occurred in 1837 and 1838. Adults were now first brought into the Sabbath-school, which rose in numbers to over 300. Old and young were encouraged to exercise greater activity and freedom in conference meetings. A new era seemed opening, but Mr. Lusk asked a dismission. Admissions by profession during this pastorate, 139. Salary, \$600.

The Rev. David E. Goodwin ministered to this church about fifteen months, and admitted to the communion six persons. Young, devoted, and well beloved, disease cut him down, and he sleeps beside the first three.

Rev. M. G. Wheeler's ministry of three and a half years was marked by a revival and the addition of 55 persons.

Rev. S. C. Wilcox was here two years and nine months. Admitted 13 members. Salary, \$650.

The pastorate of Rev. E. W. Root lasted five and a half years. Three interesting events marked the first year of his ministry,—a spiritual refreshing; the building of the parsonage, costing with the land \$2300; and the dismission of 17 members, March 2, 1851, to assist in founding the Union Church, Haydenville. He admitted 30 members. Salary, paid semi-annually, \$650, until 1854, when it was changed to \$600 and use of parsonage.

Rev. F. T. Perkins' ministry of three and one-fourth years covered that year of revivals, 1858, in which this church fully shared. A large number of the present members united July 4th and September 5th, of that year. In 1859 the church edifice was raised up, and a vestry built beneath it. The cost of the vestry and of some repairs was \$3300. Mr. Perkins welcomed to fellowship 80 persons. Salary, \$750, at first, paid quarterly, and use of parsonage; afterward increased to \$800.

During the next two years, Rev. James M. Phillips was acting pastor.

The Rev. E. Y. Swift's pastorate commenced June 26, 1862, and lasted six and one-fourth years, or longer than any other since Mr. Lord's.

There was another revival in 1864, and the same year Mr. Swift raised \$1500 among his people for the purchase of an organ. He admitted 40 members. Salary, \$800, paid quarterly, with parsonage; increased to \$1000 in 1863.

Summary Statement of Pastors.—Rev. Amos Butler, ordained July 14, 1773; died Oct. 18, 1777. Rev. Joseph Strong, installed Dec. 26, 1781; died Jan. 1, 1803. Rev. Henry Lord, ordained June 20, 1804; died Nov. 22, 1834. Rev. William Lusk, installed Jan. 20, 1836; dismissed Feb. 7, 1840. Rev. David E. Goodwin, ordained Jan. 13, 1841; died May 2, 1842. Rev. Melancthon G. Wheeler, installed Oct. 18, 1842; dismissed March 1, 1846. Rev. Samuel C. Wilcox, installed Feb. 10, 1847; dismissed Nov. 14, 1849. Rev. Edward W. Root, ordained Oct. 23, 1850; dismissed May 15, 1856. Rev. Frederick T. Perkins, installed Feb. 3, 1857; dismissed May 7, 1860. Rev. James M. Phillips, acting pastor summer of 1860 to April 1, 1862. Rev. E. Y. Swift, installed June 26, 1862; dismissed Sept. 25, 1868. Rev. Wm. W. Parker, installed Feb. 24, 1869; dismissed Jan. 7, 1873. Rev. John F. Gleason, ordained Jan. 7, 1873; dismissed Dec. 14, 1875. Rev. S. O. Kendall, stated supply from February, 1876, to May, 1878. Prof. Tyler, of the Female College, supplies at the present time (March, 1879).

Record of the Deacons.—Amasa Frost, elected 1771; died Jan. 6, 1795. Joseph Carey, elected 1771; died May 30, 1803. Elisha Allis, elected June 13, 1785. Nehemiah Cleveland, elected June 13, 1785. Elisha Nash, elected May 27, 1790; died Sept. 15, 1827. Asa Ludden, elected May 27, 1790; died April 8, 1825. Samuel Graves, elected Aug. 16, 1804; died Aug. 21, 1821. Zechariah Mayhew, elected Aug. 12, 1813; died May 29, 1830. Sylvanus Hubbard, elected Dec. 16, 1813; resigned May 6, 1847. Joseph Bodman, elected May 29, 1817; died March 2, 1847. Joseph Ludden, elected Feb. 2, 1832; died May 12, 1836. Gershom Rogers, elected Oct. 4, 1832; resigned March 4, 1840. William Pomeroy, elected Nov. 23, 1838; resigned March 1, 1866. Washington Shaw, elected May 6, 1847; resigned March 2, 1851. Erastus Graves,* elected May 6, 1847. Jonathan W. Nash, elected Jan. 2, 1852. Henry Stearns, elected Sept. 2, 1852; resigned Dec. 3, 1868. William A. Hawks,* elected March 1, 1866. E. M. Johnson, elected Nov. 12, 1869; lost in the flood May 16, 1874. H. H. Miller, chosen Jan. 7, 1875; died Oct. 7, 1875. Lewis H. Porter,* chosen Jan. 6, 1876. Elnathan Graves,* chosen March 3, 1877.

Additional Items.—The first members of the church whose signatures were attached to the covenant, and may still be seen in the early book, were Thomas Nash, Thomas Warren, John Nash, Jonathan Warner and wife, Amasa Frost and wife, Joseph Cary and wife, Richard Church, Jesse Wild and wife, Elisha Nash and wife, Samuel Fairfield and wife, Josiah Dwight and wife, Joshua Warner and wife, and Hezekiah Reed,—twenty-one in all. The date of organization was July 3, 1771. The master-builder of the first meeting-house was Capt. Jonathan Warner. It had all the distinctive features of the old New England meeting-houses so often described,—square pews, high pulpit, with sounding-board over it, deacons' seat almost under the pulpit, the tall spire of one hundred and nineteen feet pointing heavenward. The first meeting-house stood on what has been known as the Leonard Strong farm, now owned by E. A. Porter. It was north-westerly from Porter's house, on the same side of the road, and nearly opposite the present house of L. H. Porter. Some traces of the foundation yet remain. The old school-house of hewn logs was a little farther north, on the other side of the road.

Present Organization (March, 1879).—Church Committee consists of the deacons, and Phineas Nash and Henry W. Hill; Church Clerk and Treasurer, W. A. Hawks; Parish Clerk, Henry W. Hill; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Henry M. Porter. Communicants, 214; congregation, about the same; attendance on Sunday-school, 125 to 150; Sunday-school library, 450 volumes. The church voted to elect deaconesses at the same meeting that they adopted the stated terms of service for deacons: Mrs. William A. Nash, Mrs. Henry H. Tilton, Mrs. John W. Woodard, and Mrs. R. Baxter Rice, now in office.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For several years previous to 1832 preaching had been maintained by this denomination in Williamsburg. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain was here as early as 1826-27. Meetings were held in Haydenville at the button-factory. Earlier than this, the first beginnings of Methodist work for this section were at Leeds, within the town of Northampton. An early local minister was Orrin Munyan, living at Leeds. Thomas Musgrave, of Leeds, was a leading man in the work. Josiah Hayden was a local preacher, and the entire family of the Haydens were either Methodists or inclined to that denomination. The meetings were changed from Haydenville to Williamsburg village, probably just after the burning of the cotton-factory in 1832. A favorite place of early meetings at Williamsburg was at "Mother Hannum's," now a tenant-house owned by Hiram Hill; also the brick school-house, at Searsville, and the present house of Prescott Williams. Ephraim Scott and Rev. J. D. Bridge were early preachers at this point. A church was organized in 1832, but the books of the society that are now preserved give no record of the first members. The meeting-house was erected the same year, largely by the liberality of Joel and Josiah Hayden. It has been remodeled and improved one or more times, the last being the same year of the great disaster, 1874.

The church has had a varied history. During the years that the great anti-slavery excitement pervaded the churches so extensively this society became Wesleyan, probably under the lead of Rev. Orange Scott, who held a camp-meeting here near the present residence of Calvin Hill. The church, however, in a few years again became "Methodist Episcopal," and has continued so to the present time.

Early Methodist families—1830 to 1835, or about that period—were Ludo Thayer, Prescott Williams, Butler Merritt, John Williams, William Lewis, Elisha Nash, Hiram Nash, Mather Warren, Pliny Warren, James Nichols, Andrus Gillett, Willis Thayer, Mrs. Otis Hill, Edward Gere, Joseph Lewis, Mrs. Gere (now Mrs. Vining), mother of H. S. Gere, editor of the *Hampshire Gazette*, Stephen Meekins, and Chester Upton. Josiah Hayden was class-leader.

Other early names of either members or friends who paid to build the meeting-house and found the society may be mentioned: Pardon, Edwin, and John Bradford, Justin Hillman, Cyrus Miller, John Miller, William and Joseph Loomis, Robert Fairfield, Andrus Gillett, Henry Little, and Persis Lyon.

Ministerial Record.—D. Leslie, 1833; E. M. Beebe, 1834-35; Wm. Smith, 1836-37; George May, 1838-39; J. A. Merrill, 1840; I. Marcy, 1841; Mosely Dwight, 1842-43; F. P. Tracy, 1844-45; John H. Twombly, 1846; E. S. Potter, 1847-49; William Butler, 1850; H. M. Nichols, 1851-52; H. M. Bridge, 1853; A. S. Flagg, 1854-55; Lorenzo White, 1856-57; Mr. Eastwood, 1858. The records are lost, and the present officers do not recall the names of any minister for 1859-60. N. J. Merrill, 1861; John Peterson, 1862-63; A. Sanderson, 1864-66; W. I. Pomfret, 1867-69; J. W. Fenn, 1870-71; E. R. Thorndike, 1872-74; I. Candlin, 1875; C. H. Vinton, 1876; H. Matthews, 1877; and present pastor (March, 1879).

* Present deacons (March, 1879).

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HAYDENVILLE.

The increase in the population of the village that followed the modern development of manufacturing interests very soon led to a movement for a church organization. Several preliminary meetings were held during the winter of 1848-49. March 19th a society was formed under legal warrant, and arrangements were made for erecting a house of worship. The building committee were Joel Hayden, R. H. Fairfield, and Spencer Root. The Longley place was purchased for a site; the building was raised May 13, 1850, and in February, 1851, the edifice was completed. It is 75 feet long by 48 wide. It has a handsome spire 150 feet in height. The cost of this was about \$12,000; two-thirds of this was given by Joel Hayden; others contributed probably with equal liberality in proportion to their financial ability.

The church was organized March 4, 1851. The original members were Joel Hayden, Braddock Davol, Silas Warner, Albert D. Sanders, Thomas H. Ives, Quartus L. Dickinson, R. H. Fairfield, Washington Shaw, Elam Graves, Quartus Kingsley, John Miller, Spencer Root, Jonathan Dickinson, Elisha Tileston, Samuel S. Wells, Isabella Hayden, Harriet C. Graves, Caroline Fairfield, Jane Sanders, Relief S. Ives, Mary F. Johnson, Emily Fairfield, Patty Graves, Eunice B. Graves, Polley Kingsley, Sarah Miller, Sally Root, Lucretia Dickinson, Sabrah Tileston.

On the evening of the same day the house was dedicated. The next day, March 5th, Rev. Edward Sweet was ordained as the first pastor.

The first parish assessors were Messrs. Shaw, Sanders, and Ives.

The organization of the church was effected with great harmony, notwithstanding the people of Haydenville were nearly equally divided between those of Methodist views and those of Congregational preferences.

A Sunday-school was immediately instituted, and has been steadily maintained with a good average attendance.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. Edward Sweet, ordained March 5, 1851; dismissed March 7, 1854. 2d. Rev. E. W. Cook, installed June 14, 1854; dismissed to accept a call to the church in Townsend, April 1, 1858. 3d. Rev. Cyrus Brewster, installed Aug. 18, 1858; dismissed Dec. 18, 1863. 4th. Rev. George W. Phillips, ordained September, 1864; dismissed April, 1868. 5th. Rev. M. B. Ainger, installed Dec. 31, 1868; dismissed in June, 1870. 6th. Rev. James P. Kimball, installed November, 1871; dismissed May, 1876. 7th. Stated supply, Rev. W. S. Hawks, from Oct. 26, 1876, to July, 1878, followed by other temporary supplies. 8th. Rev. Dr. Marsh, present acting pastor (1879).

Record of Deacons.—A. D. Sanders, chosen March 4, 1851, declined to serve; R. H. Fairfield, chosen March 4, 1851, declined to serve; Elam Graves, chosen in place of Sanders, and now in office; Thomas H. Ives, chosen in place of Fairfield, died in 1870; Dr. Wm. Trow, chosen in place of Ives, 1871, removed from town; Otis W. Lawrence, chosen 1877, and now in office.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF HAYDENVILLE.

The establishment of this church was due to the large number of Catholics that came to Haydenville as operatives in the factories. They not only sought for the forms of religious worship to which they had been accustomed, but the leading citizens of the place, with wise liberality, favored the enterprise, believing that its influence would be for good over that portion of the population inclined to Catholic usages. These citizens have not seen any cause to regret their action.

The house of worship was built in 1864, at an expense of about \$1200. It is a fine edifice, and occupies a handsome site, which was donated by Hon. Joel Hayden.

Father Morse was the first pastor, and to his vigorous administration—his wise and conciliatory course—the congre-

gation are greatly indebted for the substantial church and flourishing society.

The edifice has a seating capacity of about 500 persons, and the services are largely attended.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Soon after the organization of the town the following action was taken:

Voted to purchase land at or near the southeast corner of Jesse Wild's farm he lives upon to add to the land left for a town way at the east end of said Wild's farm, enough to lay out one acre and a half in a form suitable for a burying-place.

Voted that Simeon White, Samuel Fairfield, and John Nash be a committee to lay out the land for the burying-place and to get the land cleared, fenced, and rented out, all to the best profit of the district.

That is now known as the old burial-ground, northwest of Williamsburg village. It is still in use to some extent, and is in fair preservation.

There is a burial-place on Mountain Street, dating back to early times. It is still used for occasional burials, and is fenced and cared for by the town.

Burials have seldom taken place on private lands.

Upon the farm of Levi B. Nash there were buried some members of the Green family.

The graves have no monuments with inscriptions.

One other place of private burial is mentioned, but the remains were removed.

At Williamsburg village is the new cemetery, having a fine location and ample grounds. It is on the Hill, a little farther out than the old, and upon the opposite side of the street.

HAYDENVILLE CEMETERY.

The land occupied by the cemetery was conveyed to the town by Joel and Josiah Hayden, May 2, 1853, and transferred to the incorporated association March 22, 1859. The first work was done by a committee of the town. The Haydenville Cemetery Association was formed Nov. 3, 1858. At the first meeting the following officers were chosen: Moderator, L. K. Baker; Clerk and Treasurer, Albert D. Sanders; Directors, Joel Hayden, Sereno Kingsley, B. S. Johnson. The first person buried in the grounds was Josiah Hayden, father of Joel and Josiah, who died July 26, 1847, aged seventy-nine.

Present Officers.—Clerk and Treasurer, Joel Hayden; Directors, Sereno Kingsley, B. S. Johnson.

B. S. Johnson has been superintendent from the formation of the association to the present time.

SOCIETIES, BANKS, Etc.

A Masonic lodge has existed for some years in Haydenville. Before the disaster of 1874 it had a fine lodge-room over the savings-bank in the extension of the brass-factory. Since then and now it has a lodge-room in the second story of Miller's Block.

A YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE

was organized in January, 1860, as follows: President, Albert D. Sanders; Vice-Presidents, Daniel F. Morton, Chauncey Rice; Secretary, Britton Richardson; Treasurer, Joel Hayden, Jr.; Directors, Stephen Crosby, L. K. Baker, M. P. Burley, Calvin Fisher, Wm. O'Brien, Philip Ryan. The objects of the institute were the moral and intellectual culture of the members. The members above sixteen years of age paid \$2 per annum, those under sixteen \$1. It numbered at one time fifty or more members, and had a career of usefulness for some years.

THE HAYDENVILLE CORNET BAND

was organized in 1857, under the lead of A. V. Shannon. It was composed of sixteen members. E. D. Ingraham succeeded Mr. Shannon as leader, and remained in that position two and a half years, being succeeded in 1856 by Thomas Gill, from Worcester. Charles Horford, Wm. O'Brien, and James H. Chamberlain held official positions for many years. The band

is in great favor on public occasions, and its services are called for at celebrations and at political gatherings.

THE HAYDENVILLE SAVINGS-BANK

was incorporated March 17, 1869. An organization under the charter was effected in December, 1870, and business was commenced Jan. 2, 1871. The first officers were Lieut.-Gov. Joel Hayden, President; Richmond Kingman, Wm. M. Trow, Wm. Skinner, Joel Hayden, Jr., Henry L. James, Vice-Presidents; Stephen M. Crosby, Secretary; B. S. Johnson, Treas.

In the disaster of 1874, when the building in which it was located was destroyed, the bank-safe was carried down stream some thirty rods, and remained in the mud and water three days. The contents were practically uninjured. After drying and cleaning them of mud the documents were legible and the securities in good order. The actual loss to the bank by the flood was less than \$100.

WILLIAMSBURG LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized Dec. 21, 1876, each member paying an admission fee of \$2, and annual dues \$1. Gifts have been received as follows: E. C. Bodman, of Toledo, \$250; Luther James, Ann Arbor, \$200; Mrs. Samuel Williston, Easthampton, \$100. The present board of directors are L. D. James, President; James M. Foster, Vice-President; John W. Hill, Secretary; Wm. A. Hawks, Librarian and Treasurer; Charles Short, Mrs. L. D. James, Miss Minnie Bodman. Number of volumes, 100 of history; 79 of biography; 55 of travel; 49 of science and art; 222 fiction; 32 poetry and the drama; 52 miscellaneous, with a collection of public documents. It is an enterprise of great merit.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

Several of these appear in the general narrative, and need no further description. The site of the first meeting-house, with all of its sacred associations, and the story of the Revolutionary war meeting held there, when the messenger with the news of Burgoyne's advancing forces burst in upon the morning sermon, forms a point worthy of note. The location of John Miller's first log cabin, where he settled all alone in the forest, daring all the risks of savage attack and welcoming the howl of wild animals, will always have a special interest to the student of pioneer life. The Delevan place, Capt. Fairfield's ancient tavern, and the place of the old historic oak must enter into this catalogue; and many other places with similar associations will occur to those who read the annals of the town. Finally, the *broken reservoir* and the scarred channel below will, for generations to come, be pointed out as the scene of the most terrific disaster of modern times.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The occupation of early times was chiefly agriculture. The extensive and valuable forests gave rise to a large amount of wood and lumber business. Charcoal was burned to some extent for market. All the crops usual to these hill towns were raised. The soil was productive, and yielded fair returns for the labor of the pioneers. The mountain slopes afforded excellent pasturage for the fattening of beef and the success of the dairy. In later times, of course, the mills and factories absorbed general attention. When the business of manufacturing prospered, the farmers prospered; mechanics had abundant employment, and merchants made quick and profitable sales. When manufactures diminished, all other departments of business were embarrassed. Hence the disaster of 1874 was a blow to all. In the place of wealth there came to many poverty. In the place of business activity came stagnation, paralysis. In the place of abundant facilities, demolished factories, ruined machinery, and crippled resources. The danger of living near the banks of the streams, together with the hard times, reduced the value of homesteads. There were many to sell and few to buy. With a third of the business

and wealth of the town swept away, and much of it irrecoverably lost, merchants could no longer make extensive sales. Men of abundant means who seemed to stand the first shock of the disaster proved to be more embarrassed than was expected, and some went down in the storm of commercial distress that followed the flood.

For five weary years Williamsburg has not only mourned over the dead, over pleasant homes desolated and destroyed, but over the ruins of business life. Yet heart and hope remain. The courage of brave men to face business disaster has been sorely tested. There is a native strength of character, a heroic firmness, that comes out clearly in this time of trouble. A portion of the factories were rebuilt soon after the flood. With the revival of business throughout the country there will no doubt come to Williamsburg a reasonable share; and though many years must elapse before the wealth of former times will again exist in this valley, yet a fair degree of success will no doubt reward the patience and perseverance of those who abide by the old homesteads, walk in the old ways, and practice the old virtues of the fathers,—honesty, industry, economy.

Among other varied productions of agriculture, it ought to be noted that this town produces large quantities of apples now, as it did in former years. One of the finest orchards in Massachusetts is that of Prescott Williams. He has 20 acres of young, thrifty trees, constituting an orchard that resembles those of the best fruit-growing districts in Western New York.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Haydenville.—The earliest improvement of the water-privilege at the present site of Haydenville was the erection of a saw-mill in 1785, by Samuel Fairfield and John Miller, upon the place where the pen-factory afterward stood. The old saw-mill was still standing there in 1824, but was soon after removed.

A grist-mill, the first and only one ever operated in Haydenville, was erected about 1800, by Lieut. Joshua Thayer, and stood near the old Cornelius Tileston place. Soon after this mill was built, a freshet swept away the dam and turned the mill partly over.

The current of the river was turned into the highway, and completely took possession of it as far down as the dugway hill. A large hole was made in the road, in front of the mill, and the public travel was compelled to pass around it for several years. The hole was finally filled, but it was distinguishable for many years. The dam was never rebuilt; all traces of the mill were swept away, and thus ended the brief history of the grist-mill of Haydenville.

In 1837, Esdras F. Fairfield and Cyrus Miller built a saw-mill nearly opposite the thread-factory of later years. Its water-power was lost by the construction of the dam for the cotton-factory, and the mill itself was burned in 1847.

The foundry was probably established as early as 1824. David Hyde, George W. Holmes, Wm. Lewis, Lyman Litchfield, Josiah Hayden, and John A. Root were proprietors at various times. The latter commenced about 1839, in the building used by his predecessors, where the pen-factory of later years stood. In 1844 he erected the large buildings east of the hotel, and the business afterward passed to Boland & Graves, who continued it for many years.

The business was not resumed after the flood. The brass business was carried on there for a time. The business was run by the Hayden Foundry Company for several years.

The erection of the first mill for manufacturing purposes in Haydenville was commenced in 1809, by Daniel and David Hayden (uncles of Joel and Josiah), Seth Thompson, and Melitier Everett, of Foxboro'. This mill was of wood, two stories high and 31 feet square. The building stood on the site of the present brass-works. The proprietors put in 128 spindles, and commenced manufacturing cotton yarn. The mill was

run from 1812 to 1818. At the time the mill was opened cotton yarn was selling at one dollar a pound for No. 16. During the war with Great Britain the business was very flourishing, but on the conclusion of peace it gradually failed, and was closed. From 1818 to 1822 the building stood unused. At the latter date Joel Hayden and James Congdon purchased the property, rebuilt the dam, made a new canal, repaired the building, and commenced the manufacture of power-loom for weaving broadcloth. They continued that business until 1828. The firm-name was Congdon & Hayden.

In 1825, Guy Trumbull was admitted, and the style of the firm became Congdon, Hayden & Co. Mr. Congdon withdrew in 1827. Josiah Hayden, Jr., came into the partnership, and the name was changed to Hayden, Trumbull & Co. The mill was enlarged in 1825 to twice its original size, and various kinds of machinery were manufactured. Mr. Trumbull died in 1828. In 1831, Joel and Josiah Hayden, who now constituted the firm, commenced the manufacture of japanned buttons, tin buttons, button-molds, and metal-shanked lasting buttons, having previously manufactured door-locks and harness-trimmings. Early on Sunday morning, Nov. 4, 1832, the mill was entirely destroyed by fire. It was insured for \$2500. In the spring of 1833 the work of rebuilding was commenced, and the building then erected was the main portion of the one that was destroyed in the disaster of 1874. It was 64 by 32 feet, and three stories in height. Two wings, two stories high, were afterward added, making the length 104 feet in all. On opening the new factory the Messrs. Hayden separated their business, both continuing. The making of machinery was given up, and the button business continued.

Joel Hayden commenced experimenting with pruned or lasting buttons by machinery, the same buttons that were afterward described as "flexible-shanked lasting buttons." The first of these buttons made in this country were made at this factory. The flexible buttons took the place of the sewed buttons then made by Mr. Williston, of Easthampton, and Messrs. Hayden and Williston entered into a joint arrangement for the manufacture of these buttons. They employed about 200 hands, mostly females. In 1848, Mr. Williston bought out Mr. Hayden's interest and removed the business to Easthampton.

In August, 1846, Joel Hayden and A. D. Sanders commenced erecting a stone dam near the old saw-mill dam, about a third of a mile below the one at the button-factory, and in 1847 erected the cotton-factory. This mill was fitted up with 4000 spindles,—the building being 132 feet long, 46 wide, and 4 stories in height. Its capacity was equal to 18,000 to 20,000 yards of sheeting per week. Seventy or eighty hands were employed. A. D. Sanders was the first general manager, and later Stephen M. Crosby became superintendent. In 1857 the partnership of Hayden & Sanders was superseded by an incorporated association, known as the Hayden Manufacturing Company. The entire stock was, however, held by the Haydens and by Sanders. The goods of this mill immediately attained a high rank in the market. The same mill is still in operation. The dam was destroyed and the buildings somewhat damaged, but not destroyed, in 1874. In 1858 the saw-mill erected by Messrs. Hayden & Sanders was converted into a factory for the manufacture of glazed thread. This business passed to the Hayden Manufacturing Company, and Britton Richardson was the superintendent of that department. This was discontinued after a few years; building afterward used for the manufacture of tobacco.

After the button business was removed, in 1848, locks and other varieties of hardware goods were made by Hayden & Sanders, and in January, 1851, Hayden & Sanders commenced the manufacture of plumbers' goods on a small scale, occupying the button-factory, which had stood unused after the removal of the button business. One hundred hands were soon employed. Besides Hayden & Sanders, Sereno Kings-

ley and Edward W. Gere were members of the firm, under the name of Hayden, Sanders & Co. Mr. Gere was at the head of the New York house that was established in connection with the business. The men engaged in it were all practically fitted by their previous training and experience to successfully carry on the business. This afterward was better known as Hayden, Gere & Co.'s Brass-Works. After the flood the buildings were replaced, and the business is still carried on, about 200 hands being employed.

In 1833, on the erection of the brick building, Josiah Hayden, as already stated, commenced business alone, manufacturing japanned buttons and button-molds, using a part of this factory, and employing 8 to 12 hands. He continued this branch of business for sixteen years, or until 1849. Ten years before, he began to make steel pens with Andrew Adams, of Middletown, Conn., as foreman. He returned to Connecticut after three years' service, and Mr. Burke became foreman. In 1845, Mr. Hayden sold out his interest in this business to Williston and William E. Thayer, who removed the manufacture to Williamsburg village.

In the autumn of 1845, Josiah Hayden associated with himself Rollin Dawson, of Syracuse, N. Y., and commenced the manufacture of gold pens, and continued the business until March, 1848. Dawson, Warren & Hyde succeeded to the business, to which they afterward added the manufacture of fine jewelry. Mr. Warren conducted the business in New York.

In 1844, Josiah Hayden began to manufacture horn buttons, erecting for that purpose the building afterward known as the pen-factory. Mr. Hayden visited Europe to acquire information on this business, and brought back with him a number of skilled operatives,—among them A. P. Critchlow, John Tonnichliff, and Joseph B. Whitehouse (afterward well known in these manufacturing villages). The business was not, however, very remunerative. Mr. Hayden removed to South Boston, and his business operations were not resumed in Haydenville.

In April, 1846, William I. Johnson commenced manufacturing machinery in the old foundry building, and in November of that year formed a copartnership with Charles B. Johnson, under the firm-name W. I. Johnson & Co. In January, 1848, Mr. C. B. Johnson retired on account of failing health. W. I. Johnson conducted the business alone for a few months, and then relinquished it to John A. Root, the proprietor of the foundry. This passed into the hands of Boland & Graves.

Skinnerville.—The foundation of that village, of which scarcely anything now remains except the site,—and that torn to pieces by the great flood,—was begun in 1832, by Joseph I. Lewis and J. J. Goodell. They built a small factory and commenced the manufacture of bits and stocks. Mr. Goodell remained about two years, and after his removal Mr. Lewis made britannia spoons, harness-trimmings, and faucets. In 1842 he moved to Sing Sing, N. Y. He was succeeded by the partnership of Simeon P. Graves and Charles Hayden. In 1845 the business passed to Col. Reed, who proceeded to manufacture tacks; Mr. Josiah Hayden was also interested in the enterprise. Samuel S. Wells was the next proprietor, taking possession in 1851. In 1853 he sold out the property to Mr. Wm. Skinner, of Northampton, and removed to South Boston. Mr. Skinner, taking possession in March, 1854, entered with great energy upon the manufacture of sewing-silks and twists. His success soon required increased facilities. In 1857 he erected a factory 80 feet long and 30 wide and three stories high. His business steadily increased. His silks were noted for their excellence, and found a quick demand in market. The thrift and energy displayed by Mr. Skinner soon created a neat village, which clustered around the factory where the numerous operatives lived. The business was continued, greater facilities were secured, more hands employed,

and the place appropriately became known as *Skinnerville*. His works were called the Unquomunk Mills. This business continued in active operation down to May 16, 1874. The great flood of that morning destroyed the mills and the village. Mr. Skinner, after some hesitation, decided not to rebuild either upon that site or anywhere upon Mill River. This was a matter of serious regret to the citizens of Williamsburg, and Mr. Skinner was probably loath to leave the place associated with nearly eighteen years of his active life. But business considerations prevailed. He located at Holyoke, and Skinnerville exists only upon the maps published before 1874.

Water-Power improved in the Town generally.—On Beaver Brook, in the southeast part of the town, was the earliest saw-mill erected in Williamsburg, and probably the first improvement of a water-privilege for any purpose. It stood a short distance above the Mather Warren saw-mill of later years, and was erected, it is supposed, in 1770. It is further stated of it that it was once burnt by the Indians, and also that lumber for the meeting-house in Hatfield was sawed there. The date given does not accord with either of these incidents. Indians are not generally understood to have done any work of destruction here as late as 1770, and there was no meeting-house built in Hatfield between 1750 and 1849. The statement might, however, apply to lumber for repairs that were made at various times. On the whole, the date of the erection of the mill is very "clearly" in doubt. The Mather Warren mill below was built in 1822. This was abandoned some years since.

On Beaver Brook also was a wood-turning establishment, sometimes locally called the "fiddle-shop." It was near the present place of Francis Loomis.

On Joe Wright's Brook was an early saw-mill, owned by the Warrens (Seth and Aaron). This dated back probably to the first settlement of the town. On the same site was afterward a saw-mill, and also a "gimlet-mill," so called. The buildings are still standing, but no business is carried on there.

In the south part of the town, on Unquomunk Brook, was a saw-mill in early times. It was built near the present house of Almon Warner, and was established by his father.

Farther north, on Meekins' Brook, was an early grist-mill, near the present place of Christopher Meekins and M. Guilford. The dam was some distance above, and the water was brought to the mill in a ditch. It is the opinion of Dr. Meekins that this was built as early as 1770, which is the same date mentioned above for the saw-mill on Beaver Brook. This grist-mill was tended by Amasa Graves.

On the main stream of Mill River, above Williamsburg village, was a saw-mill in early times, a half-mile or more below the reservoir. This was so old an affair as to be nearly forgotten by many citizens. Some of the foundation timbers were uncovered by the great flood of 1874.

On the northwestern branch, uniting somewhat south of the reservoir, was another saw-mill, known as Merritt's; this was abandoned twenty years ago or more. On the main stream, above Williamsburg village a mile or so, was a saw-mill, built by Leonard Dwight. It was at the place where Robert Dorsey now has a quarry. At the west side of the town, on Mill Brook, flowing down from Goshen, were the mills of Asa White,—wood-turning shops. These were very near the town line. At the place now called Searsville was a saw-mill as early as 1810, run by Eleazer Hyde for several years.

The pioneer at this point was Rufus Hyde, who was a blacksmith, and came to Williamsburg in 1774. He worked at his trade in an ordinary shop for several years. In 1795 he built a larger shop, with a trip-hammer. This was continued for nearly or quite forty years by Mr. Hyde, and by his sons succeeding him. The Hydies were "skilled in all manner" of

iron-work; axes, scythes, and other tools were made here, and went far and wide through the country. The axe-making works of the Hannums were on the hill back from the stream.

Abell's clothing-works were established quite early at this place, followed by a woolen-mill on a large scale.

Stark's cotton-mill was also located at Searsville. There were also wood-turning works.

When the earlier woolen-mill went down it was rebuilt by Nathaniel Sears. Between Searsville and Williamsburg was a grist-mill of later date.

The old tannery at Williamsburg was established by Deacon Joseph Bodman, probably about 1820. He carried it on during his life, and his son, Erastus Bodman, succeeded him for a time. After him there was a firm, Graves & Lamb, who ran it for a time. The buildings had been appropriated to manufacturing purposes before the flood of 1874. Since that event the buildings have stood unused.

At Williamsburg, Hill's grist-mill was erected pretty early, near the bridge at Hiram Hill's present place. The mill was built by his grandfather. It stood on the west side of the stream. There was a saw-mill upon the east side, opposite.

Edmund Taylor had a grist-mill, probably from 1820 to 1830, on Mill Brook, at or near the site of H. G. Hill's wood-turning works.

William Wing had a fulling-mill at Searsville in the early part of this century.

There was also a clothier-shop at Williamsburg village, at the same water-power that is now employed by Woodward & Lyman for making buttons. The cloth-dressing was by Abisha Stearns.

Nearly opposite Carter's store, south side of the bridge, was Alfred Bodman's clothier establishment.

Ambrose Stone, from Goshen, came to Williamsburg and established a woolen-factory, on a small scale at first, on the site of the present James Factory. After a few years the property passed to Lewis Bodman and W. S. Pierce. At the death of Mr. Pierce it was sold to E. L. James, and has been known as the "James Factory" ever since. It is still in operation.

Gross Williams had a noted cider-mill, at the site of Woodward & Lyman's works. A distillery was connected with it. Williams also had potash-works near where Royal Rice now lives.

Henry James, with the same power, ran plane-making machinery until he was burned out.

Lewis Bodman had a woolen-yarn factory at Searsville for many years.

At the present time (1879) there is in operation at Williamsburg a grist-mill with a single run of stones, operated by H. G. Hill, and doing a good business. There is a saw-mill above toward Searsville, operated by the Bradford Brothers.

The ten leading articles of farm production for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values as stated:

Butter, \$13,320; beef, \$17,832; hay, \$29,127; manure, \$7775; potatoes, \$5063; tobacco, \$5540; milk, \$4784; pork, \$3860; firewood, \$8379; apples, \$2350.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER OF 1874.

A notice of this fearful event must necessarily have a place in these sketches, difficult as it is to secure accuracy of statement in a case where the ruin was so quickly wrought and estimates of time by eye-witnesses differ so much.

THE RESERVOIR.

This was situated on the east branch of Mill River, about three miles from the village of Williamsburg, and in the north-eastern part of the town. The stream which supplied it has its rise only a short distance above. At the village of Williamsburg this east branch unites with the west branch, and

forms Mill River proper, which flows through Haydenville and Florence, and empties into the Connecticut at Northampton.

The reservoir was constructed in 1865, and finished the middle of December, though it was not filled until the following spring.

The contractors were Emory B. Wells, of Northampton, and Joel Bassett, of Easthampton. The price paid them was \$35,000. The stipulations in substance required the dam to be a stone wall resting on solid rock or hard pan 8 feet wide at the bottom, and sloping so as to be 2 feet in width at the top. It was to be 42 feet in height above the bed of the stream. This wall was to be laid in the best known cement, so that, as the projectors claimed, it would be like a single shaft of granite. This wall was to be enveloped by a mass of earth rising 2 feet higher than the wall and covering it, as a protection from frost. This mass of earth was to be 16 feet or more in width on the top. From the top the earth was to slope downward on the upper side at an angle of 30 degrees; on the lower side at an angle of 45 degrees. This was to give an entire thickness at the bottom of 120 feet; the greater mass of which was to be on the upper side of the stone wall. For regulating the flow of water there was to be an iron tube 2 feet in diameter, inclosed in masonry, extending through the dam, nearly in the centre and projecting a few feet beyond the earthen wall above and below; the tube to be opened and closed by gates. The dam was completed. The public generally gave little attention to the work while it was in progress. No suspicion of any real danger seems to have arisen, or, if there did, no public expression was given to the fear.

It was supposed that the clear-headed capitalists who had made this valley to resound with the busy hum of industry, who had built such a magnificent chain of mills and factories, thoroughly understood their own business. The people saw only a gigantic enterprise of capital, which would make the power that gave life to their villages only more permanent, and their own means of prosperity only more certain.

The dam was high enough to raise a pond covering 111 acres, and averaging 24 feet in depth. The water never rose quite to the crest of the dam, being kept about two feet below by a waste-weir.

Thus was this vast volume of water gathered as a magazine of power above the villages of the valley; containing, when full, the enormous amount of 116,043,840 cubic feet.

The reservoir was placed in charge of a watchman, who was paid \$200 a year to open and shut the gates and keep an oversight of the works. No system of signaling down the valley was provided. The watchman was George Cheney, who lived in a small house near by. Mr. O. G. Spellman was Mr. Cheney's superior officer, having the general oversight of the reservoir, and resided at Williamsburg village. The reservoir was built and owned by the associated mill proprietors, under the name of "The Mill River and Williamsburg Reservoir Company."

THE SITUATION.

The reservoir had been in use eight years. Holding ready such a volume of water, the mills had been enabled to run steadily through the dry season without interruption or any great diminution of power. Along the river below were the villages of Williamsburg, Skinnerville, Haydenville, Leeds, Florence, and Northampton. At all these there were many dwelling-houses standing near the river. In a mountainous region freshets were of course expected, but previous to the reservoir system the danger had never been sufficient to deter the people from building convenient to the mills or upon the pleasant meadows that lay along the stream. To seek the high ground for their homes had never seemed necessary. Little loss of life had ever occurred in New England by freshets; damage to property was to be endured as one of the incidental expenses in carrying on business along these rapid streams.

Besides the dwellings, there were the factories that had created as it were three of these villages and enriched them all.

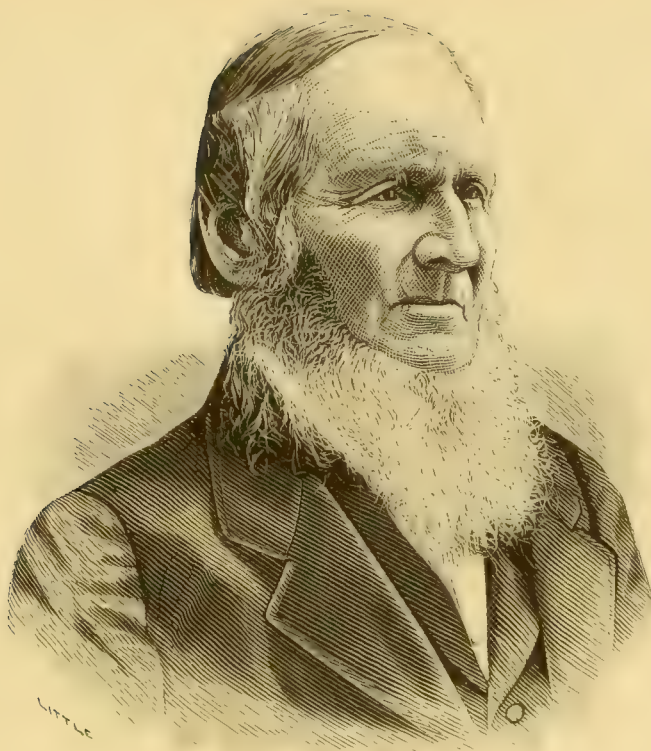
At Williamsburg, Skinnerville, Haydenville, were the business enterprises mentioned elsewhere. For the mills at Leeds and Florence reference is made to the history of Northampton.

Thus in the month of May, 1874, there was standing all along this valley a costly array of mills, factories, shops, offices, and banks. Nearly all were in operation. The financial crash of the previous year, while it had diminished the amount of business, had not wrought the ruin it afterward caused in closed mills, silent factories, and paralyzed trade. Especially had its iron pressure not been severe in this valley, full of wealth, energy, and activity. This was the situation May 15, 1874. The stream was low; families retired to rest with no thought of impending danger; mill-owners, bankers, capitalists were engrossed in their schemes for the future; all was peace, prosperity, comfort, and domestic happiness. The morning of the 16th dawned,—the fatal day had come.

THE ALARM.

The reservoir was full. George Cheney was at his post of duty. It was his work to inspect the dam every morning. That morning about six o'clock he looked over the condition of affairs, and found them satisfactory. The gate was closed, as it had been for several days. The water was flowing over the waste-weir at the west end. He returned to the house, and the family sat down to breakfast. As they were finishing the meal a great noise was heard, and Cheney's father, who was standing by the window, exclaimed, "For God's sake, George, look there!" About 40 feet in length of the earthy portion of the dam upon the lower side beyond the gate was giving out, shooting down stream. Cheney took in the situation at a glance. Instantly he dashed down the bank and opened the gate full width, hoping to relieve the immense pressure. Pausing an instant, he saw portions of the exposed wall falling and streams of water forcing their way through. He was convinced the whole would give way soon. Hurrying to the barn, he threw a bridle upon his horse, and, springing upon the unsaddled animal, he began that wild ride which has passed into history. Dashing along the road that skirted the bank of the stream, and directly in the track of the coming flood, but fifteen minutes are said to have elapsed when he had passed over the three miles and reined up at the house of Mr. Spellman. Cheney said to him, "The reservoir is going." Spellman, who had seen it the night before and considered it safe, could not believe the frightened messenger, and replied, "No; it can't be possible." A few minutes here lost by indecision were full of peril; but, soon convinced that the danger was real, he sent Cheney to Belcher's for a fresh horse to ride down and give the alarm. Collins Graves, on his morning ride delivering milk, saw Cheney and Belcher, heard the fragmentary story the former was telling, and replied, "*If the dam is breaking, the folks below must know it,*" and drove out for Haydenville. The Williamsburg bells were rung at a quarter before eight o'clock. About fifteen minutes, it is supposed, elapsed between the time Cheney reached Spellman's and the time when Graves started.

Graves made directly for the manufactories, supposing others would easily hear the warning, but the operatives would be prevented by the noise of the machinery. At Skinnerville he was but a short time ahead of the flood, though he himself was not aware of that fact. At Haydenville there was less time, but it sufficed to save many lives that must have otherwise perished. Here, Myron Day, seated in a light wagon, catching the word from Collins Graves or others, and seeing the flood itself above the brass-works, started on the instant for Leeds. Lashing his horse into a foam, he barely kept ahead of the seething waves, until, dashing into the defile



Cyrus Miller

CYRUS MILLER is a grandson of John Miller, the first settler of Williamsburg. The history of the latter is very fully given in connection with the general sketch of the town. John Miller had three sons, Stephen, Cyrus, John, and one daughter, Mrs. Asa Wright, of Northampton.

This early pioneer lived for a year or two in the log house first erected by him, and then built a larger one. In the year 1735 he erected the house that until recently stood upon the old farm, and this is said to have been the first frame house in town. John Miller died Sept. 7, 1792, aged eighty years. His wife, Martha, died Nov. 24, 1805, aged eighty-seven years. Their son Cyrus succeeded them on the old farm, and died June 17, 1825, aged sixty-eight years. He married, in 1781, Sarah Phinney, who survived him many years, and died March 24, 1859, at the age of ninety-eight years and four months.

Her father, Isaac Phinney, was from Cape Cod. He first removed to Hardwick, and then to Williamsburg, in 1772. He bought a tract of land east of the present church at Haydenville, containing sixty acres, and gave in exchange for it a *side-saddle*.

The children of Cyrus Miller, Sr., were twelve in number, six boys and six girls, four of whom are now living: Cyrus (the subject of this sketch), aged eighty-two; John, aged seventy-nine; Mrs. Betsey Fairfield (a notice of whom appears in the general history), aged ninety-four; and Mrs. Sarah Graves, of Sunderland, aged ninety-two; their united ages being three hundred and forty-seven years.

Mrs. Sarah Miller, wife of Cyrus, Sr., was thirteen years old at the time of the famous Boston Tea-Party, Dec. 16, 1773, having been born the same year that the French power upon this continent was annihilated by the fall of Quebec.

She united with the church of Williamsburg when Rev. Joseph Strong was pastor, and on the formation of the Haydenville Church, in 1851, she united with that, at the age of ninety-one.

Cyrus Miller, the younger, was educated in the common schools of his native town, attending at Williamsburg, two miles distant. He has passed a long and useful life; a man of strong, practical common sense, of excellent judgment, a safe counselor, and a reliable friend. He married, first, Harriet Kingman Hannum, and second, Philena Ford, who had one son, Galusha F., at the time of her marriage with Mr. Miller. The children of Mr. Miller by his second wife were Edwin F., Arthur T., and Lewis C.

Cyrus Miller's business has been that of farming, having through life tilled the fields of his ancestors. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and afterward a Republican, but has never been willing to share in the excitements of political life. He was a Methodist in his religious sentiments, and assisted liberally in establishing and sustaining the Methodist Church of Williamsburg.

At the formation of the Congregational Church of Haydenville, which was very much of a union non-sectarian organization, he united with that, and has been a useful, consistent member to the present time.

Mr. Miller was a severe sufferer by the flood of May 16, 1874. The water, coming with mighty force and breast high, poured into the house in which he lived, the family barely escaping with their lives by fleeing to the high grounds.

Mr. Miller is now passing a serene old age, surrounded by his family and friends, and esteemed by the community in which he has lived from his childhood.



Daniel Collins

DR. DANIEL COLLINS, a son of Rev. Daniel Collins, a Congregational clergyman, of Lanesboro', was born in that place, Oct. 2, 1780; graduated at Williams College, in the class of 1800, and settled in Williamsburg, in 1804, for the practice of medicine. For forty years he was the principal physician in the place, and was constantly occupied in a large and laborious practice. His business was not limited to this town, but a large share of it was done in the neighboring counties. As a physician, Dr. Collins occupied a commanding position. He was skillful in the diagnosis of disease, and this was peculiarly his *forte*. He was a man of excellent judgment, and in the practice of his profession always acted promptly and energetically in accordance with his own convictions. He was a man of liberal feelings, whose breast was always open to the relief of suffering and want, and whose generosity, though unostentatious, knew no reserve. Dr. Collins, in his younger days, had in charge a large number of young men who were in the pursuit of a classical or scientific education. At his death, in November, 1857, he bequeathed to the town the sum of \$12,000 for the support of schools.

He was never married, and left the remainder of his property, about \$1200, to various benevolent societies. Dr. Collins was an earnest and active politician; at first a Federalist, then joining and leading the anti-Masonic party, and in his later years an unflinching Democrat. The latter party, under his leadership, increased largely in point of numbers. He always refused political distinction, and at one time, when supported for the Legislature, declined in favor of Dr. Meekins. Some peculiarities further illustrative of his character may be of interest. In personal bearing, Dr. Collins was reserved and dignified; in form, tall and slim. His language was given with scrupulous regard to grammatical accuracy. He seldom attended church, save in the early years of his practice, but was always present at the funerals of his old friends and patrons.

In business affairs he was ever reliable. His word was regarded as good as his note. He paid his indebtedness with remarkable punctuality, and with strict regard to justice. It was a common thing for him to pay more than was demanded of him. He would often say, in his emphatic tone, "That isn't enough,—you can't live so."

These generous qualities gave him great influence with all classes, and over some minds he exercised almost complete sway. He always responded promptly to the call of his patients, and his singular appearance as he rode along on horseback—always at a moderate gait, however urgent the demand—will long be remembered. No man who ever lived in the town was capable of using more severe and cutting sarcasm than

Dr. Collins, but underneath a rough and sometimes repulsive exterior beat a warm and generous heart.

The beautiful marble monument erected over his grave bears the following inscription: "Daniel Collins, M.D., born in Lanesboro', Oct. 2, 1780; located in Williamsburg in 1804; was the principal physician in the town for forty years. Died Nov. 6, 1857, aged seventy-seven years. Punctuality, activity, energy, and fidelity in the discharge of his duties marked his character."

"The brittle thread of life is broken,
The body lies in its kindred dust;
The spirit dwells with God."

The Rev. Mr. Perkins, pastor of the Congregational Church, delivered an eloquent discourse on the day of his funeral, from which the following paragraph is extracted:

"You now part with one who has been with you from his early manhood—for the period of fifty years; one, as I judge, naturally of a noble nature, keen perceptions, kind feelings; however affected by his single life, or unfavorably manifested in sudden expressions, still kind, as many a house of sickness and heart of sorrow has testified, and as a loving, feeble, long-bedridden sister has often borne witness, in grateful acknowledgments, for pecuniary aid. A man independent in his purposes and judgments; far as the east from west from cringing subservency and fawning sycophancy; quick in thought and expression, able to see through men at a glance; hence tossing them into the scales as readily as a drug for weight, and out again as unhesitatingly; of strictest integrity, that made him impatient of all unfairness; with a high sense of honor that flashed and burned at wrong, no matter against whom committed, himself or a stranger. A man with a high idea of what a man should be, and with feelings outraged by immorality, which burst forth in language not justified. A man with traits nobler, if sharper, than common."

"You part not only with an old citizen, but with an old family physician. The full measure of this in the case of one who has been your physician more than half a century, no language can express. In how many touching scenes has he shared! By how many tender sympathies has he been connected with your families! His feet have pressed every inch of your streets. He made every object a witness to his professional faithfulness, in season and out of season. All your homes have been familiar with his footsteps. Your doors have gladly opened at his coming. Your families have experienced his tender care and warm sympathies. To a great congregation now gone he has ministered. You do well to remember him kindly, and to bury his faults willingly."

near Leeds, a glance backward showed the torrent just above. Shouting the alarm with all his might, he escaped by turning sharply up the hill to the left,—the rider, the warning, the flood, all reaching the doomed village of Leeds at nearly the same time. On first entering Haydenville, Graves gave notice at the brass-works, and then rode to Hart's barber-shop and to Elam Graves' store, then turned around to ride back, not knowing even yet how fearful was the coming danger. Entering the dugway northward, he met Jerome Hillman riding down from Skinnerville, who shouted, "Turn around! the reservoir is right here." The action of these three men—Cheney, Graves, and Day—saved many lives, though Day more fully than the others understood the coming peril, and appreciated its rapidity and its destructiveness. He rode knowing it was just behind him, for he had seen it.

As in all similar cases, it is easy to see afterward what *might have been done*. Had Cheney burst into the streets of Williamsburg with a loud cry of alarm, and not consulted Spellman, ten minutes—perhaps fifteen—would have been saved. Had Spellman, himself, really *felt* the truth of Cheney's words, quicker movements would have followed. If Graves had time to ride into Haydenville, give an alarm, call at two places, try to ride back, then turn around and still alarm others, it seems as if there was time for *all* to have escaped in that village, had the alarm first brought been caught up and given with a loud cry on the instant. Yet honor is justly due to these men who made the wild valley ride, for their services in saving life. Their names have gone into poetry and history with the long list of men, in all climes and ages, who have risked their lives to save others.

The cry given by them was caught up, and scores of brave men performed deeds of heroism,—in many cases dying in the attempt to save their families or their neighbors.

Jerome Hillman, above alluded to, had ridden from Skinnerville to Haydenville for the morning's mail, and started home, when he saw the flood coming, and was obliged to turn and go back to Haydenville, meeting Collins Graves, as stated. His own wife had perished as the wave rolled over Skinnerville.

Two other names should at least be added to the number of those who carried the fearful news of the coming flood. Robert P. Loud, living in sight of the reservoir, happening to step to his door, saw the dam when it gave way. Instantly comprehending the danger, he started on a run for Williamsburg. He made the two and a half miles' distance in an incredibly short space of time. On foot, panting, almost breathless, he urged some other person, at one point, to go the rest of the way; the other not believing in the necessity, Loud rallied again, and ran on. He was just in time; hurried down the street to Adams' saw-mill; could not make Mr. Tilton, who was at work there, hear, but threw a stick at him, and pointed up stream.

It is a question whether it was not Loud that really started whatever public cry there was at Williamsburg. All the descriptions written, and all that can now be told by eye-witnesses, indicate that the coming of Cheney, the talk at Spellman's, the getting of a horse at Belcher's, and the starting off of Graves, was all a sort of a silent affair,—no public outcry until Loud's alarm was emphasized by the sight of the flood itself. Loud was seriously injured by his exhausting run. There is still another link in the transmission of the alarm. Thomas Ryan worked in the Haydenville mill. His family lived just below Williamsburg. One of his sons was at Williamsburg, and heard the talk between Belcher and Cheney. The boy had an old horse, but he drove out at once; alarmed his mother, so that the family escaped. His mother sent him on to Haydenville to tell his father. He rode down, following Graves, a few minutes later. He was with Hillman when Graves met the latter, and rode into Haydenville with them. He went to the mill and told his father. It helped confirm the news brought by the others. From the testimony,

it appears there was not much public outcry until Graves entered the village a second time with Jerome Hillman. It was then that the shout arose, "*The reservoir is right here!*"

Myron Day fully understood the danger, and is said to have shouted all along the road to Leeds. Thus was the alarm given from the reservoir above to the villages below.

THE FLOOD.

Not many minutes had passed after George Cheney started before the dam began to crumble more and more; great masses of earth slipped away from before the wall. The wall itself fell away faster and faster, and soon, with a sudden roar, the great mass was carried out at once. The imprisoned waters, pouring through with indescribable fury, began their terrible work of destruction. For three miles they had only the channel and the original banks of the stream to spend their force upon. Neither dwelling nor mill was in their way, nor was human life exposed until the village of Williamsburg was reached. But in all this upper channel the flood left a wondrous story of power clearly written in the uncovered primeval rocks, the torn hill-sides, the upturned trees, and the bowlders tossed like bubbles upon the wild current. The approach of the flood upon the settled portions of the valley is variously described by eye-witnesses.

"To one the thick-coming mass of water seemed like the heaviest ocean waves; to another the sound was like the tearing of shingles from many buildings; to a third it sounded as the heavy sullen thunder that succeeds the summer storm. It was preceded and surrounded by a dense spray or fog thick as the heaviest smoke."

At Skinnerville, Williamsburg seemed enveloped in smoke, and one remarked to another as the bell rang, "*They are all burning out up there.*" The height of the flood-wave cannot be accurately stated. It varied of course with the nature of the valley, widening out and lowering upon the alluvial meadows, and rising higher in the narrow portions between the hills. It is usually spoken of as 20 feet high, but its spray was thrown 40 feet in height at some places. It struck Williamsburg very soon after Graves left. Cheney undertook to follow Graves, but was cut off within two hundred yards and obliged to return. The intervening minutes had been a wild scene of hurrying to and fro, rapid flight, and fearful struggles to alarm and save the people, and yet many of the lost, it is supposed, had not heard the alarm or understood it, and were carried away to certain death with never a word of warning.

"The waters came down the reservoir stream with awful force, and, ignoring the old channel to the east, surged against the buildings on the street leading to the depot, taking off all the houses on the back street from Adams' mill to Dr. E. M. Johnson's, thus marking out a new channel almost directly south, until it struck the hill, which stemmed the current again to the east. In a brief time—scarcely fifteen minutes—the water had passed so that its path could be traced. The channel was obliterated as it had been known, and in its place was the jagged, scarred bed of the destroying stream."

The flood having passed Williamsburg and the wider flats between there and the railroad station, at the latter point it was crowded back by the form of the hills to the original channel, and roared by "with all of its burden of crushed houses, barns, trees, logs, stones, cattle, and human beings." It poured itself over the pleasant meadows above the village of Skinnerville. The operatives in the great mill, 75 to 80 in number, had escaped, owing their lives wholly to the warning of Collins Graves and their own prompt action. Barely reaching the railroad embankment, they turned and saw the "immense wave fold in its tremendous clashing arms of timber the solid brick factory," and, crushing it like an egg-shell, the whole was borne down in the overwhelming current. As at Williamsburg, stores and dwelling-houses were torn from their foundations and swept away,—a whole village destroyed by water as completely as Herculaneum or Pompeii of old by lava. The stream, with all these accumulated materials borne upon its surface, or swept along by its resistless power, flowed onward through the narrow defile of the hills, lifting itself

to its full height above the village of Haydenville. There was no pause in its onward course to save the wealth of capital, or the greater wealth of human life, in that beautiful and thrifty place.

Two hundred and twenty men were at work in the factory, and all save one escaped. He lost his life trying to return for a pair of boots, against the warning of his companions. These men owe their escape to the alarm brought by Ryan, Graves, and Hillman, for with the noise of the machinery around them they would hardly have noticed the flood in time to seek safety in flight; and whether these three knew the real danger or not, whether they rode or drove to Haydenville, it is certain they carried the news there somehow, and did it before the flood struck the place.

The old foundry was struck by a floating house and demolished, and then the waters hurled the same building like a battering-ram against the side of the great factory; a breach was made, the centre fell in, the ends folded together, and "the solid structure melted away as if it had been snow."

"An instant sufficed for the destruction of everything touched by the mountainous flood, which rolled on in its appalling force for a briefer time than many a dream, speedily became exhausted, and in an hour the river had nearly subsided to its wonted bed; the citizens walked the streets once more and began the dread search for the dead. The river-flats and all the banks were crammed with the debris. Great drives of timber; trees intermingled in the strangest, most shocking way with women's clothing,—less often with men's; with mattresses, quilts, and sheets; with belting and machinery from the mills; with fragments of bills and letters; with soap and potatoes and stove-wood; with rocks and stone steps; with fragments of chairs and tables, and now and then a piece of a piano or a cabinet-organ; with little children's hats and tiny shoes; with household utensils and all the fragments of manufacture and of domestic life; these with now and then a poor horse with agonized mouth and staring eyes, or a faithful ox or cow; and then, most horrible and soul-harrowing, the bruised, disfigured, and sometimes maimed bodies of human beings which an hour before had been in the full flush of life,—these were the ever-recurring pictures."

Such was the flood. A simple test of its power is afforded by the statement that two mill-stones weighing a ton are said to have been carried from near the store of Mr. Ross to the button-factory, a distance of half a mile.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

This is the most appalling part of the destruction, and was perhaps never paralleled by any similar disaster from a similar cause. It required heroic hearts to commence in a business-like way the work of gathering the bodies of the dead. To think over the affecting incidents that were crowded into that brief hour would have unmanned the firmest. Emotion had to give way to earnest labor. The largest proportion of the bodies were obtained in a short time. All day long, Saturday and Sunday, the sad work went on. At Williamsburg the dead were gathered in the town-hall. They were of all ages and conditions; the gray-haired grandsire, the aged mother, manhood in its prime, youth in its strength, childhood in its innocence, were all there.

Quite a number of bodies were so deeply buried amid the ruins all along the valley that they were only found after many days.

The following is a list of the names of the lost in the flood of May 16, 1874, with their ages:

Williamsburg.—Mrs. Susan M. Lamb, fifty-four, wife of George S. Lamb; George Ashley, sixteen; E. C. Hubbard, fifty-six; Emma C. Wood, twenty-five, of Chicopee, and her son, Harold H. Wood, one; Dr. Elbridge M. Johnson, thirty-six; Mrs. Mary F. Johnson; Edward M. Johnson, eight; Mary H. Johnson, six; Charlotte Johnson, four; Mrs. Johnson, sixty-nine, mother of Dr. Johnson; Theodore J. Hitchcock, thirty-four; William H. Adams, fifty-one; Archie Lancour, twenty-one; Mrs. E. M. Chandler, thirty-nine, Mary Chandler, nine, wife and daughter of Conductor Chandler, of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad. Mr. Chandler left his wife and daughter in bed to take his train about six A.M. He first heard of the loss of his family on the

arrival of his train in the depot at New Haven, less than four hours after leaving home. The bodies of his wife and daughter were in their night-clothes, and probably they were in bed when the house was carried off. Mary Scully, twenty-six; John Scully, three; Elizabeth Scully, eight months; Mary Brennan, sixty-two; Michael Burke, sixty-one; Michael Burke, nine; Jennie Burke, eight; Annie Burke, five; Frederic Burr; James Stevens, fifty-four; Mary J. Adams, thirty-six; William Adams, seven; Henry Birmingham, forty-eight; Laura Birmingham, forty-four; Mary Birmingham, twenty; Lillie D. Birmingham, sixteen; Carrie Birmingham, eight. Mr. Birmingham was superintendent of James Mill. The entire family were lost. Elizabeth W. Kingsley, sixty; Annie R. Kingsley, twenty-five (wife of E. D. Kingsley); Nellie J. Kingsley, three; Lyman Kingsley, one; Mrs. Sarah S. Bartlett, twenty-five; Viola B. Colyer, four; Mary Carter, twenty-eight; Alexander Roberts, forty-two; Carrie H. Roberts, thirty-seven; Nellie Roberts, seven; Olive F. Roberts, two. Mr. Roberts was engineer of the train leaving Williamsburg at about eleven A.M. His entire family, except a son of sixteen years, were lost. The son was taken from the flood while clinging to the limb of a tree, unconscious, and almost in the throes of death. John Atkinson, forty-eight; Mary Ann McGee, fourteen; Jeremiah Ward, seventy-one; Electa Knight, eighty; Spencer Bartlett, seventy-five; Soloma Bartlett, fifty-five; Mrs. Sarah Snow, seventy-eight; Willie H. Tilton, four; Eliza Downey, twenty-eight; Edmund Downey, two; Johanna Downey, fifty-four; Frank Murray, twenty-five; Mary Murray, twelve.

Haydenville and Skinnerville.—Mrs. Sarah Hillman, thirty-eight; Mrs. Christiana Hills, forty-six; Eli Bryant, seventy-three; Robert Hayden, five; Mrs. Mary Morris, fifty-six; Johanna Williams, twenty-two; Francis Brodem, twenty; Grace Thayer, five; Freddie Thayer, eight months; John L. Kaplinger, seventy-six; Mrs. Mary Hogan, fifty; Edward Moakler, sixty; Agnes Miller, ten; George Miller, eight; Willie Miller, one; Mrs. Margaret Wilson, forty-four; Matilda Wilson, eleven; Rosa Wilson, seven; Margaret Wilson, four; Mrs. Theresa Posie, forty-five; Isabella Posie, twenty-two; Georgiana Posie, fourteen; Nazarene Posie, eleven; Mrs. Margaret Macey, fifty-two; Mrs. Rosa Bessonette, twenty-two; Joseph Bessonette, nine months; Stephen Kelley, fifty-six; Mrs. Mary Kelley, fifty-nine.

Leeds (in the town of Northampton).—Mrs. Edward Hannan, twenty-eight; Bridget Hannan, seven; Edward Hannan, four; John Hannan, two; Michael Hannan, five months,—all of one family; Mrs. Sarah J. Ryan, twenty-two; Charlie Ryan, four; Mrs. James Fennessy, thirty-eight; John E. Fennessy, six; Catherine A. Fennessy, two; Andrew Fennessy, thirty-seven; Ellen Fennessy, eighty (mother of Andrew Fennessy); Ellen Fennessy, forty (wife of Andrew Fennessy); Nellie Fennessy, eleven; Mrs. Dunlea, seventy-five; Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald, forty-five; Charles Fitzgerald, twenty; Annie Fitzgerald, seven; and Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald's children,—Lottie, three, Tommy, nine, Bertha, two; Mrs. J. P. Cogan, forty-five; Anna J. Cogan, twenty-two; Grace Cogan, eighteen; Carrie Bonney, seventeen; Samuel Davis, thirty-six; Patrick O'Neill, thirty-five; Mrs. Louis Bronlette and four children, ages and names unknown; Alexander Laney, forty; Mrs. Patrick, sixty-two, and her children,—Charles, twenty-four, Mary, twenty-two, and Julia, seventeen; Mary Rouse, thirteen; Mrs. Sarah Shaughnessy, thirty-nine; Mary E. Woodward, twenty; Lizzie Carpenter, sixteen; Capt. T. F. Vaughn, fifty-two, station agent at Leeds; Amos Dunning, seventy-seven; Mrs. Mary Bagaley, of Fitchburg; Mrs. Kate Hurley, sixty; Evelina Sherwood, eighteen; Ralph Isham, thirty-one, bookkeeper in Warner's button-factory; Arthur Sharp, sixteen; Terry Dundan, nine; George Clancy, three; Clara Clancy, two.



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

Hiram Nash

HON. HIRAM NASH.

With the first settlers of New Haven the records disclose the name of Thomas Nash, who came to this country with his family from London, England, landing July 26, 1637, at Boston, Mass. From there the following year he removed with the new colony to New Haven. He was a gunsmith by trade, and appears to have been a man of a high order of intellect, and had charge of the armory at New Haven, and manufactured and repaired arms for the colony. He died about the year 1658. He had five children. The youngest, Lieut. Timothy Nash, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1626, and came with his father to Boston as given above. He married Rebekah Stone, daughter of Rev. Samuel Stone, of Hartford, Conn., in February, 1660. He lived in Hartford, but in the year 1664 removed to Hadley, Mass., where he was a man of influence, having represented his town in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1690, 1691, and 1695. He died March 13, 1699, in his seventy-third year. His children were twelve in number. Thomas Nash, the eldest son, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1661. He married, August, 1683, Hannah Coleman, daughter of Deacon John Coleman, of Hatfield, Mass. In 1688 he removed from Hadley to Hatfield with his family. He died Jan. 18, 1727. He had a family of five children. The second son, Thomas, was born Feb. 26, 1692, and settled in Hatfield. On the 8th of June, 1727, he married Martha Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith and Canada Waite, his wife; her mother derived the name of Canada from the fact that she was born in Canada while her grandmother was a captive of the Indians. Thomas Nash lived in Hatfield the most of his life, but near its close, or about 1766, he removed with his two sons, John and Elisha, to Williamsburg, Mass., where he died, March 12, 1783, in the eighty-first year of his age. Thomas Nash was one of the thirty members who constituted the church in Williamsburg, July 3, 1771.

Deacon Elisha Nash, his youngest son, was born Oct. 1,

1744, in Hatfield. He married, Aug. 13, 1767, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Moses and Hannah Smith, of Amherst, Mass.

Deacon Nash was married four times, but his ten children were all by Elizabeth Smith, his first wife. He was held in high estimation for promptness, honesty, foresight, and prudence, and was ever a prominent man in the town. He died Sept. 15, 1827. His son Elisha, and the father of Hon. Hiram Nash, whose portrait is given with this sketch, was born March 24, 1778, and married Experience Cleghorn, Nov. 25, 1799. He lived in Williamsburg, Mass., and died May 14, 1846, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

There were eleven children. Hiram Nash was born Feb. 13, 1809. His education was received in the common schools of his native town, and his occupation has always been that of a farmer. He has held many offices in his day, is a man of sound judgment, and has a wide acquaintance. In 1848 he was in the Legislature, and again in 1849, and was chairman of the joint standing committee on agriculture. Was a State Senator in 1858 and 1859.

A fellow-townsmen thus speaks of him:

"As a legislative officer, Mr. Nash has always given excellent satisfaction to his constituents by the judicious discharge of his duties and by his genial temperament and courteous address." Was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

In 1862 was appointed United States assistant assessor of internal revenue.

Mr. Nash is independent in politics, with anti-slavery and Democratic tendencies. He married Lucinda Hitchcock, daughter of Levi Hitchcock, of Williamsburg, Sept. 12, 1832, and by this union there were born to him two children,—Elnor L. and Sophia L., both of whom were married to Lester W. Carr, of Williamsburg, the former being deceased.

Mr. Nash lives on the old homestead, which was owned and occupied by his father and grandfather before him.

ELNATHAN GRAVES.

Deacon Elnathan Graves was born in Williamsburg, May 20, 1813. His father was Elnathan Graves, and between him and his paternal American ancestor there are the following generations: Perez, Elnathan, John, and Isaac. Thomas Graves came to this country from Scotland in 1640, settling in Stratford, Conn. From there he removed to Hatfield, Mass. in 1645, and died in 1662. Dea. Graves' grandfather, Perez Graves, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and furnished

the government with large quantities of saltpetre.

Deacon Graves has held many offices, having been selectman and assessor for fourteen years; was in the Legislature one year; two years president of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society; chosen by the same society, for a term of three years, a delegate to State Board of Agriculture.

In 1868 was elected special county commissioner, and again in 1871. In 1874 was elected



Photo. by Hardie & Schadoo.

county commissioner, and now holds the office, having been re-elected in 1877. He is a member of the First Congregational Church in Williamsburg, and in 1876 was elected deacon.

Upon the organization of the Haydenville Savings-Bank, he was chosen one of the trustees; was elected president of the same institution in 1878, and again in 1879.

Deacon Graves has followed farming as a business. Was educated in the common schools. He

married, in 1834, Mary Sanderson, daughter of Elijah Sanderson, of Whately. By this union he had three children,—Henry Lord, Collins, and Nathan Sanderson,—all living in Williamsburg. Mrs. Graves died in March, 1846. In 1847 he married his second wife, Mary P. Clapp, daughter of Bella P. Clapp, of Williamsburg, and two children were born to them,—Emily Williston, who died December, 1877, and Freddie who died in March, 1857.

Recapitulation.—Williamsburg, 57; Skinnerville, 4; Haydenville, 24; Leeds, 51; total, 136.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The value of the property swept away from the Williamsburg street was estimated at the time at \$100,000, not including the damage to the meadow-land or to the water-privilege. There were 25 houses carried away between the upper part of the village and the depot, together with the Spellman button-factory and the Adams flouring-mill.

At Skinnerville the silk-factory and the tenement-houses, with nearly all that constituted the village, were gone; at Haydenville the great brass-works factory and many buildings besides, together with dwelling-houses. The entire damage is difficult to estimate. It has been described as destroying "*a third of the town,*" and perhaps correctly.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The result of the coroner's inquest may be said to have fixed the responsibility, not upon any one party, but upon several. 1st. The Legislature should never have permitted the creation of reservoirs in the State without more rigid restrictions. 2d. The mill-owners attempted too much economy in the execution of the work,—they wanted a safe dam, but they desired to have it built for as small a sum of money as possible,—and the superintendence during the building was not close enough. There was no one man who was solely responsible for a steady and persistent oversight of the construction and firmness to compel contractors to do the work well. Several officers seem to have been in charge, and each supposed the other was attending to it, while none of them really were exercising the vigilance required. 3d. The contractors undoubtedly did faulty work. The ground was not properly cleared; the best cement was not used; stones of the proper size were not put in; and public sentiment evidently settled its severest censure upon them. Finally, the dam was not thoroughly built; but it is believed by many that it would never have given way, had it not been for two special reasons.

One citizen living near, who saw the progress of the work very often, states that a spring of water was found, which was not properly guarded against in the subsequent construction. The workmen placed a barrel there, and let it fill for use. *When the dam was carried up higher, this was simply covered up and left.* It is stated that *the barrel may be seen in the ruins at the present time.* This spring was the point of saturation that damaged all the eastern part of the lower earth-bank, and the point at which the mass that Cheney saw move out became loosened on the morning of May 16th.

Again, the waste-weir was intended to keep the water about two feet below the crest of the dam, so that the earth-covering of the wall would not be saturated. It is a common remark in Williamsburg that Gov. Hayden was always fearful as to the safety of the reservoir, that he visited it often, and while he lived insisted that the gates must be opened sufficiently to keep the water down to the bottom of the waste-weir,—that water should not be allowed to flow over that to any extent.

At the time of the disaster (some witnesses state it at *two or three days* previous) the gates had been closed, and the water was flowing over the waste-weir between ONE AND TWO FEET DEEP.

The State assisted the town in repairing roads and bridges by a liberal appropriation of \$100,000. It relieved the burden that would otherwise have been almost impossible for the people to bear.

MILITARY.

Williamsburg was not settled early enough to share very much in the alarms of Indian wars. But the people found themselves compelled to meet at once the questions involved in the opening Revolution. How well they met the crisis,

how promptly they acted, and how bravely men went forward to the post of duty and of danger, appear from the following records:

Sept. 20, 1774.—Voted that Samuel Fairfield, Elisha Nash, and Russell Kellogg be a committee to meet delegates from other towns at Northampton.

Oct. 3, 1774.—Voted to send Russell Kellogg to the Provincial Congress at Concord. But there was some hesitation, for October 7th it was voted *not* to send Russell Kellogg to Concord.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Another meeting, October 24th, probably upon the same subject, was dissolved without action.

Dec. 26, 1774.—A committee of inspection was, however, appointed, according to the advice of the Continental Congress: ELISHA NASH, JOSIAH HAYDEN, CAPT. SAMUEL FAIRFIELD, RUSSELL KELLOGG, SAMUEL DAY, ABEL THAYER, WM. BODMAN, JOSIAH DWIGHT, JONATHAN WARNER.

March 13, 1775.—Voted to send Russell Kellogg to the Provincial Congress at Concord. Voted to raise minute-men, to be ready to march at the tap of the drum, without further notice, for the military service of the colony.

March 13, 1775.—Voted to give minute-men 8 pence per day, and officers 1 shilling 4 pence, and a sergeant to have 1 shilling per day for exercising themselves in training till the 13th day of March, 1775, and after that, till the middle of May, a soldier is to have 9 pence per day, and an officer to have 1 shilling 6 pence per day; a fifer, drummer, and a sergeant to have 1 shilling a day all the time.

There seems to have been some personal feeling, for at one time they voted that no delegate should go to the Provincial Congress, and further voted that "Samuel Fairfield should carry the resolves *against Mr. Josiah Dwight* being a delegate to the Provincial Congress."

July 15, 1776.—Voted to raise money to give the nine soldiers an encouragement to join the Continental army in Canada,—namely, £6 to each. The selectmen were appointed a committee to pay them.

Previous to this, in March, 1776, nine soldiers had been furnished to the Continental army. Thirteen soldiers from this town were in the Northern campaign of 1777.

In the Burgoyne campaign, after the British captured Fort Ticonderoga, a messenger with the news reached Williamsburg Sunday morning. He reined up at the church door in the midst of the sermon, and proclaimed his message of alarm. Church services gave way to a war-meeting on the spot. Capt. Fairfield called for men and arms, and fifty volunteers were obtained before night. The names of a part enrolled at that time are preserved as follows:

Thomas Vinton, Eleazer Hill, Amasa Frost, John Miller, John Wait, Jonathan Wolcott, Samson Hill, Jacob Robinson, Thomas Thatcher, Thomas Howe, Downing Warner, Samuel French, Andrew Gates, Josiah Dwight, Samuel Bradford, Elisha Nash, Jesse Wild, Bethuel Smith, Isaac Finney, Daniel Fuller, John Bagley, Ezra Strong, John Williams, Amasa Graves, Simeon Barrows, Rufus Hyde, Richard Church, Ichabod Hemmenway, Samuel Fairfield, Abel Thayer, Jonathan Warner, Elisha Graves, Nehemiah Washburn. Some of these men hired substitutes, but the majority went into the service.

May 19, 1777.—Money was raised by subscription to hire soldiers:

	£	s.
Amasa Graves.....	10	00
Simon Burroughs.....	2	10
Rufus Hyde.....	2	10
Richard Church.....	10	00
Ichabod Hemmenway.....	2	10
Samuel Fairfield.....	5	00
Abel Thayer.....	5	00
Jonathan Warner.....	2	10
Elihu Graves.....	2	10
Nehemiah Washburn.....	2	10
	£45	00

June 4, 1777, it is recorded that Jonathan Warner procured a soldier for the town by the name of Joel Wiles, and he was paid £56 10s. as bounty.

Capt. Warner was wounded at the battle of Saratoga while making a charge with the bayonet; a ball struck him in the shoulder.

Francis Warner, a grandson of Capt. Jonathan, resides at Haydenville.

Oct. 13, 1780, it was voted to procure the beef for the army assessed upon the town, and Joseph Carey, Elisha Nash, and Asa Ludden were appointed a committee for that purpose. It was voted to pay £170 *Continental currency per hundredweight*. This is a good specimen of the fate of inflated paper-money.

The above minutes from the town records clearly indicate the spirit of the people.

At the time of the Lexington alarm 10 men left Williamsburg under Capt. Abel Thayer, "too impatient," one writer says, "to wait for 21 more, who soon followed them."

John Starks was in the battle at Saratoga and also on Long Island, and was also stationed at Great Jones Street, New York, when the British came over from Newtown and landed at Kipsey's Bay. John Allen was in the hottest of the fight at Bunker Hill and also at Bemis Heights, Saratoga, where Gen. Frazer was killed.

Starks was in the campaign of 1776, and was sent with the Rangers to protect the frontiers along the western line of Lake Champlain to Canada. So were Amasa Frost and Nehemiah Frost.

This town passed a resolution favoring national independence some weeks before the Declaration was pronounced by the Continental Congress, as did other towns in the vicinity.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

The name of this town does not appear with any prominence in the published accounts of Shays' rebellion, and yet it is well known that the citizens of this town were many of them favorable to the cause of the insurgents.

The town was represented in the various county conventions called to consider the public distress; but many attended these and sought redress of grievances who never approved the subsequent movements of the Shays men, and did not share in them.

WAR OF 1812.

In 1812, Williamsburg was represented by the following delegates in the county convention held to express opposition to the war, viz., William Bodman and John Wells.

William Bodman was appointed a delegate from Hampshire County to the subsequent State convention.

July 6, 1812, the following record appears:

"At a legal meeting voted unanimously that a war with Great Britain, at a time when to say the least we have as good a cause for a war with France, is totally inexpedient and impolitic, and we have reason to fear will lead to an alliance with that nation whose friendship is certain ruin."

It will be easily inferred that this town had no soldiers in the regular army during this war, which bore so heavily upon the commercial interests of New England and awoke such strong opposition. When Governor Strong called out the militia for the defense of Boston, this town like others furnished its quota. It is understood the following went: Jonathan A. Gillett, Wm. Hemenway, Capt. Southworth Jenkins, Jonathan Dickinson, Jason Hemenway, James Hemenway, Benjamin Claghorn, Benjamin Dole. Capt. Jenkins was in command, and 8 or 10 men constituted the Williamsburg quota.

MEXICAN WAR.

Charles Hopkins, son of Stephen Hopkins, was in the Mexican war, and was killed.

SOLDIERS' LIST.

Jerome E. Hillman, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1864, re-enl. Dec. 15, 1863, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans., June 21, 1865, to 20th; disch. July 16, 1865.
Otis H. Potter, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; died April 15, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., and buried there. One of the town's most promising young men; a good speaker; enlisted himself and inspired others.
Henry D. Claghorn, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; died 1864, at Mound City, Ill.

Newman W. Bartlett, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. March 6, 1864, for disch.
Willard Thayer Wagoner, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; died soon after return.
Wm. D. Adams, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Oliver Ames, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Jared L. Bardwell, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

The first legal town-meeting to consider war matters was held on the 2d of May, 1861. The committee on resolutions, consisting of H. H. White, D. F. Morton, and Wm. A. Nash, reported the following:

"Whereas, a crisis has arrived in the history of our general government which calls for every one, whether in his national, state, county, town, or individual capacity, to speak out his sentiments and use prompt and energetic action in sustaining the government against the rebellion that is now aiming to undermine its foundations; therefore,

"Resolved, By the inhabitants of Williamsburg now in town-meeting assembled, that we tender to it all the men and means we possess in proportion to our ability, and that we raise the sum of \$2000, to be placed in the hands of a committee to be expended in whole or in part as necessity may require, under the direction of the town, for the benefit of such persons as have volunteered or may volunteer as soldiers from the town and for the use of their families.

"Resolved, That it is not only one of the legitimate, but imperative, duties of the general government to enforce its laws in every one of the States of the Union, whether it has seceded or not; and that it has a perfect right to call out troops for that purpose whenever it may deem it wise and judicious so to do; and that there is no alternative for patriotic citizens but to aid them to the extent of their power."

The resolutions were adopted. Lewis Bodman and D. F. Morton, with the selectmen, were made a committee to disburse "the money raised for volunteers and their families." They were instructed to furnish equipments for volunteers, and to pay to each \$10 a month while in service.

June 17th, this vote was reconsidered, and the selectmen were authorized to borrow \$1100 to fulfill contracts already made, and to carry out the provisions of the law for State aid for families.

Sept. 1, 1862.—It was voted to raise by taxation \$6100, to pay bounties to volunteers who enlist to the credit of the town.

November 17th.—The treasurer was fully authorized to borrow money to pay State aid to families "until the 1st day of March next."

Other meetings were held in the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, at which all necessary steps were taken to fill the several quotas called for from time to time, paying such bounties as seemed necessary.

Williamsburg furnished 250 men for the war, which was a surplus of 29 above all demands. Four were commissioned officers. This statement is from Schouler's "History of Massachusetts in the War."

The whole amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$20,000. The assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$906,206, and the population 2095. Aid to families reimbursed by the State, 1861, \$135.36; 1862, \$932.37; 1863, \$2053.01; 1864, \$589.79; 1865, \$687.89; total, \$4398.42.

The village of Haydenville and its immediate vicinity furnished 100 of their own citizens.

Contributions by ladies and by citizens generally were prompt and liberal, and were sent through the various channels of benevolence during all the war.

The following list is designed to include the name of every resident of Williamsburg who served in the army, but to exclude the names of recruits hired abroad, in Boston or elsewhere. It will be noticed by the statistics given above that the number of soldiers furnished by Williamsburg was equal to *one-eighth of the whole population*, and the war-expenses equal to *about nine and a half dollars each for the whole people, —men, women, and children*. Such records need no comment. They prove that the heroism of the fathers survives in their children.

George O. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Henry A. Bisbee, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Edmund Black, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 15, 1863, 37th Regt., but rejected Jan. 5, 1864, on examination.
Andrew Breckenbridge, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Patrick McGee, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

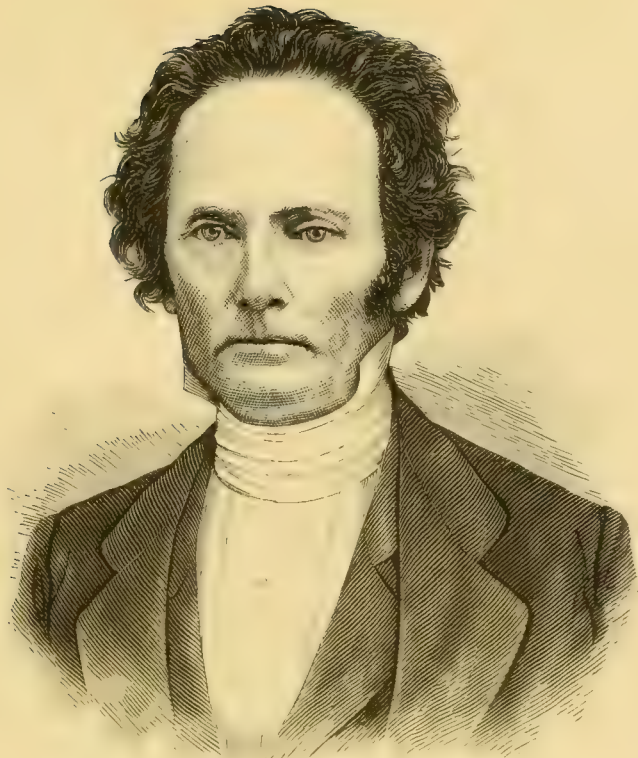


Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

Thomas Meekins

During the reign of Charles I. more than twenty thousand Puritans were driven from England to the New World by the political and ecclesiastical tyranny of Earl Strafford and Archbishop Laud. Among the number were Thomas, Thomas, Jr., and Helon Meekins, who landed in Boston, in 1636, where they took the oath of freemen. Helon was drowned in Boston Harbor, and Thomas, Sr., soon returned to England; Thomas, Jr., removed to Braintree, where he remained until 1661, when, with his son Thomas, born in 1643, he joined a colony from Hartford, who established themselves on both sides of the Connecticut River, at Hadley. They soon became prominent in local affairs, Thomas, Sr., being the first signer of the west side petition to the General Court, May 3, 1667, "to vouchsafe your poor petitioners that favor as to be a society of ourselves, and have liberty to settle a minister to dispense the ordinances of the Lord unto us."

This movement resulted in the incorporation of the town of Hatfield, May 31, 1670. The elder Thomas was a millwright. He built and owned the first grist-mill in Hatfield, in 1661, and, with others, saw-mills in Hadley and Northampton. Thomas, Jr., and his servant, Nathaniel Collins, were slain by the Indians, Oct. 19, 1675, while on a scouting party in King Philip's war. The following letter, written the next year, and now in possession of Dr. T. W. Meekins, of Northampton, gives a good idea of the every-day life of the settlers at that time. It is directed: "This for loving Master Thomas Meekings, living at hatfield, this deliver."

"Loving and much respected master, my saving remembrance unto you and my dame, hoping you are well as I am at the riting hearof, blessed be god for it. My wiff desiars to be remembered to you and my dame, and wee are yet in oure habitation thro god's marsi, but we are in expectation of the enimi everi day, If god be not the more marsifull unto us. I have been out 7 weeks myself, and if provision had not grown short wee had folerd the enimi into youre borders, and then I woldd have given you a visit If it had been posibel; for I went out a volintere under Ca. wardsworth, of Milton, but he is caled hom to scout about there oune toun, and so I left off the desine at present.

"there is many of oure frends are taken from us. Ca. Jonson, of Roxberi, was slaine at naragansit, and will lincorn died before his wounds was cured; and filap Curtis was slaine at a wigwame, about mendham, but we have lost but one man with us these wares. My mother vose Is ded, and my sister swift. I pray remember my love to John elis and his wiff and the Rest of oure frends; and however it is like to fare with us god knows, and wee desiar to Comit all oure affairs into his hands. So having nothing els, desiring youre praiars for us, I rest your servant,
"JOHN SHARPE.

"MADRINIER, 8 of the 1st mo., 1676."

Thomas, son of Thomas, Jr., born Nov. 8, 1673, settled in Hartford, and afterward went South. John, born Jan. 12, 1672, remained in Hatfield. He was a well-to-do farmer, as were all the sons for several generations. His son Thomas, born October, 1718, was succeeded in the next generation by another of the same name, born in 1743, who

removed to the northwestern part of Williamsburg, in 1764. His sons were Thomas, Stephen, and Joseph. Thomas died young. The sons of Stephen were Thomas, Stephen, and Christopher. Thomas, the eldest, was born Dec. 1, 1796. Of a not robust constitution, and unable to perform hard work, he early resolved to obtain what was then considered an education, and, notwithstanding some discouragement by his family, he found time to acquire a sufficient knowledge of Latin and Greek, in addition to the usual English branches, to fit himself for a teacher. His tutors were Rev. Henry Lord and Elisha Hubbard, Esq.

In 1818, after a year or two in the village schools, he accepted an invitation to North Carolina as assistant in an academy, of which Davis H. Mayhew, formerly of Williamsburg, was principal. At the end of three years he returned to his native place, and in 1824 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Daniel Collins, and graduated at Berkshire Medical College, after three years of office-work and two full courses of medical lectures. He at once commenced practice in Cummington; but, a more promising field presenting itself in Worthington, he soon removed to the latter place, where he remained until invited to return to Williamsburg by many of the prominent citizens, including his former preceptor, Dr. Collins, between whom and himself there existed a warm friendship until the death of the former, in 1857.

The invitation was accepted, and in August, 1828, he was settled as a physician in Williamsburg, where he still resides. In the fall of the same year he married Hannah, daughter of Isaac Little, Esq., by whom he had two children,—Thomas W., born June 16, 1830, and Caroline A., born March 18, 1833. His wife died Dec. 12, 1844, and their daughter, Caroline, Feb. 16, 1846. He was married, again, to Maria S., daughter of Spencer Goodman, Sept. 19, 1845.

Dr. Meekins has always been one of the leading men in town affairs, naturally taking much interest in the schools in his younger days. He was three times elected to the General Court, in 1834 and 1835 as a representative of anti-Masonic sentiment at the time of the Morgan excitement, and again, in 1854, as a mark of the respect of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. In politics he has been conservative. A Whig from the birth to the death of the party, a firm adherent of Clay and Webster, and no sympathizer with the earlier abolitionists, he went, with many conservative Whigs, to the Democratic party, with whom he has since acted.

Thomas W., his son, received an academic education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, remaining there from the spring of 1842 until the fall of 1846. The following May he commenced a two years' course of study in dentistry with Dr. J. W. Smith, of Northampton, which was supplemented by a three years' course in the Berkshire Medical College, from which he graduated in November, 1852. He succeeded to the practice of Dr. Smith, May 1, 1853, and has continued it to the present time. Jan. 23, 1857, he married Harriette R., daughter of Benjamin M. Hill, D.D., of New York. Their sons are Thomas Hill, born Dec. 25, 1857, and Edward Munro, born Dec. 30, 1860.



Photo. by Hardie & Schadee.

Benjamin S. Johnson.

BENJAMIN SIDNEY JOHNSON was born in Williamsburg, Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 24, 1813. The branch of the family to which he belongs is of English origin and of Puritan antecedents, but the time of their emigration to this country is not at present definitely known. Caleb Johnson, the earliest progenitor of whom there is certain knowledge, and of whom B. S. Johnson is a descendant in the fifth generation, is known to have been a resident of Willington, Conn.

His grandson, Caleb Johnson, was born there, March 6, 1757. The latter removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1785, where his son Benjamin (the father of our subject) was born the same year; and in 1789, Caleb removed to Williamsburg, being one of the early settlers of that town. His farm was situated on what is known as Walnut Hill, and there Benjamin S. was born. At the age of three years his father removed from Walnut Hill to that part of the town now known as Haydenville, and in 1822 to Northampton, where he lived until the time of his death, Sept. 29, 1855, occupying a farm about equidistant between the village of Haydenville on the one side, and of Leeds, in Northampton, on the other. On this farm Benjamin S. Johnson lived until 1871, when he removed to Haydenville, where he now resides, having the previous year been chosen treasurer of the Haydenville Savings-Bank.

His early education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of that day. Some years before leaving the farm he commenced doing business as an insurance agent, the making of deeds, and the various other duties usually required of a justice of the peace in a community where there was no regular justice in active business. He discharged the duties thus entrusted to him in so satisfactory a manner that they increased from year to year, and he found but little time for farming operations. He early became interested in the temperance cause, and for more than forty years has been a thoroughgoing and consistent temperance man.

Early in life he showed a fondness for politics, and much earlier than most boys began to take a deep interest in questions of that nature, and for several years before he could vote was an active political worker. He was connected successively with the National Republican and Whig parties; and in 1840, upon the formation of the Liberty party, he became an influential member of that organization. When the Liberty party became merged in the Free-Soil party, in 1848, he gave it his hearty support, and was chairman of the county committee. In 1854 he identified himself with the Republican party, and was for years one of the members of the county committee. Taking a deep interest in everything that relates to the early history of the section of country where he resides, he has spent much time and given valuable assistance to persons who have written its history. He has a remarkable faculty for remembering historical and political dates and events.

Though not a church member, he has been a constant supporter of the religious interests of his neighborhood, and soon after the formation of the Haydenville parish he was chosen one of the assessors, and has served in that capacity twenty-one years. He was one of the earliest directors of the Haydenville Cemetery Association, and has been its superintendent since its organization.

In 1851 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Hampshire County, and subsequently a justice of the Quorum throughout the State, which office he now holds. In 1871 he was appointed notary public for Hampshire County, and his commission was renewed in 1878. In 1871 he was chosen one of the commissioners of insolvency for his county, and re-elected in 1874, but declined further service in 1877. He has served his native town of Williamsburg as selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor, besides holding other offices of trust in the gift of the people. He commenced the insurance business in 1860, which he has continued to the present time, and during that period has held the agency of large and important companies, and transacted quite an extensive business in that line. He has acted as conveyancer for many years, and at present is probably more familiar with the titles to real estate than any one in town. For years the drawing of wills and the settlement of estates has been an important branch of his business, and the satisfaction so frequently expressed by his heirs at the manner in which these responsible and often delicate duties have been performed is an evidence of the justice he has endeavored to mete out to all parties. That he has established a character of fairness and impartiality in his dealings will be inferred from the fact that he is often called upon to act as a referee in the settlement of disputes which arise, and it is unquestionably true that many expensive lawsuits, with their attendant neighborhood quarrels, he has helped to settle in this way.

On March 7, 1839, he married Mary F. Abercrombie, granddaughter of the Rev. Robert Abercrombie, of Pelham. She was a native of Amherst, though a resident of Pelham at the time. She died March 4, 1871. Their children were Horace W., Mary Ellen, who died Oct. 27, 1855, Clarissa, or Clara Lucinda, Alice A., and Sarah A.

Inheriting in a large measure the characteristics of his maternal ancestors, Mr. Johnson possesses great activity, energy, and a determined will, which enables him to overcome difficulties that would discourage many men, and few among those who started in life with him have accomplished more in their generation. Especially is this true considering the limited advantages of his early years. His life adds another illustration of what, under our institutions, may be done by a man who uses well the powers with which he has been endowed, and strives to make the most of his opportunities in the community in which his lot is cast.

- Joseph W. Strong, sergt., enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. C; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; died in New York on the way home; buried in Williamsburg.
- Frank C. Clapp, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. C; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Charles E. Tileston, capt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Calvin C. Walbridge, sergt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Francis H. Holmes, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Edmund Duggan, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 37th Inf., Co. K; trans. June 21, 1865, to 20th Inf.; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Edward Ryan, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. Dec. 29, 1864, for disab.
- John Reynolds, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 37th Inf.; unassigned recruit; died Jan. 17, 1864.
- Wm. S. Phillips, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Myron Ames, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans., Feb. 11, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Lyman C. Bartlett, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; killed May 12, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Va.
- Thomas Brazel, enl. Nov. 30, 1863, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans. Dec. 30, 1863, to 20th Inf.; disch. June 21, 1865; absent; wounded.
- Wm. H. Cook, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; died Sept. 2, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.; substitute; name retained because he died in the service for the town.
- Emery E. Cowan, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans. July 2, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Gilbert W. Thomas, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 2d H. Art., Co. G; disch. June 26, 1865; had previously served in the 10th; also nine months in the 52d.
- Wm. F. Knapp, enl. Sept. 26, 1864, 2d H. Art.; disch. Sept. 7, 1864, rejected recruit.
- John W. Miller, enl. Aug. 26, 1864, 17th Inf., Co. F; disch. July 27, 1865, order of War Department (probably from Goshen).
- Martin Cahill, corp., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. I; disch. July 1, 1864.
- John Moore, sergt., enl. Aug. 12, 1863, 11th Inf., Co. H; killed Oct. 27, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; perhaps a sub.; name retained because he lost his life in service for the town.
- Samuel W. Hayden, Nov. 19, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 26, 1864, 2d H. Art., Co. G; disch. June 26, 1865.
- Charles G. Hillman, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; died March 3, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
- Medad C. Hill, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Jonathan O. Howard, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Henry S. Leonard, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Henry D. Miller, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Charles R. Kaplinger, enl. Aug. 26, 1864, 2d H. Art., Co. G; trans. Jan. 17, 1865, to 17th Inf.; disch. June 30, 1865, by order of War Department.
- George Stevens, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; reported missing; probably died in the service; his widow draws a pension.
- Caleb F. Tufts, enl. Dec. 18, 1863, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. June 26, 1865; probably from Westhampton.
- William Sheridan, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. H; died Nov. 11, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
- Robert Elder, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. K; killed June 5, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Thomas Ellsworth, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; unaccounted for in adjt.-general's report of volunteers, vol. ii. page 789.
- James W. Hillman, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
- George L. French, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Martin Hathaway, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; died April 24, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
- Luther Loomis, Jr., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; died June 1, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
- John McCaffery, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died Sept. 4, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
- Charles Morganweek, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 23, 1864 (Easthampton).
- Charles H. Otto, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Jan. 1, 1863, for disability.
- Calvin Johnson, enl. May 25, 1861, 2d Inf., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- John Elder, enl. May 25, 1861, 2d Inf., Co. K; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.
- James R. Londergon, enl. May 25, 1861, 2d Inf., Co. K; disch. Oct. 16, 1861, for disability.
- Edwin Whitney, 1st lieut., enl. Nov. 26, 1862, 10th Inf.; disch. July 1, 1864.
- George F. Polley, sergt.-maj., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf.; re-enl. same rank, Dec. 21, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut., May 6, 1864; killed June 20, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.
- Hugh McGee, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Feb. 21, 1864; trans. June 20, 1864, to 37th Inf.; injured in the hand, and disch. Feb. 14, 1865.
- Jacob Herman, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 2d Cav., Co. D; disch. June 26, 1865.
- John Burke, enl. Feb. 8, 1865, 2d Cav., Co. G; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Thomas Ryan, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H. Rodolphus Vining, enl. Aug. 30, 1863, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- James P. Warner, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans. June 21, 1865, to 20th Inf.; disch. July 16, 1865.
- Stephen G. Warner, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- Samuel W. Williams, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Albert F. Damon, enl. Feb. 19, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. I; trans. Oct. 23, 1862, to U. S. Cav.
- Almeron Damon, enl. Feb. 27, 1864, 21st Inf., Co. I; trans. to 36th Inf.; disch. July 12, 1865.
- Thomas Sexton, enl. Aug. 19, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Benson Munyan, musician, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf.; disch. Aug. 30, 1862, by order of War Department.
- Frank Kinslow, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Wm. W. Newman, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. A; died Nov. 18, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
- Thomas J. Partridge, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; killed April 12, 1865, before Richmond.
- Patrick Donovan, sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 15, 1865, for disab.
- David B. Miller, sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; killed April 6, 1865, at Sailors' Creek, Va.; was at home at town-meeting just about a month before his death.
- Richard M. Porter, sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; died Aug. 29, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
- Moses S. Ames, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
- Edward McCaffery, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 9, 1865, by order of the War Department.
- William Wright, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; trans. Dec. 19, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Wm. Hamilton, sergt., enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. K; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Samuel W. Cowles, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; died Feb. 6, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
- Charles M. Gillett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Nathan S. Graves, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Chauncey Guilford, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Ira N. Guillo, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Willis Guilford, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Francis W. Moore, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Monroe M. Morton, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; died Feb. 26, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
- Azro B. Niles, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; died June 20, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
- Edward S. Perkins, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Joseph T. Thayer, Jr., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- James Adams, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 7, 1865.
- Wm. H. Bartlett, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 7, 1865.
- Wm. S. Brown, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1864, U. S. V. V.
- John Buchanan, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died Sept. 4, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
- Thomas Dooley, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
- John Donovan, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
- Lewis T. Black, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. E; pro. to sergt., June 22, 1863, in the 20th, and trans. June 19, 1864, to 37th Inf.; disch. July 16, 1865.
- Levi Black, sergt., enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. E; disch. July 1, 1864.
- Charles E. Adams, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. E; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Samuel C. Bodman, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. E; disch. July 1, 1864.
- Albert E. Pelton, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. E; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863; trans. June 19, 1864, to 37th Inf.
- William H. Bemis, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. H; disch. May 29, 1865.
- John S. Kaplinger, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Michael Londergon, enl. Dec. 17, 1863, 37th Inf., Co. H.
- William Madden, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. Feb. 19, 1864, for disab.
- Arthur T. Merritt, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; killed May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
- Clark G. Rice, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Michael Rowe, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; unaccounted for in adjt.-general's report of volunteers, 1868, vol. ii., page 789.
- J. P. Coburn, enl. 10th Inf., Co. C.
- George Hathaway.
- P. W. Kingsley, enl. 10th Regt., Co. C.
- Henry C. Burly, enl. 10th Regt., Co. C.
- Henry Guyer, enl. 10th Regt., Co. C.
- Frederick Goodrich, enl. 10th Regt., Co. C.
- John Atwood, enl. 10th Regt., Co. B.
- James Welsh, enl. 10th Regt., Co. K.
- Newell Rice, enl. 10th Regt., Co. C.
- Henry A. Ives, enl. 10th Regt., Co. C.
- Joshua A. Loomis, capt., enl. 10th Regt., Co. C; wounded.
- Frederick O. Hillman, enl. 10th Regt., Co. C.
- Levant French, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A.
- Henry C. French, enl. 10th Regt., Co. E; died in the Peninsula campaign.
- J. H. Obernupt, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A.
- Albert Fry, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A.
- Albert Myers, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A.
- Emerson Torrey, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A.
- Joseph L. Hayden, capt., enl. 37th Regt., Co. H; wounded.
- Charles N. Clark, enl. 37th Regt., Co. H.
- Edward P. Nichols, enl. 37th Regt., Co. H.
- Henry H. Field, enl. 37th Regt., Co. H.
- Thomas Whalen, enl. 37th Regt., Co. H.
- Francis G. Bardwell, enl. 52d Regt., Co. I.
- Wm. Cowles, enl. 52d Regt., Co. I.
- Sereno Clapp, enl. 31st Regt.; died soon after return.
- Charles B. Newton, enl. 52d Regt., Co. I.
- George Mentor, enl. 21st Regt.
- Thomas Stephens, enl. 21st Regt.
- Whitney L. Williams, enl. 1st Cav.

PLAINFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

PLAINFIELD occupies the northwest corner of Hampshire County, and is centrally distant from Northampton nineteen miles, air-line measurement. It is bounded north by Franklin County, east by Franklin County, south by Cummington, and west by Berkshire County. The reason why it is a part of Hampshire County may simply be that at the time of the division of old Hampshire the people desired to have it so. Perhaps the arrangement cannot be improved even now, though direct stage communication is eastward and northward into Franklin County rather than southward. The farm acreage is 11,961 acres. A large portion of the town was originally included in Cummington, and was a part of Township No. 5, the title being direct from the colony of Massachusetts Bay. To this was added, Feb. 4, 1794, a portion of Ashfield, with the families of Joseph Clarke and Joseph Beals, and June 21, 1803, one mile in width from the southerly portion of the town of Hawley. This was a part of certain equivalent lands originally granted to the town of Hatfield and located in Hawley. This introduced into deeds the term "Hatfield Equivalents."

Jason Richards states that the northeast part of this town, comprising 600 acres, was a tract granted to Mr. Mayhew for missionary and perhaps legal services among the Indians; that it was transferred soon after to one Wainwright, and was known by his name. James Richards originally lived on the south boundary of this estate, and was appointed an agent to have the care of it.

Plainfield was made an important point in the trigonometrical surveys of the State, and the exact position of the meeting-house was given as latitude $42^{\circ} 30' 50''$; longitude $72^{\circ} 57' 47''$.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is rough and mountainous. Ranges of hills extend from northeast to southwest through the eastern portion. Separate elevations are found in the west. Several such also occur among the ranges of the east. These have only local names. One on the south boundary west of the centre is named Deer Hill. This is a beautiful, symmetrically-shaped elevation, attracting much attention from tourists.

The town is situated just south of the dividing ridges between the waters of the Deerfield River and those of the Westfield. Several rivulets that flow down these valleys rise not far from the northern boundary. But the town is drained southwardly by three tributaries of the Middle Branch of the Westfield River. The central one is known as Mill Brook. This affords water-power of considerable value. From the slopes of the hills in the west there are a number of small streams that, flowing into Berkshire County, form another tributary of the Middle Branch.

In the east there are several streams that unite farther south than Plainfield, under the name of Swift River, and this becomes still another tributary of the same Middle Branch of the Westfield. Meadow Brook and Still Brook are among these. North Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, dotted with islands, lying in the northwest part of the town. Crooked Pond is also in the same vicinity.

With all this combination of hill, valley, and stream, Plain-

field has romantic and picturesque scenery. Geologically, Plainfield possesses many interesting features in common with the other towns lying along this mountainous range.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Plainfield was settled from 1770 to 1780. Mr. McIntyre was probably the first pioneer to penetrate the forests and establish a home for his family. His precise location is not determined. From the early records of Cummington we obtain the names of others who came to Plainfield about the time of the Revolutionary war.

The name of Dr. Fay appears in 1774 as one permitted, with Dr. Bradish, to open a hospital for inoculation. If this is the Nathan Fay whose homestead Deacon Hamlin supposes to have been on West Hill, in Plainfield, it would indicate his settlement, and that of others, at or before that date. We obtain no further names from the records until five years later.

At the first town-meeting in Cummington (1779), Lieut. Joshua Shaw was chosen one of the selectmen. Andrew Cook and Isaac Joy were named among the surveyors of highways. Caleb White was chosen a deer-reeve. Lieut. Colson was chosen upon the committee of correspondence. These five families were undoubtedly settled here between 1774 and 1779. It is not probable that all the settlers were appointed to office, and hence there must have been a few other families that came in during that period of five years.

In March, 1780, at the town-meeting of Cummington, Lieut. Samuel Noyes apparently took the place of Lieut. Colson upon the committee of correspondence, indicating his settlement here that year or earlier. At this same date, 1780, there occurs also the name of Ebenezer Bisbee, and this agrees with the statements of his son. Abraham Beals and John Streeter were appointed surveyors of highways in Cummington, 1780. The same year we also find the names of Wm. Robbins and Jonathan Munroe, also Noah Packard. We thus determine seven more families, giving twelve names, in all, of those appointed to office. This statement indicates the settlement of twenty to twenty-five families in Plainfield by 1780. This applies to only that part of Plainfield taken from Cummington. The section afterward annexed from Ashfield may have also had one or more settlers by 1780, as well as the two tiers of lots taken from Hawley.

Plainfield was thus settled during the Revolutionary war. Notwithstanding the civil commotions, hardy pioneers were continually pushing westward from the towns of Abingdon and Bridgewater, which, with others, seem at that time to have constituted a human hive, teeming with inhabitants, and sending out swarms to settle Western Hampshire. Under their efforts, "the wilderness blossomed as the rose, and the desert became a fruitful field." In their system of town-meetings they brought with them the great principles of local home rule, the very sources of constitutional liberty throughout the world. In their religious institutions they kept unbroken the faith of their fathers, kindling its altar-fires upon every hill-top, and sending forth streams of light and truth to illuminate the dark places of the earth.

SPECIAL FAMILY NOTES.

Isaac Joy, Sr. Warrant for first town-meeting issued to him; homestead was in the south part of the town, now

owned by Nelson Shaw; buildings gone. Among his children were Isaac, Jr., Plainfield; Joseph, Plainfield (father of Leonard Joy, now living in town); Hannah (Mrs. Taylor, Hawley). The children of Isaac, Jr., were Lucinda (Mrs. Taylor, Hawley); Mrs. James Cook, Plainfield; Mrs. Abisha Nash, Plainfield; Alonzo, Plainfield; Zenas, Northampton; William, Stamford, Vt.; Isaac, went from town early. The children of Joseph were Leonard, Plainfield; James, Plainfield; Polly (Mrs. Beres Patrick), Plainfield, moved to Ashfield; Merila (Mrs. Dura Torrey); Electa (Mrs. Levi Clark); Clarissa (Mrs. Levi Campbell).

Mr. McIntyre. Supposed to be the first settler; homestead probably near where Mrs. Mary Dunning now lives. The marriage of two who were probably his daughters is given elsewhere; and there is also recorded the death of Widow McIntyre (1802), aged eighty-three, who was very probably the wife of this first pioneer.

Simon Burroughs. There was one son, Simon, Jr.; the family went West at an early day. Lieut. Ebenezer Colson, homestead a little southeast of the village, now owned by O. C. Shumway. The family removed to Hamilton, N. Y. Their children were Ebenezer, Jr., Josiah, Russell, Lyman, Allen, and Bonaparte.

Lieut. Joshua Shaw, first town-clerk; one of the first selectmen of Cummington (1779); homestead on the present farm of O. C. Shumway; one son, Thomas, afterward town-clerk.

Lieut. John Packard was here several years before the town was organized, as his name is among the town officers of Cummington (1779). Children: John, Plainfield, later to Ohio, and Mrs. Eldridge, who also went West, to Ohio.

Lieut. John Cunningham (1783-84), homestead on the so-called Strong place, now owned by Lewis Shaw. Of the children, there were John, Jr., Ohio; Jones, Ohio; James T., Artemas, Amos, and Cyrus. Two daughters; they went West at an early day.

Josiah Torrey, homestead on West Hill. Of the children, John settled in Cummington; Josiah in Plainfield; Mrs. John Ford, Cummington; Mrs. Ebenezer Shaw, Cummington.

Solomon Nash, homestead where Oren Tirrill, Jr., now lives; family went West at an early day; one son was Reuel. Nathan Fay, homestead on West Hill; probably was the owner of a tract now the farm of Oren Tirrill. William Daniels.—A blacksmith at the centre, of that name, worked opposite the present house of Charles N. Dyer. The Daniels homestead was in the southeast part of the town. Jacob Clark, homestead southeast part of the town, residence of Seth W. Clark. Children: Jacob, Jr., Mrs. James Jewell, Mrs. Daniel Coe, Sally (died unmarried), Lucy, Hannah, Nancy, Levi, David, Chester, and Alanson.

Abijah Pool, homestead a mile east of the centre; buildings gone. Of the children, Jephthah entered the ministry; Abijah, Ohio; Mrs. Jessie Dyer, Ashfield. Jonathan Munroe, homestead south of the centre, the farm now owned by Lewis Shaw; formerly known as the Caleb Beals place. Daniel Streeter, homestead where Lorenzo Joy now lives perhaps, or near there. Of his children, Ozias settled in Adams; Salem, Daniel, Levi, Matilda, Chester, in Plainfield.

Lieut. Samuel Noyes, first surveyor of lumber, was here very early. Jonathan Noyes, perhaps a son, was a resident of Plainfield very early. Homestead where Edwin Kinney now lives. Children: Jonathan, Susannah, Vesta, Ira, Cephas, Sally, Samuel, Jason, Niles, Webster.

Azariah Beals, homestead on West Hill, the George Vining place; buildings gone. Samuel Streeter, homestead present place of Joseph Sears, north of the church. Children: Hannah, Joanna, died young; Jacob, went West; Susannah, Anselm, went West; Lucena, Arnold, Plainfield; Truman, went West; Samuel, Jr., went West; Nahum. John Streeter is also mentioned among the early pioneers.

Caleb White, a town officer of Cummington, 1779. Home-

stead south of the centre, near where Orson S. White now lives; the house gone; an old well marks the spot. Children: Ziba, Plainfield; Samuel, Plainfield (father of Orson S. White).

Josiah Shaw, homestead where Freeman Shaw recently lived. Among the children were Josiah, Jr., Plainfield; Samuel, the well-known physician; Dana, also physician; Elvira, who died unmarried at an advanced age; Nancy (Mrs. Edmund Campbell); Freeman, who lived and died on the old homestead.

Elisha Bisbee. He was a brother of Ebenezer. His home was near Henry Packard's place,—a part of Ebenezer's farm. He moved to Meredith. He is said to have had nineteen children. Benjamin Bullen, homestead was on a part of the farm owned by John Hamlin. Asa Streeter lived over the line, in Cummington, as now understood; grandfather of several now living in Cummington. Solomon Pratt, homestead in the east part of the town. Abraham Clark was another of the brothers of Jacob Clark. Homestead, Lyman Thayer's place. Children: James, Elijah, Samuel, Betsey, Lydia.

Joseph Cook, homestead perhaps in the neighborhood of Andrew Cook; among his children were Levi, Jason, Laura, Clarissa, Electa. Jacob Joy, homestead where Edwin Dyer now lives. Children: Cyrus, Plainfield; Nathan, New York City; Lucy, Lurinda; Ira, living in Hawley; Sally, Orsenus, who went West, supposed still living; Horatio N. Jeremiah Robinson, homestead where Osman Thayer now lives. Children: Mrs. Isaac Bisbee; Clara, died young; Mrs. Ezra Williams, Joshua, William, Seth. Andrew Cook, appointed a town officer of Cummington, 1779; homestead southeast part of the town. Children: Hannah and John, and perhaps others.

John Jones, homestead east of the centre; he had a son, Jacob. John Shaw, homestead present place of Samuel Loud. Of the children were Mrs. Samuel Loud, and Oakes Shaw, who went West. Ebenezer Bisbee, homestead the present place of Henry Packard, southwest part of the town. Children: Isaac, Barton, James, John, Nabby, Jennette; Arza, died young.

James Richards, homestead the present Ansel Cole place. He came from Abingdon 1787 or 1788. Children: James, one of the founders of American missions; William, also a foreign missionary; Austin, who entered the ministry; Jason (2d), still living at Plainfield Centre; Nancy, Jason (1st), and another died in infancy; Joseph, who became a physician; Lydia (Mrs. Ebenezer Snell), Cummington; and Sally (Mrs. John Mack), Plainfield.

John Hamlin, of Bridgewater, came to Cummington with his mother, a widow, when he was thirteen years old, in the year 1776. He used to say he remembered hearing the announcement of the Declaration of Independence talked of as something just done when they came through Northampton. He married Sally Town, and settled in Plainfield in 1790; homestead the present place of James Warner. Children: John, died young; Oren, died young; Reuben, settled in Plainfield; Mrs. Otis Pratt, Plainfield; Mrs. John Ford, Cummington; Lyman, Western New York and Michigan; Freeman, Plainfield, still living; Mrs. Mason Ames, Chester; Horace, now living, Granville, Ohio; John (2d), died young.

Andrew Ford, homestead south of the Cudworth place. Of his children were Elias, Levi, Andrew, Jr., Ebenezer, Polly, Elizabeth, Matilda, and another. Perhaps the Andrew Ford of the early records was the father of the one here mentioned.

Elijah Ford and Solomon were brothers of Andrew, Sr. The latter died Oct. 16, 1790. Caleb Beals, homestead where Lewis Shaw now lives. Among the children were Jacob, Plainfield; Comfort, Plainfield; David, Plainfield; Nancy, died unmarried; Betsey (Mrs. Ira Hamlin); Eben, Plainfield; Elijah, Plainfield.

Abijah Snow, homestead on the West Hill; a man of considerable note. Joseph Clark, a brother of Jacob Clark. Jacob Hawes, homestead where Albert Gurney now lives; family went West fifty years ago or more. Ephraim Lloyd, homestead where William Jones now resides. Of his children were Charles, who settled in Cummington, and Huldah. Benjamin Dyer, homestead present place of Samuel Bartlett, Ashfield, near the Plainfield line. Children: Benjamin, Jr., Plainfield; Jacob, Ashfield; Anson, entered the ministry at the West, a missionary to the Indians; Mrs. Hiram Beales, Ashfield; Christopher, Ashfield; Alvin, now living near the old homestead; Randall, Ohio.

Rev. Moses Hallock, homestead present Spearman place, Plainfield Centre. Children: William A. Hallock, the well-known agent, for so many years, of the American Tract Society; Gerard Hallock, editor of the *Journal of Commerce*; Martha, who died unmarried; Leavitt, Plainfield; Homan, the type-manufacturer. He first was a missionary in Smyrna, and returned to make type.

Abel Warner, homestead where Francis Joy now lives. Of his children were Ira, Lorenzo, Polly (Mrs. Leonard Joy), Theodore, Sylvanus, Justus Warner (father of the author, Charles Dudley Warner), Sally (Mrs. Taylor), Fanny (Mrs. Reuben Hamlin), Rosamond (Mrs. Townsley).

Elijah Warner, homestead south part of the town. Children: Betsey (Mrs. Simeon Streeter), James, Melancey (Mrs. Howlet), Cushing, William, Elijah, Jr., Wells, Roswell, Jennette. Cushing, Wells, and Jennette—all unmarried—reside on the old homestead.

Barnabas Packard (son of Barnabas of Cummington) was an early settler of Plainfield. His homestead was in the southwest part of the town. Of his children, Barnabas settled in Plainfield; Norton, Pittsfield; Milton, Missouri; Roswell, Racine, Wis.; Achsah (Mrs. Hiram Upham); Patty (Mrs. Nathan Beales). Sally and Ruby died unmarried.

Asa Joy came to Plainfield very early; he had two sons, John and Walter, and one daughter, Ruth, who died unmarried. Stephen Hayward, appointed on a committee to lay out roads in No. 5, Sept. 26, 1764. He was very probably a brother of Joseph Hayward, the grandfather of Stephen Hayward, now living in Plainfield; but, according to the family tradition as stated by the latter, they did not settle here, nor in Cummington, though they were proprietors,—the Haywards of Cummington being more distant connections, if related at all. To throw more light on this point, however, we add the statement (as furnished by Stephen) of his grandfather's family of Concord, Joseph Hayward. Children: James, of Plainfield, as elsewhere stated; John, Concord; Simeon, Phillipstown; Stephen, who went West; Joseph, New Hampshire; Asa, died young. There were also six daughters.

Noah Packard, homestead present Roswell Davison place. Children: Mrs. James Bisbee; Iram, who went to Ohio; Mrs. Jacob Porter, Cummington; Olive, who died unmarried; Noah, who went through to Ohio on foot, starting the day after he was twenty-one; David, who later in life went to Ohio.

Joseph Beals came in 1779 and settled opposite the present residence of Albert Dyer, in a small house afterward burned, as stated in the tract "Mountain Miller." He then built on the other side a house which is a part of the present dwelling, the kitchen being the identical room where his conversion took place, as stated in the tract. He afterward removed to where Nelson Cook now lives. Children: Samuel, Plainfield; Joseph, who succeeded his father for many years in the mill; Robert (father of Mrs. Albert Dyer); Lydia, died young (the first death described in the tract); Polly (the other death mentioned in the tract); and Mrs. William Reed, Albany.

Gideon Clark, spoken of in Cummington affairs as early as 1772. James Porter came about 1780; among the children were Polly, Abigail, Hannah, and James. Jacob Nash, about

1780-83, was a Revolutionary soldier; homestead the present place of Stephen Parsons. Children: Arvin, Plainfield (father of James A., the present proprietor of the grist-mill); Roxana and Sybil, who died unmarried; Mrs. Jacob Pratt, Mrs. David Crittenden. Peter B. Beals, whose family went West at an early day. Eli and Peter were two of the children.

James Hayward came in 1793 and settled where his son Stephen is now living, at the advanced age of ninety-one. Children: Stephen, on the old homestead; James, the professor in Harvard University; Joseph, a bridge-builder of Troy, died in South America; Tilly, entered the ministry of the Swedenborgian Church, died the present year (1878). Two children died in infancy. One daughter, Mrs. Elisha Mack, of Albany. Stephen says there were five brothers came to this country originally, and all spelled their name differently.

Levi Stetson, homestead west part of the town. Children: Levi, Whitcomb, Judson, all of Plainfield; Mrs. Levi Cook, Mrs. Philip Packard. Jesse Dyer came about the close of the Revolution, and settled in Ashfield, near Plainfield, on the present farm of Alvin Dyer. Children: Jared, Plainfield; Oakes, Plainfield; Bela, Plainfield, moved to Ohio late in life; Albert, Plainfield; Samuel, Plainfield; Mrs. Ebenezer Crosby, Wisconsin; Newell Dyer (father of Charles N. Dyer, present town clerk), Plainfield.

David Whiting, came from Abingdon in 1790 or 1791; homestead in Cummington; then to Plainfield on the farm now owned by Deacon Clark; buildings gone. Children: Addison, died young; Mrs. James Joy, Mrs. James Warner, Plainfield; Mrs. Dr. Dana Shaw, moved West; Mrs. Freeman Shaw, Mrs. Freeman Hamlin, Plainfield; Randall, Plainfield, moved to New York; Theodore, New York State; Mrs. Royal Hibbard, New York; Chandler, Plainfield; Lewis, Saratoga. Oliver Tirrell, homestead east part of the town. Children: Mehitabel (Mrs. Apollos Gardner); Ezra, Jason, Jereniah, Joshua, Plainfield; Silence (Mrs. Wm. Winslow), Salome, Marila (Mrs. Daniels). Benjamin Town, homestead where Russell Tirrell now lives. Among the children were Candace (Mrs. Steele); Benjamin, Plainfield; Chloe, died unmarried; Younglove, Plainfield; John, died young.

Ebenezer Dickinson, homestead on land owned in Hawley; buildings gone. Among the children were Abner, died young; Anna; Roxana, unmarried; Elizabeth (Mrs. Coddington); Ebenezer, Jr., Hawley; Abner (2d), died young; Apphia (Mrs. Crowell Hawley); Hannah (Mrs. Hunt); Mary (Mrs. Noyes); John B., Plainfield; Erastus, a minister.

Samuel Stoddard, homestead southeast part of the town; buildings gone. Among the children were Malinda (Mrs. Lincoln), Sally (Mrs. Whitman), Sukey (Mrs. Philo Packard), Electa (Mrs. Oakes Dyer), Laura (Mrs. Packard), Mrs. Willard Beals, Mrs. Wm. Packard, Cummington. Giles Atkins, homestead extreme northwest part. Among the children were Elisha, Plainfield; Freeman, Isaac, Hawley; Sarah (Mrs. Jordan). Benjamin Gardner, east part of the town. Among the children were Benjamin, Jr., Rachel, Warren, William, Gideon. Jacob Gardner, east part of the town. Among the children were Jacob, Jr., Apollos.

George Vining, Abingdon, 1785-90; homestead west part of the town; buildings gone. Children: Melvin, who went West; Freeman, Derby, Vt.; George, Plainfield; Scott, Sand Lake, N. Y.; Marcus Cullen, Cummington; Mrs. Thomas Kingman, Mrs. Robert Beals, Mrs. Hunter Chester, Mrs. Jacob Stetson, Mrs. Joseph Woods, Springfield. Tract No. 354, American Tract Society, relates to a member of this family.

Jacob Allen, homestead on West Hill, where Mr. Brown now lives. Among the children were Mehitabel (Mrs. Dr. Richards), Molly (Mrs. John Packard, Jr.), Celia (Mrs. Daniel Richards), Jacob, Jr., Ward, Susannah, Philena, Timothy, Almon, Alden, Miranda. Family all removed from town at an early day.

Ebenezer Nash, homestead half a mile north of the church; buildings gone. Among the children were Electa (Mrs. Amos Tirrell, Jr.); Polly (Mrs. Josiah Torrey, Jr.); Vinson, Ohio; Sally, died unmarried; Diadama (Mrs. Sadler), Abisha, Plainfield.

Amos Tirrell, homestead where Merritt Torrey now lives, west part of the town. Among the children were Hannah (Mrs. Samuel Thayer), Isaac, Amos, Jr., Oren, Arza, Abraham S., Plainfield; Clarissa, died young; James, Plainfield.

Joseph Gloyd, homestead southeast part of the town. Among the children were Levi, Joseph, Jr., Bethuel, and several daughters. David Stowell, homestead east part of the town; buildings gone; land owned by William Jones. Among his children were Nahum, Sally (Mrs. Caleb Packard), David, William, Mehitable (Mrs. William Torrey), Hannah, Clarissa. Jeremiah Stockwell, homestead where James A. Winslow now lives. Among the children were Hannah, Jonathan, Plainfield; Jeremiah, Consider, Plainfield; Parley, Plainfield; Hannah, Matilda, Sally. Caleb Joy, homestead where Charlotte Lincoln now lives. Among the children were John, settled on the homestead; Sally (Mrs. Noah Pixley).

John Campbell came very early; homestead where Levi N. Campbell now lives; house near the present. Children: Ebenezer, Northampton; Levi (father of Levi N., now living at the old place); Edmund, Plainfield; Sally, Amasa, Plainfield, Vt.; Betsey (Mrs. Pool). Whitcomb Pratt, homestead west part of the town; came from Weymouth. Among his children were Jacob, Plainfield; Otis, Plainfield; Austin, Cummington; Mrs. Pool, Mrs. Charles Gloyd; two daughters were married abroad. Daniel L. Pratt, brother of the above, homestead in what is popularly known as "Shoe-String Hollow." Among his children were Harvey, who went West; William, Plainfield, then to Ohio with his father and the family. Amos Crittenden (his father probably came into town with him), homestead near where Mark Howes now lives. Among the children were Amos, Jr., Plainfield; Matthias, Plainfield; Azriel, Plainfield.

Benjamin Carr, homestead near where Deacon Barber now lives. Among his children were Oliver, Plainfield; Benjamin, Plainfield; John, Plainfield, afterward to Buckland; Lucinda, died unmarried; Dolly, died unmarried; Candace (Mrs. Howard, of Hawley); Sally, married in Buckland. Philip Packard, homestead northwest part of the town; buildings gone down; land owned by Joseph Sears. Among the children were Amasa, Ohio; Philip, Ohio; Nabby, Patty, Jane, Josiah. Benjamin Gloyd, homestead where Charles C. Gloyd, a grandson, now lives. Among his children were Stephen, Plainfield; Philena (Mrs. Consider Stockwell), Plainfield; James, Plainfield; Benjamin, Plainfield; Sarah, married in Hawley. Elijah Gloyd, homestead north part of the town; buildings gone. Elijah, Harvey, James, Almira.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN BISBEE.

There is now living at Plainfield Centre, Dec. 26, 1878, one who was nearly four years old when Gen. Washington took the oath as President of the United States, in 1789. John Bisbee is a venerable relic of a past age. He was born July 3, 1785, and is therefore twenty-two days older than the district of Plainfield. His father, Ebenezer Bisbee, was in the Revolutionary army during the first three years or a part of that time. Of his wages he saved \$20 Continental money, and depreciated at that. Coming to Cummington in 1779 with the \$20, he bought twenty acres of land where Henry Packard now lives, paying out all of his money, but having left a robust constitution and an iron will to carve out a home for himself and his family. John Bisbee was born at the homestead, and has lived at Plainfield all his life except seven years spent in Cummington. He said to the writer that he had often been to the grist-mill of Joseph Beals when young; that Mr. Beals always reached out his hand quick to greet

any one coming in. When asked if Mr. Beals ever told him he must be a good boy and become a Christian, he replied in substance, "*His talk always looked that way.*"

Mr. Bisbee resides with his daughter, Mrs. Campbell, and is calmly waiting the end of life, every night at a stated hour of prayer committing himself to the arms of his heavenly Father with a childlike trust that all is well, whether the morning dawn upon him here or in the better land beyond.*

The first marriage notice upon the books of the town is the following:

"A purpose of marriage made public Aug. 11, 1785, between Elijah Ford and Amia Cook." Same date, "between Joseph Easton and Mary Wood."

It is difficult to give from the record the first birth in town, as the *place* is not usually mentioned, and children born in families before removing to town are often recorded afterward. The first may be the following:

"Isaac Bisbee, son of Ebenezer, born April 2, 1779."

The following early marriages appear:

Married in Ashfield, by Rev. Jacob Sherwin, Jan. 23, 1777, Amos Crittenden, of Ashfield, to Phebe McIntyre, of "*Hatfield Equivalent.*"
Stephen Smith and Hannah McIntyre, both of "*Hatfield Equivalent.*" July 17, 1777.

Simon Burroughs, of "*Hatfield Equivalent.*" and Hannah Noyes, of Cummington, Aug. 20, 1782.

MERCHANTS.

Jonathan Perkins was an early merchant. His advertisements appear in the *Hampshire Gazette* of 1794. Jason Richards supposes Perkins did not trade after 1803 or '4. He was very likely the first merchant. Perhaps down to his time the Lazell store in Cummington may have been the principal point of trade for this section, as that was probably opened during the Revolutionary war. John Mack was also an early merchant, commencing 1803 or '4. His store was in a building south of and near to the main building now owned by Mr. Smith. About 1821 he built the store now occupied by Mrs. Packard. There he continued in trade until his death, about 1833. He had for a time associated with himself his son John, Jr. The store was then run by John and Elisha Mack. Later were Whitney Hitchcock, Aaron Sawyer, Alden Clark, Eugene Shaw, Wanton Gilbert, Charles Mack, and others down to Charles Burt, who sold to the present proprietor. Mr. Pool was an early merchant at the east corners.

The store of Iram Packard, now the dwelling-house of Levi Clark, opposite the meeting-house, was established about 1830. After Packard, Aaron Sawyer was in trade there for some years. He sold to Jacob Clark & Brother. They traded till 1858 or about that time, and then closed their business.

The present store of Leonard Campbell succeeded the hat business carried on by Ira Hamlin. Mr. Campbell opened in trade about 1852, and has continued to the present time. About 1825, and for a few years later, a store was occupied by Isaac K. Lincoln, in the eastern part of the town, opposite where Newton Lincoln now lives. He was followed for a short time by Gurney & Brother, after which the store was closed.

Abner Gurney traded at the centre for a time in the Moses Hallock building. Miss Hotchkin carried on the business of making palm-leaf hats for several years, putting out the braiding to families in the vicinity. George Vining kept store where Wesley Beals now lives,—not continued long. He also opened a tavern for a short time.

TAVERNS.

On the Joseph Sears place was a tavern probably before 1800, kept by Samuel Streeter. The present house is partly the same building, and is one of the oldest buildings in town. The tavern of Salem Streeter was on the site of the present house of Lorenzo W. Joy. The Mack tavern was opened a few years later than his store. The old house was on the site

* John Bisbee died two weeks after the interview above given.

of the house at the East Corners now owned by Clark Smith. Dr. Torrey's tavern was at the East Corners, opposite the house of Clark Smith, at the corner, on what is now the place of Rev. Solomon Clark. It was afterward the residence of Dr. Porter. Later the buildings were removed. Abel Warner kept a tavern at the present place of Francis W. Joy. The change in the travel caused this to be discontinued. On the present Orange Stetson place was a tavern kept by Mr. Robbins. After Robbins it was kept by Adin Ruggles.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Solomon Bond was probably the earliest physician in Plainfield. He was here in 1794, and no doubt for some years before that time lived at the village. Dr. Barney Torrey is given in Porter's history as the next. He resided on the southeast corner, at the east end of the village. Practiced many years. Dr. Jacob Porter followed him, and had the same residence. Dr. Porter gave much attention to scientific subjects, and did not continue an active medical practice. He died about 1846-47. Dr. Samuel Shaw resided at the east end of the village, on the northwest corner. Practiced from 1824 to 1854; was widely consulted, and had an extensive practice in this and other towns. He was a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was disabled by being thrown from his buggy, in 1854. Since that time have been Dr. Charles Booker, about one year; Dr. John Eaton, about three years; Dr. G. H. Taylor, ten or twelve years; Dr. Lamb, one year; Dr. Daniel Thayer, two years; and the present physician, Dr. G. R. Fessenden, who came to the place and commenced practice in August, 1878.

Lawyers have never found Plainfield a profitable place to practice their profession.

It is said that Wm. Cullen Bryant, during the few years that he devoted to that profession, located in Plainfield for a short time. Porter's history says several practiced for a short time each, but no one permanently. Legal papers were drawn in early times largely by James Richards, and afterward by his son, Col. Jason Richards.

The four items below are from the old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*:

Sept. 14, 1794.—Jonathan Perkins, merchant, advertises that all indebted must settle up by making immediate payment to Dr. Solomon Bond, and offers to take butter, cheese, flax, tow-cloth, and wheat.

Sept. 9, 1800.—The sale of patent rights and territory for the same is not a device of modern times. Samuel Davison offers the Rev. Ezra Wells' patent washing-machine and territorial rights in Hampshire and Berkshire Counties.

Sept. 9, 1812.—A pattern for young ladies. Miss Lana Smith, aged sixteen, living in Plainfield, spun and reeled 133 knots and 17 threads of good woolen yarn from one spindle in one day while the sun was up. A month later it is announced that Miss Lydia Ford, of Plainfield, on the 29th of August last, spun and reeled from one spindle 142 knots.

ORGANIZATION.

The inconvenience of attending church in Cummington, and of going to the centre of that town for public business, soon led to a proposition for a separate town. The act of incorporation was passed March 16, 1785. The Revolution was complete, but the old practice of the colonial Legislature to incorporate districts rather than towns was still adhered to in this case, and a few others. The district became a town June 15, 1807.

The following records from the books show more fully the several steps of the organization, the names of the men chosen to office, and the business transacted:

WARRANT FOR THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

HAMPSHIRE Co., ss.—To Isaac Joy, of Plainfield, in the County of Hampshire, greeting. Pursuant to an act of this Commonwealth for erecting the Northerly part of Cummington, in the County of Hampshire, into a District by the name of Plainfield, and investing the inhabitants of the said District with all the privileges and immunities that other towns or districts within this Commonwealth do enjoy; also, empowering Nahum Eager, Esq., to issue his warrant directed to some principal inhabitant of said district, requiring him to call a meeting of said inhabitants in order to choose town officers, as by law towns or Districts are empowered to choose in the month of March annually.

These are, therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to require you, the said Isaac Joy, to notify and warn the inhabitants of said district of Plainfield that they assemble themselves together at the dwelling-house of Mr. Simon Burroughs, in said Plainfield, on Monday, the 25th day of July, instant, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to choose all such officers as towns within this Commonwealth are empowered to choose in the month of March annually. Hereof, you nor they may not fail. Given under my hand and seal, at Worthington, this 4th day of July, 1785.

NAHUM EAGER, *Justice of the Peace.*

FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

First District-Meeting.—At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Plainfield, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Simon Burroughs, in said District, on Monday, the 25th day of July, A.D. 1785, Lieut. Ebenezer Colson was chosen Moderator; Lieut. Joshua Shaw, District Clerk; Lieut. Ebenezer Colson, Lieut. John Packard, and Lieut. John Cunningham, Selectmen; Lieut. Joshua Shaw, District Treasurer; Simon Burroughs, Constable; Isaac Joy and Lieut. John Packard, Tythingmen; Josiah Torrey, Solomon Nash, Nathan Fay, William Daniels, Jacob Clark, Abijah Pool, Jonathan Munroe, David White, and Daniel Streeter, Surveyors of Highways; Lieut. Samuel Noyes, Surveyor of Lumber; Daniel Streeter, Sealer of Leather; John Streeter, Fence-Viewer; Asa Joy and Azariah Beals, Hog-Reeves; David White, Field-Driver; John Streeter, Deer-Reeve. The meeting dissolved.

At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the District of Plainfield at Mr. Jonathan Munroe's, in said district, on Thursday, the 11th day of August, 1785, made choice of Lieut. John Packard, Moderator. Voted to raise £14 to hire preaching the present year. Voted that Isaac Joy, Lieut. John Packard, and Lieut. John Cunningham hire a gospel minister to preach for us the present year. Voted that three days upon the poll at four shillings per day each hand, and upon the estates in proportion to our other tax, be raised to repair the highways the present year. Voted that Joshua Shaw, Simon Burroughs, and Noah Packard be a committee to request of the town of Cummington a division of the line and a settlement between the town and the district of Plainfield. Voted that Jonathan Munroe's dwelling-house, in said Plainfield, be the place to hold town-meetings, and also meetings on the Lord's Day for the future.

At a legal meeting, Sept. 5, 1785, Lieut. Ebenezer Colson, Moderator, Voted not to accept of the report of the committee appointed to settle the line between Cummington and Plainfield. Voted that the West-side-brook inhabitants should have their proportionable share of the preaching on that side of the brook. Voted that the above committee, in conjunction with a committee of Cummington, shall measure the south line of Cummington from the northwest corner of Worthington, according to the bill of incorporation of said town, and also make a line upon the east side of Cummington and Plainfield, and settle the line between Cummington and Plainfield according to the bill of incorporation. The meeting dissolved.

Jan. 23, 1786.—At a legal meeting, Lieut. Colson, Moderator, voted that a division of the county should not take place, but that the courts should be held in the centre of said county. A clause in the warrant in relation to *paper currency* was passed over, the town fathers not caring, perhaps, to discuss the great financial questions involved in the hard times of that period, as they are in those of the present.

Monday, March 13, 1786.—Lieut. Ebenezer Colson, Moderator. Chose Lieut. Joshua Shaw District Clerk. Chose Lieut. Ebenezer Colson, Caleb White, and David White, Selectmen; Lieut. Joshua Shaw, Treasurer; Lieut. John Cunningham, Constable; Joseph Cook, Josiah Shaw, Stephen Walker, Elisha Bisbee, Azariah Beals, Benjamin Bullin, Asa Streeter, Jared Jay, Jr., Surveyors of Highways; Solomon Pratt, Surveyor of Lumber; Daniel Streeter, Sealer of Leather; Joseph Beals, Tythingman; Abraham Clark and Joseph Cook, Hog-Reeves; Isaac Joy, Fence-Viewer; Lieut. John Packard and Jacob Joy, Wardens; Asa Dunbar, Deer-Reef. Voted to raise twenty pounds to hire preaching the present year. Voted not to raise any money for to support a school. Voted that the meeting shall be holden at Mr. Jonathan Munroe's the ensuing year. Voted to raise forty shillings to defray district charges. Voted that Andrew Cook, Abijah Pool, Lieut. John Packard, be a committee to hire a gospel minister to preach with us the ensuing year. Voted that Andrew Cook, Noah Packard, and Caleb White be a committee to settle the line between Cummington and Plainfield, according to the Bill of incorporation. Voted twelve shillings upon the Poll to repair the Highways, and upon the estates in the same proportion as other taxes. Voted that the surveyors shall prosecute those persons who shall refuse or neglect to work out what is set to them in the highway rate by the first day of November next. Voted that a road be allowed from Noah Packard's running westerly between Nathan Fay and Josiah Torrey, two rods in width, one-half on said Fay's land, and the other on Josiah Torrey's land until it strikes the road on the west end of their land, said land to be given or receipted. Voted a road from John Jones to the turn of the road between James Porter and Abraham Clark. Voted a road beginning four rods south of James Porter's land, and running easterly between Josiah Shaw's House and barn; from thence to the south side of John Shaw's dwelling-house, as it is fenced to the east line of old No. 5.

Town-meetings were held "at the house of Simon Burroughs;" "at the house of Mr. Jonathan Munroe;" "at Mr. Samuel Streeter's barn;" "at Capt. John Cunningham's new barn;" "at the dwelling-house of Lieut. David White;" "at Mr. Samuel Streeter's dwelling-house." The first town-meeting "at the meeting-house" was held Aug. 22, 1792, and they were held there continuously until March 2, 1846. July

4, 1846, a town-meeting was held at Salem Streeter's Hall, and after that to Nov. 8, 1847, inclusive. This was in the present house of Lorenzo W. Joy. Feb. 7, 1848, they met "at the town-hall in said town," evidently for the first time.

The town-hall and school-house, combined, was finished the summer before. The proceedings to secure the erection of the building began two years earlier than this, and were as follows:

"March 4, 1846.—Voted to choose a committee of three to consult, examine, inquire, and ascertain how, where, and on what terms and conditions, and at what expense, the town can best build a town-house, and to report at a future town-meeting."

Capt. James Cook, Josiah F. Rude, Freeman Shaw, were said committee. The committee reported July 4, 1846, that an arrangement had been entered into with a committee of the centre school district to jointly erect a building for town and school purposes, the district to furnish the ground, and pay four-ninths of the cost of erection, exclusive of the settees for the hall; the building to be 32 by 46, according to the plan drawn. The committee estimated the expense at \$900. The report was approved by the town, and the building committee on the part of the town were Josiah F. Rude, William Warner, and Jacob Pratt. Before this union with the school district, a similar movement was contemplated with the artillery company in the erection of an armory, or "gun-house," as it is known by the citizens. The plan was not, however, adopted.

SELECTMEN FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

1785.—Ebenezer Colson, John Packard, John Cunningham.
 1786.—Caleb White, David White, Ebenezer Colson.
 1787.—Ebenezer Colson, John Packard, John Cunningham.
 1788.—Isaac Joy, Ebenezer Bisbee, James Porter.
 1789.—John Packard, John Cunningham, Isaac Joy.
 1790.—James Richards, Caleb White, Ebenezer Bisbee.
 1791.—Jeremiah Robinson, John Cunningham, James Richards.
 1792-94.—John Cunningham, Ebenezer Bisbee, James Richards.
 1795.—Joseph Beals, Ebenezer Bisbee, James Richards.
 1796.—Caleb White, Ebenezer Bisbee, James Richards.
 1797.—John Cunningham, Caleb White, Ebenezer Bisbee.
 1798.—Thomas Shaw, James Hayward, Ebenezer Bisbee.
 1799.—Ebenezer Colson, Jr., Ebenezer Bisbee, Thomas Shaw.
 1800.—John Hamlin, Thomas Shaw, Ebenezer Colson, Jr.
 1801.—James Hayward, Ebenezer Colson, Jr., John Hamlin.
 1802.—Ebenezer Bisbee, Ebenezer Colson, Jr., John Hamlin.
 1803.—Peter B. Beals, James Richards, Ebenezer Colson, Jr.
 1804.—Amos Crittenden, Elijah Warner, Ebenezer Bisbee.
 1805-7.—John Cunningham, James Richards, Ebenezer Bisbee.
 1808.—Nehemiah Joy, James Richards, Ebenezer Colson, Jr.
 1809-13.—James Richards, John Hamlin, Elijah Warner.
 1814.—John Hamlin, Nehemiah Joy, Jacob Joy.
 1815-18.—James Richards, John Hamlin, Elijah Warner.
 1819.—Robert Beals, John Hamlin, Elijah Warner.
 1820.—John Hamlin, Elijah Warner, Robert Beals.
 1821.—John Hamlin, Elijah Warner, Iram Packard.
 1822.—Elijah Warner, Iram Packard, John Packard.
 1823.—John Hamlin, Elijah Warner, Iram Packard.
 1824.—John Hamlin, Elijah Warner, John Mack.
 1825.—Justus Warner, John Packard, John Mack.
 1826.—Samuel Shaw, John Packard, Justus Warner.
 1827.—John Packard, John Mack, Samuel Shaw.
 1828.—Erastus Bates, John Packard, Samuel Shaw.
 1829.—Iram Packard, Samuel Shaw, Erastus Bates.
 1830.—John Hamlin, Elijah Warner, Samuel Shaw.
 1831.—Jacob Pratt, Elijah Warner, Robert Beals.
 1832.—Isaac K. Lincoln, Samuel Shaw, Erastus Bates.
 1833.—John Carr, Samuel Shaw, Isaac K. Lincoln.
 1834.—Samuel White, Samuel Shaw, John Carr.
 1835.—Stephen Gloyd, John Carr, Samuel White.
 1836.—William Robinson, Samuel White, Stephen Gloyd.
 1837.—Jerijah Barber, Robert Beals, Stephen Gloyd.
 1838-39.—Stephen Gloyd, William Robinson, Jerijah Barber.
 1840.—Albert Dyer, Samuel White, Stephen Gloyd.
 1841.—Stephen Gloyd, Jerijah Barber, Albert Dyer.
 1842.—William N. Ford, Stephen Gloyd, Jerijah Barber.
 1843.—Elias Giddings, Stephen Gloyd, Jerijah Barber.
 1844.—Stephen Gloyd, William Robinson, Albert Dyer.
 1845.—Stephen Hayward, Stephen Gloyd, Jerijah Barber.
 1846.—Freeman Hamlin, Stephen Gloyd, Stephen Hayward.
 1847.—Jacob Pratt, Stephen Hayward, Freeman Hamlin.
 1848.—Wm. A. Hawley, Stephen Hayward, Freeman Hamlin.

1849.—Levi N. Campbell, Freeman Hamlin, Wm. A. Hawley.
 1850.—Jacob Pratt, Stephen Hayward, Levi N. Campbell.
 1851-52.—Wm. N. Ford, Freeman Hamlin, Levi N. Campbell.
 1853.—Albert Dyer, Wm. N. Ford, Levi N. Campbell.
 1854.—Wanton C. Gilbert, Lewis Shaw, Levi N. Campbell.
 1855.—Samuel W. Lincoln, Samuel Dyer, Lewis Shaw.
 1856.—Stephen Hayward, Levi N. Campbell, Samuel W. Lincoln.
 1857.—Joseph Sears, Levi N. Campbell, Samuel W. Lincoln.
 1858.—Fordyce Whitmarsh, Levi N. Campbell, Samuel W. Lincoln.
 1859.—Levi N. Campbell, Samuel W. Lincoln, Fordyce Whitmarsh.
 1860-62.—Levi N. Campbell, Samuel W. Lincoln, Merritt Torrey.
 1863.—Levi N. Campbell, Merritt Torrey, Merritt Jones.
 1864-66.—Levi N. Campbell, Joseph Sears, Merritt Torrey.
 1867-69.—Levi N. Campbell, Lewis Shaw, Jacob W. Pratt.
 1870.—Lewis Shaw, Joseph Sears, Jacob W. Pratt.
 1871.—Lewis Shaw, Jacob W. Pratt, Homer Cook.
 1872.—Levi N. Campbell, Homer Cook, Stephen Hayward.
 1873.—Lewis Shaw, Joseph Sears, Seth W. Clark.
 1874-75.—Lewis Shaw, Seth W. Clark, James A. Nash.
 1876-77.—Lewis Shaw, James A. Winslow, James A. Nash.
 1878.—Lewis Shaw, James A. Nash, E. A. Atkins.
 1879.—L. N. Campbell, James A. Nash, E. A. Atkins.

TOWN CLERKS.*

Joshua Shaw, 1785-94; John Cunningham, 1795-96; James Richards, 1797-1800; Thomas Shaw, 1801-14; John Mack, 1815-17; Cyrus Joy, 1818-20; Robert Beals, 1821-27; Justus Warner, 1828; Leavitt Hallock, 1829-30; Erastus Bates, 1831; John Mack, Jr., 1832; Jason Richards, 1833-40; Jacob Clark, 1841-43; Jason Richards, 1844-47; Levi Black, 1848-52; Freeman Hamlin, 1853-75; Charles N. Dyer, 1876-80.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

From 1786 to 1807, inclusive, Plainfield was simply a *District* of Cummington for the purpose of representation. During that period the representatives to the Legislature were as follows:

William Ward (Cummington), 1786-91, inclusive; James Richards, 1793; William Ward, 1796-97; James Richards, 1798; Ebenezer Snell (Cummington), 1800; James Richards, 1801; Ebenezer Snell, 1802; James Richards, 1803; Ebenezer Snell, 1804; James Richards, 1805; Peter Bryant and Adam Packard (Cummington), 1806.

From Plainfield Alone.—John Cunningham, 1808, annually, to 1810, inclusive; James Richards, 1811-12; John Hamlin, 1813-15; James Richards, 1816; Cyrus Joy, 1819; Elijah Warner, 1821; John Hamlin, 1823-26; Elijah Warner, 1827; John Mack, 1828-30; Erastus Bates, 1831-34; Elijah Clark, 1835-36; John Carr, 1837; Stephen Gloyd, 1839-40; Jason Richards, 1841-42; Jerijah Barber, 1846; Leavitt Hallock, 1849; Freeman Hamlin, 1850-51; Wanton C. Gilbert, 1852-53; Levi N. Campbell, 1854.

Under the District System.—Samuel W. Lincoln, 1860; Levi N. Campbell, 1865; Stephen Hayward, Jr., 1871; Merritt Torrey, 1877.

VILLAGES.

The only village in town is the one at the centre. It consists principally of one street, nearly three-quarters of a mile long, and extending east and west. This is intersected by the two roads from the south, which unite in one, north of the village, at the cemetery.

The principal public buildings—the meeting-house, the school-house, one store, and the former hotel—are at the West Corners. One store is at the East Corners. Along this one street are principally situated the private residences. Rev. Solomon Clark, the present pastor, resides at the East Corners, —having a residence with ample and convenient grounds attached. On the north side of the street, not far from the East Corners, is the old dwelling-house of Rev. Moses Hallock. On the whole, the village is a fair specimen of a secluded New England town, distant from railroads, having but little trade or business, yet with many things to attract a visitor, in the culture and refinement of the people, the pure mountain air, and the delightful scenery.

The post-office here was established about 1810. The first postmaster was John Mack. He was succeeded by John Mack, Jr., by Abner Gurney, by Jacob Clark, by Levi Clark, and by Leonard Campbell, the present incumbent.

SCHOOLS.

The subject of education received early attention. For twelve years or so after the first settlement, the appropriations

* In this town the clerk has invariably been also treasurer.

made by Cunningham applied to a portion of the present town of Plainfield. But the population was scattering, and there were probably few schools attempted. After the town had been organized a year or two, small regular appropriations were made each year. Jacob Porter states that the average sum appropriated fifty years ago was \$350. In later years this has been increased considerably. The statistics herewith given show that there has been quite a change at times in the number and arrangement of the districts,—increased to ten at one time, and reduced now to six. The loss of population has rendered this reduction necessary.

Plainfield was noted in early times for the private school of Rev. Moses Hallock. Settled here as a pastor in 1792, he immediately commenced his labors as an educator. More than 300 students received the benefit of his training. It is undoubtedly due largely to his personal influence that so many young men from these hill-towns sought and obtained a classical education. This school was a principal feeder of Williams College in early years. Poets, statesmen, editors, divines, and devoted missionaries were the *graduates* of Moses Hallock's school. Here in this quiet street is still seen the house where he lived, taught, and died. When the far-reaching results of his life and labors are considered, may we not pronounce this place almost sacred for its religious and classical memories? Among those students that have risen to distinction may be appropriately mentioned the names of William Cullen Bryant, James Richards, Jonas King, Pliny Fisk, Levi Parsons, William Richards, William Hale Maynard, Jeremiah H. Hallock, James Hayward, Sylvester Hovey, Prof. B. B. Edwards, Rev. Jonathan Woodbridge, Dr. Austin Richards, William Carmichael, M.D., and Rev. Dudley Phelps.

In later years, besides the excellent system of district schools, there have frequently been private schools, continuing for eleven weeks each, usually in the autumn months. These have afforded opportunities to the young people for the study of the languages and other branches of higher education. At present the schools are maintained for about six months in the year in each district,—divided into two terms, one in the spring and early summer, the other in the fall. In the winter one school only is maintained, and that at the centre. This is taught (1878-79) by Miss Tileston, and, though consisting of but a small number of pupils, offers the opportunity of a more advanced education than the district schools usually afford.

This school is in the town-hall building, and has a convenient room. The other district school buildings are in a fair condition. In some of the neighborhoods are district libraries.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Seven schools; attending in the summer, 187; average, 149; winter, 246; average, 190; in town between 4 and 16, 255; summer schools, 27 months; winter, 19 months, 21 days; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 6 males, 2 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$20.83; female teachers, \$10.50.

January, 1847.—Nine schools; attending in the summer, 229; average, 165; winter, 292; average, 231; in town between 4 and 16, 277; attending under 4, 5; over 16, 41; summer schools, 24 months, 14 days; winter, 27 months, 14 days; total, 52 months; summer teachers, 8 females; winter, 8 males, 2 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$20.23; females, \$10.50.

January, 1857.—Ten schools; attending in summer, 130; average, 97; winter, 167; average, 116; attending under 5, 21; over 15, 37; in town between 5 and 15, 124; summer teachers, 10 females; winter, 6 males, and 4 females; summer schools, 28 months, 11 days; winter, 29 months, 16 days; total, 58 months, 7 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$20.25; female, \$10.08.

January, 1867.—Ten schools; attending in the summer, 121; average, 108; winter, 160; average, 118; attending under 5, 14; over 15, 18; in town between 5 and 15, 104; summer teachers, 10 females; winter, 2 males, 8 females; summer schools, 26 months; winter, 22 months, 5 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$21; female, \$10.50.

January, 1878.—Six schools; attending, 108; average, 69; under 5, 2; over 15, 19; in town between 5 and 16, 73; teachers, 2 males, 8 females; 1 from normal; school, 36 months; average wages of male teachers per month, \$22; female, \$20.34; taxation, \$300; expense of superintendence, \$47; printing, \$7; income of local funds and dog tax, \$26.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The following article, written by Rev. Solomon Clark, condenses into a brief space much valuable information upon this subject. Mr. Clark adds to the duties of his pastorate much careful historical research that amply qualifies him to do justice to Plainfield, as well as to other towns in Western Massachusetts. His contributions to the journals of the day are of standard authority upon these and similar topics. The first series embraces those who entered and graduated at Williams College, the figures referring to the year of graduation: James Richards, class of 1809; Cyrus Joy, 1811; William A. Hallock, 1819; Gerard Hallock, 1819; William Richards, 1819; Alden B. Vining, 1843; Martin S. Pixley, 1844; David Rood, 1844; Isaac Newton Lincoln, 1847; Alden Porter Beals, 1849; Stephen C. Pixley, 1852; Ephraim L. Lincoln, 1855; Samuel F. Shaw, 1855; Charles L. Shaw, 1864; Fordyce A. Dyer, 1865.

At Harvard University: James Hayward, class of 1819; Tilly Brown Hayward, 1820.

At Amherst College: Austin Richards, class of 1824; Erastus Dickinson, 1832; William A. Hallock, about 1858; Wm. A. Richards, 1861; Leavitt Hallock, 1863.

The whole number 22; 15 graduating at Williams, 2 at Harvard, 5 at Amherst.

Homan Hallock entered Amherst College, but ill health compelled him to leave. He afterward became a missionary printer on the Mediterranean. Foster W. Gilbert entered with the class of 1877, but failure of health prevented his graduating. The list of 22 comprises six pairs of brothers. It also contains the names of three sons of Deacon James Richards. Of the 22, 9 entered the ministry; 3 became lawyers; 1 was professor of Latin in Williams; 1 was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Harvard; 1 has long and very honorably been associated with the American Tract Society as corresponding secretary; 1 founded the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and was its editor and proprietor for many years; 1 died in the army; 4 devoted themselves to foreign missions; 1 is a surgeon in the navy; 5 are teachers. Two of the 4 foreign missionaries are still living in South Africa. It may be mentioned that Mrs. Byington, of Constantinople, and Mrs. David Rood, of South Africa, went from Plainfield. To the foregoing may be added the following professional men not graduates of college: Lewis Whiting, M.D., Saratoga, N. Y.; Emerson Warner, M.D., Virginia; Daniel Thayer, M.D., Plainfield; Almon Warner, Esq., a lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Spencer Dyer, Francis Torrey, superintendent of schools, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Jephthah Pool, many years ago a pastor in Windsor, Berkshire, Co.; Dr. Shepherd L. Hamlin, an eminent dentist, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Joseph Beals, dentist, Greenfield.

The following names of professional men, mostly physicians, not graduates, and mostly natives of this town, are also added: Dr. Torrey, one of the earliest physicians that settled in this place. Samuel Shaw, M.D.; he first became associated with his father-in-law, Dr. Peter Bryant, of Cunningham, but in 1824, at the earnest invitation of the people, he removed to this his native town, and had an extensive ride for thirty years. He was a man of great physical endurance. The snows and blows and drifted roads of winter did not deter him from any professional service. He is said to have never lost a meal through sickness for forty-seven years. Dana Shaw, M.D., a brother of the foregoing, for over twenty-five years was a physician of Barre, N. H.

Jacob Porter, author of a historical sketch of Plainfield, full of valuable information. Dr. Porter's forte lay not in medical practice, but in some of the natural sciences,—botany, mineralogy, and the like. His contributions to several European societies won him considerable reputation. Joseph Richards, a brother of the missionaries, was a physician in Hillsdale, N. Y. G. Washington Shaw, M.D., settled in Williams-

burg; highly esteemed as a physician and a citizen. Chilion Packard, M.D., in early life went South. Seth H. Pratt, M.D., went West many years ago. Newell White, M.D., is still living in Pennsylvania. James F. Richards, M.D., practiced ten years at Campello, in North Bridgewater, then went abroad for study, spending one or two years in London, Berlin, and Vienna. He now resides in Andover. Royal Joy studied with Dr. Shaw, and settled in Cummington.

Elisha Bassett studied law, and was for many years connected with the office of the United States District Court, Boston.

Elder James Clark and Elder Thomas Thayer were both ministers of the Baptist denomination. The former preached in Pennsylvania, the latter in the West. In all, 22 graduates, 23 professional men not graduates, and 3 who entered college without graduating; also, Mrs. Byington, of Constantinople, and Mrs. Rood, of South Africa, making the round number of 50.

To this may be added others of prominence. Hosea F. Stockwell, a lawyer of ability, having an extensive practice in New Philadelphia, Ohio. Away thirty-six years, he has only visited Plainfield twice,—once in 1850, and again recently: Horace Hamlin, brother of Deacon Hamlin, went to Ohio with others of this town forty-seven years ago, and has been for many years distinguished as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Charles Whittier spent his early days in Plainfield, took his first lessons on the piano here, and has since attained to distinction, being a professor in the Boston Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Fidelia Cook, daughter of Stephen Hayward, Esq., a lady of much intellectual culture, superintended for a time the literary department of the *Springfield Republican*. Latterly deprived almost wholly of the use of her eyes, she has been obliged to seclude herself from the world of letters. Hon. Daniel Pratt was a lawyer, and is now a judge in Michigan. Francis Pratt, M.D., is a physician in Ohio. Newton Robinson, M.D., is a physician in Ohio. His father, Seth R., was a brother of William Robinson. John Packard was county recorder, and many years a clerk in the office (Cleveland, O.). Charles Dudley Warner, the well-known author, was a native of this town; a graduate of Hamilton College, class of 1851. Kirkland Hayward, a son of Stephen Hayward, became a distinguished engineer and president of a Western railroad; a man of great energy and executive ability. Erastus N. Bates is a prominent man in one of the Western States. He was a graduate of Williams College, and has filled numerous positions of responsibility in connection with the State government. Samuel Hallock resides at Beyroot, Syria. He succeeded his father (Homan) in the difficult task of preparing molds for the printing of the Arabian Bible. When the American Bible Society commenced the publication of the Arabic Bible in the city of New York, it is stated that only two persons in the world understood this particular business,—an aged German and Mr. Homan Hallock. When, after a few years, they transferred the work to Beyroot to save expense, Mr. Samuel Hallock, inheriting his father's skill, took the position his father had occupied, and has filled it ever since with much ability.

In this unequalled list of distinguished men we see clearly that this quiet town in the northwest corner of Hampshire County, not rich as judged by a material standard, possesses, nevertheless, a kind of wealth more ennobling and enduring, for which she may well be grateful.

CHURCHES.

Previous to the incorporation of the town, the inhabitants attended church at Cummington. But prompt measures were taken to set up public worship in the district. Sums of money were voted to secure preaching, and it is understood that various ministers from the neighboring towns preached in Plain-

field during the year 1785. An effort was made to settle Rev. James Thompson, who undoubtedly preached here in 1786–87. This appears by the action taken as in other towns at the regular meetings. To support the gospel, to hire ministers, to provide for religious worship generally, was a part of the *business* for which districts and towns were organized, and it was attended to as regularly as any other town business, with or without a church.

July 24, 1786.—Voted, to agree with Mr. James Thompson to preach with us four Sabbaths upon probation.

O. c. 2, 1786.—Vote 1, to give Mr. James Thompson a call to settle in the work of the ministry in Plainfield. Committee to draft proposals, Deacon Samuel Pool, Lieut. Ebenezer Colson, Lieut. John Packard, Lieut. Joshua Shaw, Capt. John Cunningham. They reported it was not expedient to make any proposals "until such time as it may be known whether the Equivalent would be set to Plainfield or not," and further advised that a committee be chosen to acquaint Mr. Thompson with the above votes, and to agree with him to preach with us until such time as the matter may be properly adjusted. Lieut. John Packard, Capt. John Cunningham, and Isaac Joy be a committee to treat with Mr. Thompson.

This action ripened into a formal call May 14, 1787, with an offer of a yearly salary of £60. The invitation was declined. But other arrangements to found the institutions of religion went steadily forward. Aug. 16, 1787, a committee was appointed to find the centre of Plainfield, and to agree upon a place which they shall think most proper for erecting a meeting-house. May 23, 1791, a spot was agreed upon, and October 27th it was voted to build a house 55½ feet by 42½. November 23d a committee, consisting of Caleb White, Capt. John Cunningham, Capt. James Richards, Andrew Cook, and John Hamlin, was appointed to procure materials and carry on the building of said meeting-house in such a manner as shall be most advantageous to the district according to their best discretion. April 23d voted that the owners of pews in the meeting-house *procure rum to raise said building*. The meeting-house was raised soon after, but, owing to the limited resources of the district at that time, it was not completed till 1797. It was then dedicated on the 15th of June, two sermons being preached on the occasion,—one by Rev. Aaron Bascom, of Chester; the other by Rev. John Leland, of Peru.

Meanwhile, the church had been organized Aug. 31, 1786. The members admitted that day were Andrew Ford, Sarah Ford, John Packard, Hannah Packard, Andrew Ford, Jr., Sarah Ford, Solomon Nash, Martha Nash, Elijah Ford, Solomon Ford, Amy White, Martha Town, Martha Robinson, Molly Packard, Samuel Pool, Rebekah Pool, Moses Curtis, John Jones, Ruth Jones. Admitted in 1790, were Abijah Snow, Sarah Snow, James Richards, Lydia Richards. In 1791, Rebekah Walker, Betsey Burroughs, Lydia Campbell, Joseph Clark, Alice Clark, Hannah Colson. In 1792, Jacob Hawes, Betsey Hawes, Shubael Fuller, Solomon Pratt, Remember Pratt, Jacob Clark, Susanna Clark, Ephraim Gloyd, Hannah Gloyd, Abijah Pool, Sarah Pool, Silence Hammond, Joseph Beals, Jephthah Pool, Benjamin Dyer, Abigail Smith, Polly Streeter, Phebe White, Mehitable Walker, Hannah Joy, Caleb Joy, Sarah Joy, Priscilla Snow, Patty Packard, Rev. Moses Hallock, Margaret Hallock, Bethia Hosford. In 1793, Anna Ford, Sarah Burroughs, Alpheus Parse, Mary Parse. In 1794, Hannah Barton, Mary Bates, Polly Easton, David Whiting, Sally Warner, Miriam Colson. In 1796, James Hayward, Elizabeth Hayward, Hannah Stowell.

The first deacons were Messrs. John Packard and James Richards.

March 3, 1791, the church voted to give Mr. Moses Hallock a call to settle with them in the work of the gospel ministry. March 14th the district concurred with the church, and offered him £90 *settlement* and £45 a year salary for the first two years, then to increase £5 a year until it amounts to £60. Mr. Hallock first declined, on account of ill health; but a year later the call was renewed, and his ordination took place July 11, 1792. The sermon was by Rev. Samuel Whitman, of Goshen; text, "And they shall teach my people the difference

between the holy and the profane, and cause them to discern between the unclean and the clean." This was published in pamphlet form, and is said to be now very scarce.

For the ordination of Mr. Hallock, the town voted that an invitation be extended to ministers of the gospel, candidates for the ministry, students in colleges, together with the parents, brothers, and sisters of Rev. Moses Hallock, and such others as he shall see fit to invite to an entertainment with the council, at such place as shall hereafter be appointed.

Voted that Capt. John Cunningham make the above entertainment in a decent and handsome manner, and lay his "accounts" before the district for allowance.

The ordination having taken place July 11, 1792, Capt. John Cunningham was allowed £3 9s. 6d. for boarding Mr. Hallock and keeping his horse eleven weeks, and the sum of £3 10s. 3d. for making the entertainment; from which we may infer that it was, after all, a frugal affair, economically arranged.

At this time they voted to paint the meeting-house. A question of church architecture must have arisen, as they voted that *the window frames be let in between the studs.*

Jan. 13, 1794, voted to receive two tiers of lots off of the southerly part of Hawley, with the inhabitants thereon to enjoy ministerial privileges with us, upon condition of their obligating themselves to bear their proportion with us in supporting the gospel. Voted that the selectmen *take an obligation* of the aforesaid inhabitants agreeable to the above vote. This "bond," if in existence, must be a document of considerable interest, and one which the church officers could occasionally read to the present inhabitants of "the two tiers of lots" taken from Hawley if they fail to pay their fair share of church expenses; for they must be held not only in the "bonds of the gospel," but under "legal bonds" to the church of Plainfield. This appears to be seven years before the annexation took place.

During Mr. Hallock's ministry the church prospered, and many times of special revival occurred. A writer notes one of 1790 (showing Mr. Hallock must have preached here considerably before his ordination); 17 joined the church in one day. In 1797 there was a general awakening in every part of the town, and 31 persons joined the church that year.

"July 1, 1798, 24 persons adorned the aisle at one time, and appeared to rejoice at an opportunity to confess the Lord Jesus."

In 1800 an excellent bell was procured, partly at the expense of the district and partly by subscription. It was cast at New Haven, by Fenton & Cochran, and weighed about 600 pounds. A belfry, to which was attached a lightning-rod, was erected at the same time. The same bell is still in use.

In 1808 a revival occurred, and 34 were admitted to the church on the 1st of May, and 26 on the 3d of July. In 1830 the Unitarian controversy agitated the church, and one brother was finally excommunicated for publicly dissenting from the creed and expressing his disbelief of the doctrine of the Trinity and the supreme deity of Jesus Christ.

A Sunday-school, consisting of 103 scholars, was established in May, 1819. This has ever since been continued.

In 1822 two stoves for warming the meeting-house were procured and placed near the pulpit. In 1823 an elegant copy of "Gurney's Family Bible," published in 1816, and embellished with a series of engravings by the first artists, was presented for the pulpit by James Hayward, tutor in Harvard College.

Jacob Porter says, "The practice of reading the Scriptures publicly on the Lord's day had been introduced some years before;" from which we infer they had not been so read in the earlier years. Jan. 5, 1823, 10 persons were admitted. Nov. 24, 1827, 29 persons were admitted.

June 3, 1829, the Rev. John H. Russ was ordained here as an evangelist by the Mountain Association; sermon by the Rev. William A. Hawley, of Hinsdale. Aug. 29, 1830,

the church chose a committee to superintend tract distribution.

In the spring of 1829, Rev. Moses Hallock, mindful of the growing infirmities of age, and with tender solicitude for the people over whom he had ministered nearly forty years, addressed a letter to them suggesting the appointment of a successor. The letter contained this beautiful passage:

"I have entered my seventieth year, and know not the day of my death. When a parent is about to die, he endeavors to set his house in order that it may be well with his family after his decease. With equal ardor I desire that you, as a religious community, may have a good minister of Jesus Christ when my lips shall be unable to keep knowledge. Before I die I wish to see my pulpit occupied by such a minister."

The reply of the committee advising the church and town to accede to his suggestions displays equal feeling. They say:

"He hereby evinces that he seeks not ours, but us,—that he still retains an affectionate regard for the dear people over which the Holy Spirit hath so long made him overseer. And his solicitude for us extends beyond the time when he shall have ceased to be our minister, or shall have closed his eyes in death."

These proceedings resulted in the installation of Rev. David Kimball, March 2, 1831, as a colleague; but Mr. Hallock remained as senior pastor, and lived beyond the close of Mr. Kimball's ministry. On the 17th of July, 1837, he was dismissed by a higher than earthly authority from the scenes of his life-long labors. The pastorate of Rev. Moses Hallock passed into history. His life and labors were a legacy of priceless value to Plainfield, and the town stands forever honored by the ministry of this noble man, this beloved pastor, this distinguished teacher.

In 1829 the meeting-house was painted anew, and Jacob Porter, writing in 1834, rather revels in a luxurious description:

"The outside white; the inside, except the pews, a beautiful cream color. The pulpit was rebuilt in the modern style. Curtains of bombazet were furnished for the window, and the pulpit dressed with damask fringed with rich and elegant drapery, all of red, by John Mack, Esq. The house now makes a handsome appearance; indeed, it is believed that few churches erected forty years since discover so good a taste, or are in all respects so convenient."

This house was taken down in 1846, and the present one erected on the same site. The new church was erected under the direction of a building committee consisting of Cyrus Joslyn, James Cook, Josiah F. Rood. The house cost \$2450, and was built by voluntary subscriptions, a large number of which were \$100 each, and others \$50. The pews were afterward sold and the amount refunded to the subscribers. The pews sold for \$200 more than the cost of the house, and that went into the treasury of the parish.

The prudential committees are usually changed from year to year. James Winslow is clerk of the parish, and has been for several years. Deacon Hamlin is clerk of the church, and is also treasurer of the parish, which office he has filled for twenty-three years in all. The communicants number 100 to 110; congregation, 150 to 200; superintendent of Sunday-school, Seth W. Clark. Charles N. Dyer is leader of the choir. The music is still assisted occasionally by the double-bass viol, as in olden times.

In 1838, during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Goodsell, a revival occurred, and about 75 were added either by letter or profession. In 1848 occurred another revival, under Rev. Mr. Gaylord, in which 30 or more united with the church. In 1858, soon after the commencement of the labors of Rev. Mr. Clarke, a general awakening took place, and during that year and the following about 40 members were added. In 1866, 42 united. In 1876 a special work took place, as the result of which 14 were added.

Ministerial Record—1st. Rev. Moses Hallock, ordained July 14, 1792; died in the midst of his people, while still their pastor, July 17, 1837. 2d. Rev. David Kimball was installed as colleague to Mr. Hallock in 1831, and labored in that capacity four years, his services closing in 1835, though his formal dismission did not take place until Sept. 27, 1837; died in 1876, in Illinois.

3d. Rev. Dana Goodsell, installed Sept. 27, 1837; dismissed Sept. 25, 1839; died Feb. 19, 1876, in Philadelphia. 4th. Rev. Wm. A. Hawley, installed July 21, 1841; services ended July 1, 1847; formally dismissed Oct. 6, 1847; died in Sunderland, in 1854. 5th. Rev. H. J. Gaylord, installed Oct. 6, 1847; at the same time and place there was also ordained Rev. Daniel Rood as a missionary of the American Board; Mr. Gaylord was dismissed Oct. 6, 1851; remained in the ministry, and is now in Delaware. 6th. Rev. David B. Bradford, installed June 10, 1852; dismissed in May, 1854. 7th. Rev. D. B. Bradford, installed pastor June 10, 1852; dismissed May 17, 1854. Mr. Baldwin and others officiated as temporary supply from time to time. 8th. Rev. Solomon Clark; he commenced his labors in January, 1858, and has continued until the present time, being now in the twenty-first year of his pastorate.

Record of Deacons.—John Packard, chosen Nov. 15, 1792; died Dec. 28, 1807. James Richards, chosen Nov. 15, 1792; Joseph Beals (The Mountain Miller), chosen April 29, 1803; died July 20, 1813. Robert Beals, chosen Sept. 23, 1813; died July, 1844. Erastus Bates, chosen June 27, 1828; died March 13, 1836. John Carr, chosen Sept. 6, 1834; removed to Buckland; died, 1851. Wm. N. Ford, chosen Nov. 11, 1841; removed to Grinnell, Iowa. Freeman Hamlin,* chosen Aug. 30, 1844. Jerijah Barber,* chosen May 5, 1855. William A. Bates, chosen Nov. 16, 1867; removed to Windsor in a year or two. Seth W. Clark,* chosen March 3, 1877. James A. Winslow,* chosen March 3, 1877.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF PLAINFIELD.

This society was formed Feb. 25, 1833, the meeting for organization having been called by Asa Thayer, pursuant to a warrant drawn by Nehemiah Richards, Esq., of Cummington. The full church organization took place June 18th, of the same year. Elder David Wright was the moderator of the council that constituted the church. The families interested specially in the formation of this church were those of Mr. Stockwell, Thayer (Asa and Kingman), Jones, Daniels, Bezar Reed, two or three families of the Packards, Silas Shaw, Joseph Vining, the Gardner families, and several from Ashfield.

The society existed mostly in the east part of the town, and has been extinct for some years.

The meeting-house was built 1840 to 1842, and stood east of the place where Ansil Cole now lives some fifty rods. After the dissolution of the society the building was taken down and sold, 1866-67. The building was a plain, comfortable chapel, not very large.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. Alden B. Eggleston. His wife was a daughter of Asa Thayer. 2d. Rev. Nathaniel McCulloch. 3d. Rev. Samuel S. Kingsley. 4th. Rev. William A. Pease. 5th. Rev. A. H. Sweet. 6th. Rev. James Clark. There were several others who preached for short periods in the few years preceding the dissolution of the society. Early deacons chosen were Asa Thayer and Jeremiah Stockwell, Jr., 1833, and, later, Jacob Jones.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The burial-grounds in this town are the following: At the centre is the principal one, situated north of the village. This was established in 1808. Lieut. Solomon Shaw was the first person buried here, though two of his grandchildren, who had died earlier, were afterward taken up and buried near him. This ground is well cared for. There is another, southeast of the village, in the Dyer neighborhood or School District No. 2. It is located in a picturesque spot not far from Meadow Brook. East from the centre, beyond the Winslow farm, is another place of burial. This is mostly a private yard, con-

taining the remains of members of the Stockwell family. Not far from the Tirrell farm is yet another cemetery, in the southwest part of the town, on the south part of West Hill, so called. This dates back to 1800, probably. Another, near the Philip Packard place, perhaps dates back to 1810 or 1815, in the northwest part of the town. The road is now discontinued at this point and the yard unused. In the southwest part of the town, in the neighborhood of Dexter Dyer, is a small cemetery still in use to some extent. On the present Elijah Warner farm was a place of burial almost lost sight of; few traces of it remain, and no inscriptions,—a few old field-stones. This is thought to be as early as any in town. There is also another, in the south part of the town, near the Cummington line, on land now owned by Henry Streeter; the place has not been used for sixty years or more, and only a few were buried there. On the farm of Lorenzo Joy, at the centre, is the principal *old* place, being used until the opening, in 1808, of the one at the north.

TOWN SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES, Etc.

There have, at times, been various societies for missionary and religious work. Many of them have only had a brief existence. In later years contributions are taken and forwarded more directly by the pastor and the church officers than formerly, a less number of local societies and a less number of soliciting agents being employed. Such societies were the Plainfield Tract Society, 1832; the Foreign Missionary Association of Plainfield, formed in 1824; and the Bible Association of Plainfield, auxiliary, 1826. In the effort to supply the United States with Bibles about 1830, this society paid more than a hundred dollars. The Temperance Association of Plainfield, auxiliary to the Hampshire County Temperance Society, was formed June 27, 1828, and had a flourishing existence, having, in 1834, about 500 members, none being admitted under twelve years of age. Jacob Porter wrote of the movement:

"The inhabitants have great reason to felicitate themselves on the progress of the temperance cause among them. Though this was never considered an intemperate place when compared with its sister-towns, yet a few years since there were six licensed taverns, and at the principal store there were sold 12 hogs-heads of ardent spirits in a year. Now there are but two licensed houses, and at the same store there is sold about a barrel in the same period of time. The number of intemperate persons is greatly diminished, and there is an improvement in the manners and morals of the people which is truly gratifying."

Other societies were The Home Missionary Association of Plainfield, 1831; The Female Benevolent Society, 1833; The Maternal Association of Plainfield, 1834. All these societies were the outgrowth of that active period of revival and missionary work. The interest shown by the people of Plainfield at that time appears by the fact that, in 1834, there were two life directors and one life member of the American Bible Society residing here; two life members of the American Home Missionary Society; one life member of the society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews; a life director and eight life members of the American Tract Society at New York.

In the last forty years various similar organizations have existed for brief periods. Temperance societies developing and strengthening public sentiment arise from time to time and give way to others. There are now no licensed sales of intoxicating liquors, and very little intemperance exists. Lyceums or literary associations for mutual improvement and mutual enjoyment have been occasionally formed. A small circulating library was established in the southeast part of the town in 1832, and lasted for a few years. A flourishing artillery company existed here at one time, and, with the aid of the State, they built an armory across the road from the residence of Col. Jason Richards. It was given up, and the building removed to the east end of the village; now the dwelling-house of Mrs. Frances Clark.

* Present deacons (1879).

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

Plainfield has, 1st, the "MOUNTAIN MILLER'S HOME," the story of whose pious life, written by William A. Hallock, has been read in many languages and stirred the Christian zeal of thousands in all parts of the world. No less than one hundred and forty thousand copies were issued the first year of its publication, in 1831, and two years later a revised edition of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand copies was printed.

He bought the mill in 1798, having removed to this town, however, in 1779. The mill and the dwelling-house, and the grounds around them, are sacred spots yet in the memory of some still living who knew the "Mountain Miller." William A. Hallock, in the tract (No. 254, American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York), writes:

"The spot where so many thus met the pious miller, and where his devout aspirations so often ascended to God, and even the pure perennial spring of water by the roadside where he used to drink, bursting from the rocks in a basin three or four feet from the ground, as if hewn by God for the purpose, and shaded by two beautiful sugar-maples, have still a sacredness around them which will remain till all who knew him and feel the value of religion shall have followed him to eternity."

The two beautiful sugar-maples are still flourishing as when William A. Hallock wrote of them nearly fifty years ago, and the spring still bubbles from the rocks. Here is still the road winding up the valley along which the pious miller so often went to the house of God, that to him was none other than the gate of heaven. These lovely hillsides and the deep valley between must have been fair and beautiful when covered with the primeval forests, robed in the verdure of summer, the gorgeous colors of autumn, or the solemn drapery of winter. Yet all this earthly beauty was to the eye of faith but a faint image of the heavenly land. It only reminded Joseph Beals, the "Mountain Miller," that

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green."

The dwelling-house near the present mill is not the old home of the "Mountain Miller," though some reverent visitors have persisted in thinking so, and in going through the rooms in a *dreamy, historic* way. The dwelling-house of Mr. Beals was the present residence of James Cook and son, on the west side of the road, farther north; thus the miller would pass the spring in going from the house to his work. In the yard at Mr. Cook's was the funeral scene mentioned in the tract, when around the open coffin of his beloved daughter the miller talked to his neighbors upon the great themes of life, death, and eternity.

2d. The old residence of Rev. Moses Hallock, where he settled in the ministry, and where he received his students, is a place of deep interest yet to the few venerable men who still live to recall the instructions received in this beautiful mountain village, and at the fireside of that devout and holy man. Their own names may be written high upon the scroll of fame, and the wreath of civic honors may have gracefully rested upon their brows, but the name of their teacher, Rev. Moses Hallock, may well be written in close and tender association with their own. The house is a low, old-fashioned, one-story building, but of ample width, securing a large amount of room upon the lower floor and a spacious chamber above.

It is a village tradition that at times Mr. Hallock's family consisted of nine, and that these, with seventeen students, all boarded and slept in the house at once. While Mr. Hallock lived, the house was unpainted. After his death the place passed into the ownership of the Widow Mack. The house was then painted. It was sold afterward to the brothers Spierman, who now reside there. They are blacksmiths, and have for many years carried on their business in a shop erected east of the house, and next to the street. There are a few maple-trees, of considerable age, planted, it is said, by one of the sons of Mr. Hallock. The paint having nearly disappeared, the house in its outer look must be returned to nearly

its former state, as occupied by Mr. Hallock. A few apple-trees near suggest the days when Wm. Cullen Bryant and other "boys" like modern students may have helped gather the fruit earlier than the ordinary season. Standing in front of the venerable building, it needs but a little effort of the imagination to people those old rooms, the spacious yard, and the street near, with the living forms of active youth; with distinguished men who in after-years left their impress upon law and literature, upon science and metaphysics, upon politics and religion.

3d. *The Point of the First Settlement.*—Holland's history, and other works, state that Mr. McIntyre made the first settlement of Plainfield in 1770. Jacob Porter says that he was a Scotchman, and, in the true spirit of Scotch hospitality, used to prepare a *haggis* at each of his daughters' weddings. That he lived somewhere on what was known as the "Hatfield Equivalent" is probable from the two marriages recorded. But the exact site of his house is not known.

4th. The meeting for the first civil organization determines another spot as one for which the antiquarian will naturally seek. In Plainfield, this was held at the house of Simon Burroughs, July 25, 1785. It stood a few rods north of the present residence of Charles N. Dyer, on the east side of the road. There are now no buildings at that point, and only a slight depression in the ground, with some other indications to identify the spot. This will be the place to unfurl the flag at the centennial celebration of July 25, 1885. Perhaps before that time some antiquarian may have discovered the old cellar of the McIntyre homestead, and another flag may wave from that.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The leading business of the town is agriculture. The cutting of firewood and lumbering were formerly important items of business, but at the present time are carried on only to a limited extent. The productions of the dairy, the sale of beef, the raising of sheep, and a variety of mixed farming employments constitute agricultural interest. Maple-sugar is sometimes produced in large quantities, reaching 26,000 pounds a year. The manufacturing interests were never very extensive, though the production of broom-handles and other small articles of wood-work has been at times an important element of prosperity. The various mills and water-privileges are stated in the following more particular account. Upon this general subject Jacob Porter, forty-four years ago, wrote as follows:

"The native timber of our forests consists principally of maple (four species), beech, birch, hemlock, spruce, fir, and cherry. From the maple large quantities of sugar are manufactured. A variety called the bird's-eye maple is highly esteemed for cabinet-work. Cherry is also much used for the same purpose. Our boards and shingles are generally made of hemlock and spruce. Large quantities of hemlock bark are used for tanning leather. It sells at about two dollars and fifty cents a cord. The price of wood for fuel standing is about twenty cents a cord; delivered at one's door, from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

"As there is very little underbrush in our woods, our farmers are not troubled with bushes. Fields once cleared remain free from these intruders, so troublesome in the eastern part of the State.

"This township has a good strong soil very well adapted for grass. Indian corn, wheat, and rye are raised without difficulty, but not in sufficient quantities for the use of the inhabitants. Potatoes and oats of excellent quality are very easily raised. *Might not molasses be profitably manufactured here from potatoes?* The apple thrives well, and it is believed that the plum, peach, cherry, and grape might be cultivated with proper care. Our wild fruits, such as the strawberry and the thimbleberry, might doubtless be greatly improved by transplanting them into our gardens. Horticulture has not hitherto received that attention among us which it so justly merits. Labor is from fifty cents to one dollar a day."

How far this reflects the present time (1879) and how much it differs from the present will be readily seen. Jason Richards says that his father used to raise what wheat he needed for his own family. His stalwart missionary sons, however, grew up largely upon the "rye and Indian" of those "good old times." The living was frugal. It is a local tradition that once a doting father brought his son to Moses Hallock's school, and asked that the boy might have gingerbread. "Certainly," said the

venerable teacher, and immediately requested Mrs. Hallock to *sprinkle a little ginger into the Indian bread.*

V. MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

On the brook rising northeast of the centre and flowing to the south, the upper water-privilege improved was that of Thomas Shaw's grist-mill. This dates back very early, perhaps before 1800, as Stephen Hayward, who was seven years old when his father came here, in 1793, states that he went to mill there in his early boyhood. The mill was given up about 1825 or 1826, and the privilege has not been used since.

Next below was the factory of Warner, Whiting & Co., built about 1820 to 1825. The firm consisted of Randall Whiting, James Warner, and Jacob Clark. Their principal line of work was the manufacture of satinets. They also did custom-work as a clothing establishment. They operated several looms, employing ten or twelve hands. The business was conducted by them twelve or thirteen years. It was continued for a short time by James Warner, alone, and was also operated by Gurney. The business was abandoned, and, later,—1855 to 1860,—the buildings were taken down. Traces of the old dam and raceway remain.

Much earlier than the operations of the firm above mentioned was the clothing-mill of Jacob Clark, upon the same site.

On the same stream, below, were the broom-handle works established by John White about 1836. The business was carried on eight or ten years only, when it was given up and the buildings removed. There was a saw-mill continued somewhat later. A little below was the old saw-mill of Ziba White. This was an ancient affair, dating back to 1800, or perhaps earlier. The works were allowed to go down forty years ago or more, and were not rebuilt. There is yet another mill privilege below, improved by Warner & Lloyd, about 1845. They built a saw-mill, and operated it for several years. It was then converted into a cider-mill, and that has since been abandoned. It will be seen that this little stream was for a time made to do a large amount of work.

Tracing the tributaries of Mill Brook and the stream itself, there may be noticed in the village the little brook flowing down near the town-house and by Campbell's store. A little south was an old tannery dating back toward the first settlement. It was carried on by Dorn & Remington. Traces of the old dam and works remain.

About the same time, or somewhat later, a little above were potash-works, carried on by Iram Packard.

Dorn & Remington built with the intention of doing a large business. They had a building of considerable size, and an overshot wheel of eighteen feet diameter. Their plans were not fully carried out. They moved down into the valley on Mill Brook.

Some two miles west, on another branch of Mill Brook, was a saw-mill built by Wm. Shattuck, about 1852. He operated it five or six years, and sold it to Morgan Cleveland, who carried on the business for a few years, but finally discontinued it. It failed for want of sufficient water at that point.

At the place now owned by Philander Packard, on Mill Brook, was the type-foundry of Homan Hallock. There he made the *types for printing the Bible in Arabic*. The building afterward was removed to Cummington. His work was of great value, requiring classical taste, inventive genius, and rare mechanical skill,—a work of unique celebrity for a retired mountain town. Homan Hallock, of whom the world has heard but little, is entitled, by his manufacture of the type that has given the Bible to 150,000,000 of people, to rank with the better known brothers Gerard and William.

Next below is the saw-mill of George W. King. This was established from 1815 to 1820 by Josiah Stetson, and is one of the few mill-sites in Plainfield that have not been abandoned. After Mr. Stetson it was owned by various proprietors, until

it passed into the hands of Mr. King, about twenty-four years ago, and is run by him at the present time.

Farther down was Streeter's factory, built by Arnold Streeter, perhaps sixty years ago. The line of work was the manufacture of satinets and broadcloths, including the doing of custom-work. The mills were burned about 1826. They were rebuilt, and the business continued by the Streeters, father and son, until the buildings were again burned, in 1876. They have not been rebuilt. Before the Streeters began, there was an old clothing-mill at this point operated by Daniel Richards, by Mr. Gleason, Mr. Shattuck, and perhaps others. An old saw-mill of the first settlement was also located here. The tannery removed from the village brook, as before stated, was rebuilt by Dorn & Remington in 1830, on Mill Brook. They did a large business, having a building 100 feet by 30, with 80 vats. It was carried on by them for several years. Dorn sold out to Parsons, and the firm afterward sold to Giddings & Latham. The latter carried on the business alone for a short time. It was discontinued at Latham's death, 1851.

Below, on the main road, is the factory built by Pratt & Hamlin (Reuben Hamlin and Otis Pratt), sixty to seventy years ago, for the manufacture of satinets, broadcloth, custom-work, etc. Mr. Erastus Bates bought out Pratt. After the removal of Mr. Bates west, Reuben Hamlin carried it on a short time alone. After this the building stood unused for a few years. Mr. Jason Noyes opened a chair-factory there a short time. A few years later the business was changed by William Wilcutt, the present proprietor, to the making of broom-handles and baskets, and is continued by him—including saw-mill—to the present time.

Earlier than this factory, back to 1810 or nearly, was a flax-dressing-mill, owned by Noah and Iram Packard,—father and son.

Next, down the stream, is the grist-mill, occupying the site of the one owned by "the Mountain Miller." Joseph Beals bought the property in 1798. The mill was built several years before that, and was carried on by Jeremiah Robinson. It does not appear to be known whether there was a still earlier proprietor. After Joseph Beals' death, in 1813, the mill was carried on some years by Joseph Beals, Jr. The property was owned at one time by John Clarke, of Northampton. It then passed to Deacon Jared Bisbee, who owned it for several years. After him Joel Lyon was proprietor, and then Loren White. It was then run for a few years by Edwin Torrey. In 1861 his son-in-law, James A. Nash, succeeded to the mill, and has carried it on from that time to the present. The water-privilege is one of considerable value. The mill has a large "run of custom," and is doing an active and prosperous business. It is a tradition that the Cooks preceded Robinson in the early mill, and perhaps built it.

On the rivulets in the northwest, in the vicinity of North Pond, there were few water-privileges of sufficient advantage to tempt any one to improve them, even in the earlier years, when these mountain streams were of far greater volume than at present. On the Hallock Pond outlet was a grist-mill, known as Rice's. This was very early, as it was given up fifty or sixty years ago. On the same site was a tannery, built by Leavitt Hallock, 1840 to 1845; it was burned, rebuilt but not used again, and is still standing. This is a few rods over the line, in Hawley.

On the outlet of Crooked Pond is a saw-mill, now owned by Joseph Harlow,—pretty old,—dating back to 1812, and owned since by several different proprietors.

In the northeast corner of the town, and just upon the line of Ashfield, there is the Campbell saw-mill, the power for which is supplied by a small stream flowing easterly. The proprietor is Levi N. Campbell, and the property has been in the hands of the family for many years, having been established by Levi Campbell, father of the present proprietor.

There were several distilleries in early times for the manufacture of cider-brandy; one in the east part of the town by Deacon Stockwell sixty years ago or more, continued but a few years. In the west part of the town were distilleries for manufacturing spruce-tar; these were built and managed by Shattuck & Pratt, fifteen to eighteen years ago. There were still others, and one is run at the present time by Ezra Mason. The mining of manganese, begun to some extent many years ago, was never a success, and has not been attempted in modern times. Bricks were made at one time by Thomas Shaw, not far from his grist-mill, mentioned above.

BLACKSMITH-SHOPS.

There was one near Lincoln's store, run by Rufus Buntz. There was another at the centre, east of the brick store, by Cook & Daniels. This was an old stand, dating back nearly to 1800. Another, of later date, stood north of the brick store, where Elmer worked, and also Milton Sawyer and Clark Smith; taken down a few months ago, and rebuilt by Mr. Smith near his present barn. Another shop, near the present residence of Joseph Sears, was carried on by H. V. Curtis. The Spiermans worked there several years before they purchased the Hallock place. A small blacksmithing business is also done by Francis Joy.

The ten leading articles of farm production for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values stated: butter, \$101.98; firewood, \$3853; hay, \$22,645; milk, \$7086; potatoes, \$2942; beef, \$4730; manure, \$3352; pork, \$2942; maple-sugar, \$3465; eggs, \$1872.

MILITARY.

The territory of Plainfield was settled to some extent as a part of Cummingtown, and there were several soldiers of the Revolution who went from within its limits or settled there and became citizens of the town. The pensioners in 1834 were Lemuel Allis, Joseph Barnard, Ebenezer Bisbee, John Campbell, Vinson Curtis, Ebenezer Dickinson, James Dyer, Joseph Gloyd, Rev. Moses Hallock, Jacob Nash, Philip Packard, Whitcomb Pratt, James Richards, Josiah Shaw, Samuel Streeter, Josiah Torrey, and Caleb White.

Jacob Porter's history of 1834 mentions the above as living at that time, but apparently gives no full list of the citizens of Plainfield who had been in the Revolutionary service. There must have been quite a number who had died before 1834 or moved away.

Plainfield shared to some extent in the Shays rebellion. There was only a small population at that time and the town organization was scarcely made, yet the people, suffering from the depreciated currency and from the other difficulties that followed immediately upon the Revolution, undoubtedly gave some encouragement to the cause of the insurgents.

The following persons are recorded as having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance before Samuel Mather, Esq., January, 1787, viz.: Moses Curtis, Stephen Steth, Isaac Joy, Solomon Nash, Tobias Green, Salmon Fay.

In the exciting period of 1812 to 1815, Plainfield was represented in the Anti-War Convention at Northampton by Nehemiah Joy, Esq.

For the defense of Boston, September, 1814, under the call of Gov. Strong, a few went and shared in the labors of that brief campaign. The town the next spring voted each man \$2.08 for provisions found and for powder and balls. The following went: Bolter Colson, Samuel Thayer, Samuel Streeter, Jr., Stephen Hollis, Oren Tirrell, John Ford, Lazarus Bartlett, Jacob Dyer, Caleb Stowell, and perhaps others.

WAR OF 1861-65.

There appear to have been no regular meetings for official action in 1861. Two meetings were held in 1862, in the months of July and August, at which a bounty of \$100 was offered to each volunteer who would enlist to fill the quota of the town. The effect of this was that 21 immediately enlisted.

The official reports show that Plainfield furnished 61 men for the war, which was a surplus of seven over and above all demands. Three were commissioned officers.

The list herewith appended is intended to include the names of citizens only, omitting substitutes, yet one or two of the latter are probably mentioned. The military record in the office of the town clerk is very full, and will grow more valuable as years roll away and the story of the fearful days of 1861-65 shall be eagerly sought and studied by the descendants of the brave men of that era. The town is indebted to Deacon Hamlin, who was then town clerk, for this accurate and faithful record.

The population in 1860 was 639. The number of men furnished was equal to about one-tenth of the whole population, and the expenses to \$13 per head, men, women, and children. Assuming that the "men capable of bearing arms" are not over one-seventh of the population, being 91 at that time, it will be seen that the number furnished was equal to two-thirds of that. But not alone in this way are the patriotic services of that period to be estimated. The women of Plainfield not only saw their loved ones depart for the battle-field, virtually saying to each, "Return with your shield or upon it," but they followed the whole army with their love and their prayers. By the supplies furnished through the Christian Commission and the Sanitary Commission, and through other channels of patriotic benevolence, they contributed largely to relieve the suffering soldiers. As we now eagerly seek for every incident of the Revolutionary times a hundred years ago, so will the people of future ages linger with astonishment and admiration upon the story of 1861 and '65.

SOLDIERS' LIST, 1861-65.

Chauncey C. Shaw, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. H; disch. March 31, 1863, for disability; he was the first to enlist from Plainfield, a fact worthy of notice, as no bounties were offered at that time. A purse of a few dollars was made up for his benefit a few Sabbaths previous to his leaving for the seat of war.	George W. King, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.	Co. F; re-enl. June 4, 1863, 2d H. A.; disch. Sept. 3, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
Sherlock H. Lincoln, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E; disch. Nov. 14, 1862, for disability, occasioned by the kick of a horse.	Josiah Rood, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died July 10, 1863, on voyage home between Newbern and Boston; his remains brought to Plainfield for burial.	William J. Nash, enl. March 1, 1864, 34th Regt., Co. D.
Hosca L. Thayer, must. Dec. 16, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E; disch. to re-enl., Dec. 28, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863, same regiment and company; disch. July 21, 1865, with regiment.	Theodore W. Shaw, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.	Maurice Bishop, enl. Feb. 13, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. K; died June 18, 1864, at Fortress Monroe; a substitute; lost his life in the service for Plainfield.
Henry Y. Town, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 4th N. Y. Inf. Batt., Co. C; disch. Oct. 17, 1864.	Charles S. Stetson, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.	John C. Dean, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. A., Co. F; disch. June 26, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
Wesley Woodward, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. C; disch. Oct. 1862.	Wm. E. Warner, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died June 28, 1863, at Newbern, N. C., of typhoid fever; buried at Newbern.	Arthur W. Robinson, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. A., Co. F; disch. June 26, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
James Wetherbee, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 21, 1863, to re-enl.; subsequent history not known.	Henry A. Vining, enl. Dec. 5, 1863, 1st Cav., Co. I; disch. June 29, 1865.	Winthrop B. Robinson, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. A., Co. F; disch. June 26, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
	Robert Loud, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th Regt., Co. F; re-enl. May 28, 1863, 2d H. A., Co. A; disch. Sept. 3, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.	William L. Lucas, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. A., Co. F; disch. June 26, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
	William A. Hallock, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 23d Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863.	John T. Stewart, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 2d H. A., Co.
	Allen Smith, enlisted Sept. 26, 1862, 46th Regt.,	

F; disch. June 26, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
 Alfred Videtto, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, regt. not known; supposed disch. at exp. of service.
 Goodloe H. Taylor, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 2d H. A.; disch. May 23, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
 Almon M. Warner, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; pro. to 2d Lieut., June 7, 1865; was suffering from wounds received in Virginia, April 6, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Lorenzo Streeter, corp., enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. Nov. 21, 1863, for disability, occasioned by long marches and sufferings in the battle of Fredericksburg.
 Nelson M. Cook, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. Aug. 14, 1863, for disability,—bleeding at the lungs,
 William W. Van Alstyne, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 54th Inf., Co. B; missing in action, Feb. 20, 1864; town record makes it 2d H. A., and states that he died in the service; probably one of the unknown dead on the fields of Virginia, or in the Southern prisons.

Oliver C. Burr, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. E; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Fordyce A. Dyer, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; pro. to 2d Lieut., Jan. 28, 1863; 1st Lieut., June 8, 1863, in Heavy Artillery; died of yellow fever, Oct. 26, 1864, at Newbern, N. C.; body brought home for burial; he had been detailed as city inspector during the yellow fever in Newbern, and fell, a brave man, at his post of duty and of danger.
 Clifford Packard, corp., enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Ira W. Hamlin, corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Franklin Cook, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died June 20, 1863, at Beaufort, N. C., and buried at that place.
 Alden H. Dyer, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died April 19, 1863, at Newbern, N. C., of typhoid fever; remains brought to Plainfield for burial.
 Newcomb Dyer, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Charles C. Gloyd, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M.,

Co. F; disch. to re-enl. May 27, 1863; must. in again, May 28, 1863, 2d H. A., Co. A; disch. Sept. 3, 1865, by general order disbanding troops.
 J. Wesley Gurney, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. to re-enl. June 4, 1863; must. in again June 5, 1863, 2d Regt. H. A.; as a minor, his parents endeavored to detain him home, and he was arrested as a deserter; but after serving one month was honorably disch. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Stephen Hayward, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Samuel W. Jones, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Newell Dyer (2d), enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. C; disch. April 11, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. July 12, 1863; rejected by examining surgeon; drafted same day; supposed it not necessary to report; arrested as a deserter; served in 12th Regt., Co. C, 5 months; honorably disch. for disability, Dec. 12, 1863.
 Harrison D. Gloyd, enl. Feb. 1, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. C; disch. Jan. 31, 1865.

CUMMINGTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

CUMMINGTON is one of the western tier of towns in the peculiarly-shaped county of Hampshire, and is sixteen miles from Northampton, the county-seat, air-line measurement. It is bounded north by Plainfield and Franklin County, east by Goshen, south by Chesterfield and Worthington, west by Berkshire County. It contains 13,711 acres, as stated in the census of 1875. The title is direct from the colony of Massachusetts Bay, the township having been bought by Col. John Cummings, June 2, 1762, for £1800. The proprietors for whom he acted lived at Concord or near there. Systematic arrangements for settlement were made by them, committees being appointed upon roads, upon public worship, and other important matters. The town was laid out in three divisions, and the proprietors drew for their several shares in each division.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the country is diversified. Ranges of hills and separate elevations abound, leaving, however, a larger proportion of tillable land than in some of the neighboring towns. Remington Hill, standing alone, with an extensive area of productive land around it, is the only hill of sufficient importance to have a name attached to it upon modern maps. There are many other heights interspersed with valleys, forming delightful scenery, charming alike the poet, the painter, and the naturalist. Nearly every part of the town is drained by the streams which form the river system of the Westfield Valley. The local names of these streams are Swift River, north branch of Swift River, Shaw Brook, Roaring Brook, Childs Brook, Kearney Brook, and Whitmarsh Brook.

The winding course of the Westfield River through the town secures a large number of valuable sites for mills and manufactories. Only a small portion of the available water-power has been improved, however, few enterprises of magnitude having been undertaken. By this same river the town is divided into the "north side" and the "south side," and in the early times considerable discussion occurred as to the location of public buildings and the holding of public meetings. In later years this question seldom appears in the public records, but the town may still be said to lack a common central point to which all sections consent, and which is equally ac-

cessible for all. The natural features of old Township No. 5 are unfavorable to a hearty unanimity upon a central church or a central village.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There is no clearer way of showing the early settlement of this town than by quoting liberally from the proceedings of the proprietors as they are preserved in the oldest book in the custody of the town clerk. The settlement was different from that of some other towns. It was not so much by individuals penetrating the forest and erecting their cabins singly and alone that the wilds of Cummington were opened up. Organization was before settlement. There was an association of proprietors to sustain and assist each pioneer; plans were made; committees laid out roads; encouragement was voted to erect mills; and lots for the support of the gospel and the support of schools were set apart. Men first came to settle No. 5 as committees, surveyors, road-makers, mill-builders—at least, it seems proper to infer that from the records. Who built the first house within the present limits of Cummington is unsettled either in tradition or history. One writer has ventured to say that Samuel Brewer is supposed to have settled here in 1761. Another authority, many years earlier, pronounces one McIntyre to have been the first settler, and the date 1770. A recent writer, who evidently failed to examine the old proprietors' book, repeats the McIntyre story, as if this was the best that could be ascertained.

The variety of statement is accounted for to some extent by the fact that Mr. McIntyre was probably an early, if not the first, settler of Plainfield,—a large portion of which town was a part of old No. 5.

NO. 5 PROPRIETORS' BOOK, 1762.

CONCORD, DEC. 21, 1762.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Township called by the name of No. 5 (legally assembled), purchased of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, by John Cummings, Esq., of said Concord, on the 2d day of June last past, it was voted at said meeting that Charles Prescott, Esq., be moderator of said Propriety. 2d. Voted that Isaiah Barrett be Clerk of said Propriety. 3d. Voted that there be a standing committee chosen to call meetings for the future, and to act in other matters and things as shall seem best for the Proprietors. 4th. Voted that Messrs. Samuel Farrar, Col. John Cummings, and Col. Charles Prescott be the committee as above mentioned. 5th. Voted that Capt. James Haywood be Treasurer of said proprietors. 6th. Voted that Lieut. Joseph Hayward be Collector for said propriety. 7th. Voted that Messrs. Lieut. Samuel

Farrar, Col. John Cumming, and Col. Charles Prescott be assessors of the Proprietors. 8th. Voted that we, the Proprietors, hear the report of a number of the Proprietors who have viewed said township No. 5. 9th. Voted that the minister's and the school lot in the first division of lots be laid where the Committee for laying out the lots shall think most convenient, and are not to be drawn for by the Proprietors. The minister's lot is No. 25, and the school lot is No. 26, laid out by said committee. 10th. Voted that the Proprietors will receive the report of the Committee, and we do receive it accordingly, which is as followeth, viz.: "Whereas, we, the subscribers, being chose by the Proprietors of the within-named township to go to said township and lay out 63 one-hundred-acre lots, accordingly have been and laid out 66 lots in form as follows, viz., 160 rods in length and 102 rods in width. The contents in each lot is 102 acres, the 2 acres in each lot being laid in order to make roads as shall hereafter be thought proper. We laid the overplus lots in order to pick them out and not have them drawn. We also have taken out the numbers following, viz., 65, 22, 15, not to be drawn.

(Signed) "SAMUEL BREWER.
"THOMAS BARRETT.
"TILLY MERICK."

After auditing the accounts of the committee and of the surveyor, the proprietors adjourned.

This committee must have spent some time in No. 5 during the summer of 1762 preceding this meeting, and one of them *may* have had his family with him, and made a beginning; and further, it is entirely possible that Mr. Brewer may have penetrated here, as one writer states, in 1761, made a settlement, and then interested Col. Cummings and induced him to bid the township off at the public sale, June 2, 1762. It will be seen that the first drawing of lots took place at the next meeting, Dec. 29, 1762; and these three members of the committee appear to have been present, and it hardly seems probable that their families were left in Cummington.

Dec. 29, 1762.—Proprietors met in Concord, at the house of Thomas Munn. Adjourned to the house of Jonathan Heywood. Voted a committee to prepare the lots for drawing.—Capt. James Barrett, Mr. Thomas Barrett, and Mr. Jason Barrett. Voted that any proprietors who may be dissatisfied with the lot drawn shall have the liberty of putting up on another lot in the same township, to be laid out in the same town, and adjoining to the lots already laid out. Voted that John Cummings dispose of four sixty-third parts of the township No. 5 to James McCannon, James Berry, William Park, and Samuel Hayward. Voted that the claims of the Proprietors be examined and received, and the name of each proprietor be set down against the number each proprietor shall draw.

DRAWING OF LOTS.

Joseph Bridge, Nos. 54, 55; Charles Prescott, 45, 49; Thomas Jones, 23, 30; John Cumming, 50, 68; Thomas Barrett, 53, 46; Tilly Merick, 1, 71, 29, 47; Isaiah Barrett, 3, 70; Samuel Brewer, 63, 22; Asa Douglass, 67, 55; Jonas Heywood, 19, 8; James Barrett, 43, 5; John Jones, Jr., 60; Edmund Munro, 40, 59; David Brown, 48, 41; Joseph Hayward, 9, 18, 12; Samuel Farrar, 7, 34; Charles Barrett, 51, 2; James Chandler, 42, 38; Deacon Samuel Minott, 14, 10; Asa Douglass, six rights, 64, 66, 27, 21, 24, 17; Joseph Wright, two rights, 44, 57; William Park, one right, 56; Samuel Hayward, 58; James McCannon, 4, 31; James Berry, 32; Robert Cunningham, 62; Nathan Harwood, 6; John Cunningham, 69.

Further arrangements continued to be made at various meetings held in Concord. One item was an application to the General Court, that "the township No. 5 may be made complete." The drawing of the second division of lots took place at Concord, Sept. 26, 1764. Committee: Isaiah Barrett, Jonathan Heywood, and Tilly Merick. No. 46, second division, was set apart as a minister's lot. Oliver Conant was voted a proprietor, having bought one right of Mr. James Barrett,—No. 43, first division. Voted that the clerk should draw three lots,—two for David Brown and one for John Jones, Jr., or whoever he may sell to.

DRAWING—SECOND DIVISION.

Samuel Brewer, 33, 49, 17, 21; Charles Prescott, 42, 14; Thomas Jones, 40, 18; John Cummings, 32, 34; Thomas Barrett, 23, 9; Tilly Merick, 24, 15, 1st division, 38, 47; Isaiah Barrett, 33, 20, both 1st division; Asa Douglass, 8, 16, 1st division; Jonas Heywood, 37, 11; James Barrett, 25; John Jones, Jr., 44; Edmund Munro, 20; David Brown, 19, 29; Joseph Hayward, 35, 28, 3; Samuel Farrar, 35, 1st division, 45; Charles Barrett, 50, 36, 1st division; James Chandler, 5, 12; Samuel Minott, 2, 43; Asa Douglass, 22, 4, 51, 31, 36, 39; Joseph Wright, 26; William Park, 63, 1st division; Samuel Hayward, 41; James McCannon, 37, 1st division, 16; James Berry, 52; Robert Cunningham, 10; Nathan Harwood, 1; John Cunningham, 6; Oliver Conant, 7; Stephen Farr, 28, 1st division; Stephen Hayward, 30; the Committee, 27, 13, 15, 48.

Sept. 26, 1764.—Voted that one dollar be assessed on each single right to make a convenient road, and that Samuel Brewer and Stephen Hayward be a committee to lay out said roads. Voted that there be two saw-mills set up in the

township No. 5, one at the east end and one at the west end, with this encouragement: one hundred acres of land voted as an encouragement to each of those who would undertake to build these mills. One hundred acres were voted to John Cummings for this purpose, and he was to have a saw-mill ready to work July 1st next ensuing. One hundred acres were voted to Charles Prescott to build a saw-mill at the east end of the town within twelve months.

May 15, 1765.—At Concord voted Jared Smith a proprietor. Voted a committee to choose a site for a meeting-house,—Charles Prescott, Samuel Brewer, Stephen Hayward. Voted Joseph Farr, Daniel Wheeler, Ephraim Powers, Ephraim Keys, Capt. William Barron be proprietors.

Charles Prescott seems, from the record, to have built, in the summer of 1766, the saw-mill which John Cummings was to have built, and had the land voted for that purpose; but this is not sustained by tradition.

May 20, 1767.—Voted to hire a regular learned gospel minister to preach four Sabbaths next summer. Voted to raise four guineas to defray the expenses of preaching.

Rev. John Hooker, of Northampton, was requested to supply the township with a preacher four days.

The first meeting within the town was called by Charles Prescott and John Cummings, committee, to meet at the house of Mr. Stephen Warner on Wednesday, the 19th of June, 1771.

Levi Kingman states that the house of Stephen Warner was near the present sheep-barn of Andrew Brewster, southwest of Fordyce Packard's.

June 19, 1771, the first proprietors' meeting was held in Cummington.

Chose Daniel Reed Moderator; William Ward, Proprietors' Clerk; Mr. Peter Harwood, Timothy Moore, William Ward, Assessors; John Holbrook, Collector; Peter Harwood, Treasurer; Committee to lay out Undivided Land, Peter Harwood, William Ward, Timothy Moore, Nathan Harwood, and Jacob Melvin. Voted six shillings upon each right, to pay for preaching. Committee to pitch upon a meeting-house spot, Daniel Reed, Stephen Farr, and William Ward.

July 19, 1771.—Proprietors' meeting at the house of Mr. Joseph Farr, innholder, in said Township No. 5. Mr. Stephen Farr, moderator. Voted that Deacon Barrett shall have the privilege to lay his undivided land adjoining to his number 20, in the second division, if he will build a grist-mill and saw-mill within six months.

Aug. 21, 1771.—Mr. John Holbrook was appointed a committee to hire preaching as he shall receive instructions from time to time. Voted to accept of committee's report upon this site for a meeting-house, viz.: on the Widow Merick's lot, No. 71. Capt. Joseph Warren was moderator.

Aug. 21, 1771.—Proprietors voted that Justus Dwight be a surveyor to lay out undivided land.

Sept. 28, 1772.—Mr. John Reed, Moderator. Capt. Dwight, Deacon Tupper, Gideon Clark were appointed to pitch upon a site for the meeting-house. Joseph Ford, Timothy Moore, Isaac Benjamin appointed a committee to pitch upon the public lots.

Oct. 26, 1772.—Voted to ordain Mr. Jesse Reed, Nov. 25th, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Timothy Moore. Voted that Wm. Ward shall make preparation for the council.

Nov. 19, 1773.—Voted to petition the General Court for incorporation.

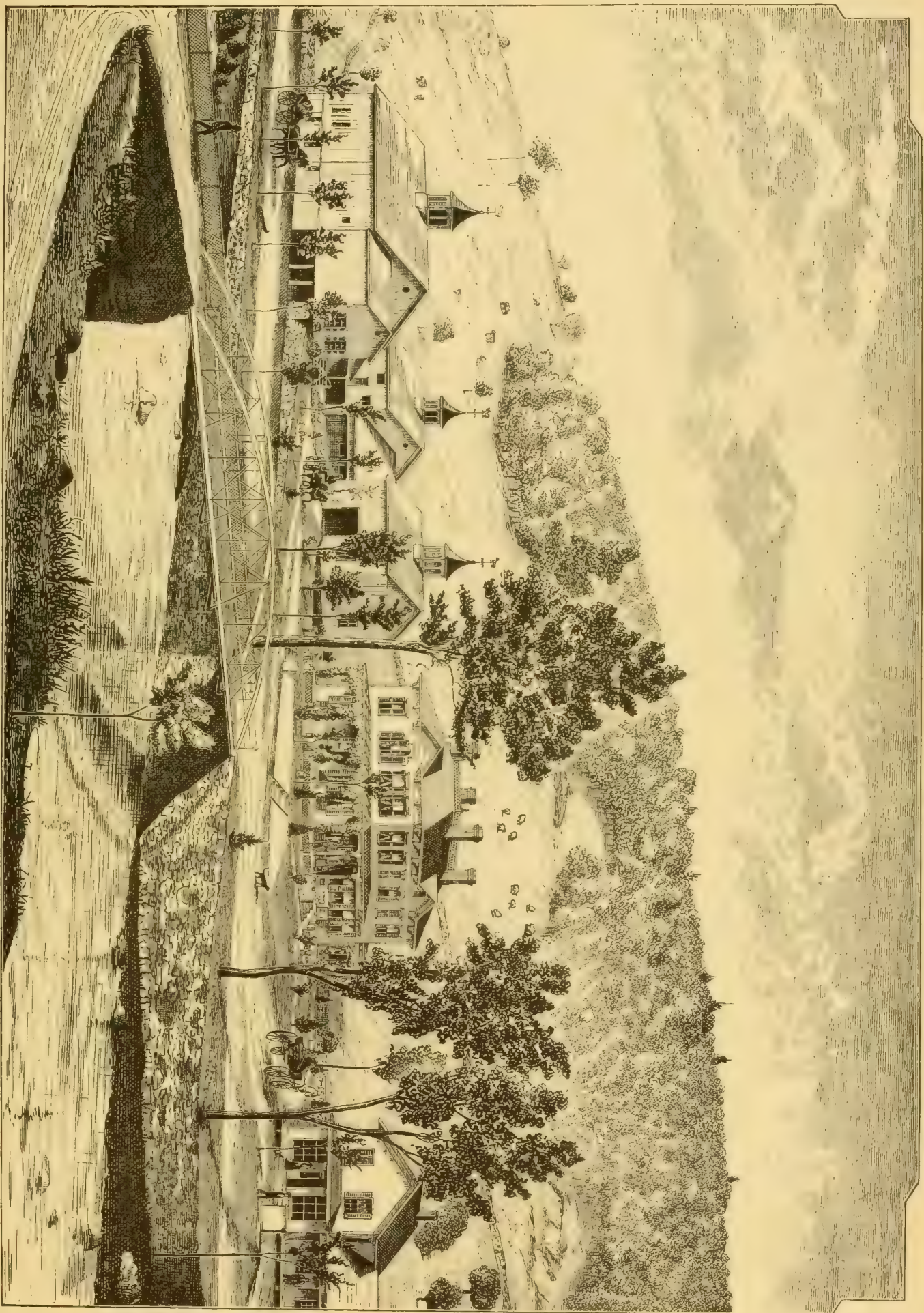
May 25, 1774.—Proprietors met at the dwelling-house of Mr. Moore. Voted that Doctors Fay, Mick, and Bradish have the privilege of setting up a hospital in said township, for the inoculation of the small-pox, on the southwest corner of Lieut. Joseph Warner's lot, for the space of one year from the date hereof.

This was on the present farm of Franklin Warner, according to the opinion of Dr. Joy.

Proprietors' meetings sometimes assembled at the house of Ensign Harwood.

Ebenezer Snell and Asa Hatch were appointed a committee to get the town incorporated. A proposition to set off the west part of the town to Gageborough was favorably acted upon Sept. 3, 1778. Voted Sept. 14, 1778, that Lieut. Jared Smith go to the General Court to get the town incorporated.

It is evident that the town was largely settled between 1762 and 1771. The order in which each family moved cannot be determined. The men appointed on committee by the proprietors' meetings at Concord may very likely have been the first settlers. It is said that Jacob Melvin became a settler in 1766, and that there were then but seven families in town; that all the men from these seven families assembled, cleared a house-spot, and erected a log house for Mr. Melvin, and that he moved into it the same day. It is probable that Stephen Farr, Joseph Farr, Samuel Brewer, Thomas Barrett, Tilly Merick, Stephen Hayward, Charles Prescott were these seven



RESIDENCE OF L. J. ORCUTT, CUMMINGTON, MASS.

families; that Daniel Reed, William Ward, Peter Harwood, Timothy Moore, Nathan Harwood, with others, located during the next three or four years. The majority of the proprietors were evidently in Concord, or that vicinity, until 1770 or about that time; but in the spring of 1771 they were so largely settled here that future meetings of the proprietors were held within the township.

As another theory of first settlement we add that a recent writer in the *Gazette*, in an article upon the late Ebenezer Shaw, claims that his old place was the site of the first settlement,—the Deacon Bigelow farm.

The first frame building is said to have been erected on the present place of Alanson Reed, by John Tower. It had no floor.

PHYSICIANS.

In 1774, as noted elsewhere, Dr. Bradish, Dr. Mick, and Dr. Fay were authorized to open a small-pox hospital. Of these the name of Dr. Bradish is familiar in all the early annals of Cummington. He practiced for many years, leaving town, however, before he died. Dr. Peter Bryant came to this town considerably later than Dr. Bradish, and entered upon an extensive practice. He was widely consulted in other towns. Several students for the same profession studied in his office, and became distinguished practitioners. In the *Hampshire Gazette* appears the following: "Sept. 12, 1794.—Dr. Peter Bryant advertises that having provided a hospital and other suitable accommodations for inoculation, *any person wishing to take the small-pox* will be attended to." Dr. Shaw was in partnership with Dr. Bryant, and afterward moved to Plainfield. Dr. Howland Dawes was contemporary with Dr. Bryant, beginning to practice perhaps as early as 1780, and continuing through life in this town. Dr. Robert Robinson practiced from 1815, ten or twelve years, and moved to North Adams. Dr. Clark succeeded Robinson, and practiced for several years, down to 1834, then sold his place and practice to Dr. Royal Joy. Dr. Joy was born in this town; studied with Dr. Peter Bryant, who was then in partnership with Dr. Shaw. When the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Shaw removed to Plainfield, Mr. Joy studied with him at his office in that town; received his diploma in 1822; practiced in Plainfield four years, West Cummington eight years, before settling at Cummington village. He is still living, and has furnished many items of valuable information for this work. At West Cummington was Dr. Tobey, 1840 to 1845; Dr. Richards also at West Cummington and at Cummington village, removing later in life to Bridgewater. Dr. Barton was also at West Cummington three or four years, afterward of Worthington, and later of Hatfield. Dr. Stedman was in town a few years, 1850 to 1860. 1860 to 1865 Dr. Bemus was also here, and removed to Iowa. The present physician is Dr. Kimball, who has been in practice here but a short time, and is now the sole physician of Cummington. Dr. Joy remarks that at times Cummington has been "crowded with doctors," three or four attempting to do business at the same time. Dr. Thomas Gilfillan was the practicing physician here from 1856 or about that time down to 1874-75. With his brother, James Gilfillan, now of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., he had fought his way up from the ranks almost of poverty to a thorough education and to distinguished prominence.

LAWYERS.

Cummington has never been a favorite place for lawyers to settle in. Lawyer Cushman is spoken of as having resided on "the Hill," in a house still standing, and as having quite an extensive legal practice.

TAVERNS.

A very early tavern was the one opened by Wm. Mitchell on the present place of Charles Streeter. Town-meetings

were held there a part of the time until the meeting-house of 1781 was finished enough for that purpose. The tavern of Adam Packard, on the present Mason place in the Bryant neighborhood, was opened in 1785. The sign was a handsome affair in its day, swung in a neat frame, with the picture of a vessel in full sail, bearing the words "Entertainment by A. Packard, 1785." It is now in the possession of a granddaughter, Mrs. Pettengill, of the East village. Earlier than either of these was the tavern of Joseph Farr, who is described as an innholder July 19, 1771, located in the southwest part of the town, probably the first inn, and very likely the first house. On the main road, through the north part of the town, were two other taverns besides that of Wm. Mitchell. The second one from the east was kept by Asa Streeter, on the present place of H. S. Streeter. Then there was the Lazell tavern, on what is still known as the Lazell farm. These were all very early houses of entertainment. Others followed.

The more modern taverns are the following: A tavern was kept by Seth Williams at the lower end of the village near the present Robbins place. This was 1812 to 1815. It was continued by Sawyer, and was afterward burned with the store. Levi Kingman, in 1817, came to Cummington. In 1821 he opened a tavern nearly opposite the place where he now lives. The large building erected by him, with the elm-tree near it, was a familiar place to citizens and travelers for a dozen years or more. The Union House, now kept by Charles M. Babbitt, was erected in 1846 by Wm. White, and used as a dwelling-house for several years; afterward opened as a tavern, and been continued by various proprietors to the present time. John Ford kept a tavern at "Lightning-Bug." At West Cummington the tavern now kept by Ebenezer Hunt was opened in 1840 by Elisha Mitchell and Wm. Hubbard. Mr. Albro also kept tavern there.

STORES.

Joseph Lazell was an early merchant, 1770 to 1800. His store was in the north part of the town. The place is now owned by Clark Streeter, and occupied by a tenant. Allen Miner succeeded him. Otis & Fobes had a store near Lazell. Mr. Otis also had a distillery, for the manufacture of whisky from potatoes, a mile or so from the store near the river. A bridge is still known by his name at that place. The Lazell neighborhood lost its business partly by the setting off of Plainfield and the tendency of trade to seek the centre of a township. On "Cummington Hill," opposite the old meeting-house, Roswell Hubbard was the first merchant, perhaps before 1800. The cellar of this early store is still visible, and the present quietude of the place presents a strong contrast with the busy times of old, when the town came up to these heights not only for their theology, but for their dry-goods, groceries, rum, and codfish. Mr. Hubbard was followed by Elisha Mitchell, by Col. Swan, and by Robert Dawes. Elisha Mitchell went to West Cummington, 1822 or 1823, and opened a store there; established a large and profitable trade, continuing business for many years. At the East village was the early store of Robert Dawes & Co. Levi Kingman soon after came there, and succeeded to the business. Oak Shaw opened a store in connection with his shoe business where the present post-office is kept. Francis Bates followed him. John Albro, Luther M. Packard, and Franklin R. Joy have been subsequent proprietors. From the latter it passed to the present merchant, D. W. Lovell. N. F. Orcutt commenced trading in 1844, opening first in the building of Levi Kingman. In 1846, Mr. Orcutt erected his present buildings and moved his goods to them. He has been in business there ever since,—nearly thirty-five years in all. During the war L. J. Orcutt opened a store across the river, at the lower end of the village. Darwin Lyman succeeded him, and is the present merchant at that point. In this village is the fur business of Austin Shaw, —gloves, caps, robes, etc.

FAMILY NOTES.

A few notes upon the families of the pioneers are added. Many names have so entirely disappeared from the town that little or nothing can be obtained in Cummington concerning them.

Wm. Mitchell came from Bridgewater. He settled on what is now the place of Charles C. Streeter. He kept a public-house, and some of the early town-meetings were held there. Of his children, Cushing went to sea, and afterward lived in Dalton. Pyam settled in Cummington, and later in life moved to Genesee Co., N. Y. William, Chester, Elisha, and Bela settled in Cummington, the latter on the old homestead. Daughters were Mrs. Elisha Warner, Mrs. Seth Porter, Mrs. Stephen Warner, Mrs. Tileston, Boston; Mrs. Roswell Hubbard, Mrs. Chester Gaylord, Hadley.

Lieut. Nathan Orcutt was from Bridgewater. His homestead here was the place now owned by a grandson, Wm. W. Orcutt. Of his children, Sally became Mrs. Pyam Mitchell; Joseph, Nathan, and John settled in Cummington; Eunice became Mrs. Darius Ford; Huldah, Mrs. James Dawes. These two moved to Ohio.

Solomon Shaw, from Abingdon, settled on the place now owned by his grandson, Wm. H. Shaw (the latter being one of ten sons, three of whom were in the Union army during the late war). Of the children of Solomon Shaw, John settled in Worthington, Nathan in Stockbridge, Solomon on the old homestead. Daughters were Mrs. James W. Briggs, Mrs. Seth Reed, Mrs. Jason Burnell, and Mrs. Nathan Orcutt.

William Ward, first proprietors' clerk in the township, was from Worcester County. His pioneer home was on the farm well known in late years as the Porter place. Of his children, Trowbridge settled in Worthington; Levi, a physician, in New York City; William, in Worthington, a long-time merchant and prominent in county affairs; Artemas went West; Elizabeth became Mrs. Wm. Mitchell. A grandson, Daniel Ward, resides in Worthington.

Jacob Melvin's homestead is supposed to have been the present place of Hiram Steele. His sons went to New York City. One daughter, Mrs. Knapp, of Cummington. Fordyce Knapp, a grandson of Mr. Melvin, resides in town.

Ens. Abel Packard came from Bridgewater, 1774. His homestead was near the present Cummington village, on the way up the "Hill," where a butternut-tree is now growing from the old cellar. Of his children, Eliphalet settled in Cummington, well known for a long series of years as a magistrate, a pension agent, and in similar capacities. Theophilus and Chester first settled in Cummington, and later in life went West. One daughter was Mrs. Nehemiah Richards.

Nehemiah Richards settled where Francis Ford now lives. Of his children, Daniel was a noted teacher; Nehemiah, Rectus, Dares, Orestes settled in Cummington; Solon went West; Lysander to Quincy, Mass. Daughters were Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Chester Mitchell, Mrs. John Orcutt. A brother of Nehemiah, Sr., settled in Plainfield.

Ebenezer Snell. His homestead was what is known as the Upper Bryant place. The site of the first log house is pointed out not far from the present barns. Of his children, Ebenezer, Jr., settled in Cummington. Thomas was the distinguished divine, and Sarah, Mrs. Peter Bryant.

Samuel Thompson was from the eastern part of the State; settled in Cummington on the well-known Thompson farm, west part of the town. He had been a soldier of the Revolution, a prisoner in the old receiving-hulk at Boston, where so many suffocated or starved to death. He barely escaped with his life. Of his children, William settled on the old homestead,—father of Mrs. Babbitt, of Cummington village; Jacob settled in Windsor, Samuel in Savoy, Joseph in Boston. One daughter, Mrs. Jesse Mason, of Cummington.

Adam Packard came with his brother Abel in 1774, and opened a public-house on the present Mason place in 1785.

Of his children, William settled on the old homestead; town treasurer forty-four years. Philo also on the old place. Abel went to Connecticut. Daughters were Mrs. Jacob Whitmarsh, Mrs. Huntington Porter, and Ruby, died unmarried.

The children of Mr. Otis, the early merchant, in the north part of the town, went West. Augustus became a prominent merchant of Cleveland, O.; Chandler, a lawyer of the same city; Francis, a physician at the West; Harrison and Lennius also went West.

Dr. Peter Bryant came to Cummington, and settled after two or three years on what has ever since been known as the Bryant place, now the residence of Francis Dawes. Of his children, Austin settled in Princeton, Ill.; Wm. Cullen was the distinguished editor and poet; Cyrus settled in Princeton; Arthur in Princeton; and John, after residing many years on the old homestead, also removed to Princeton. Of the daughters, Sarah married Dr. Samuel Shaw, and Louisa married at the West.

Tilly Merick was one of the original committee to lay out lots, in 1762. It is believed that he was one of the earliest to settle in town. He drew lot No. 71. He died in a few years,—at least, this is inferred from a proposition made in the meeting of July 19, 1771, to set the meeting-house on "the widow Merick's lot, No. 71."

Adam Porter, the first town treasurer, 1779. His homestead was west of Packard's, between that and the Bryant place. He had one son, Gannett Porter, named from his wife's family.

Samuel Dawes was from Abingdon. His pioneer homestead was the present Hiram Knapp place. Of his children, Ebenezer was a minister, preached in Scituate; Samuel and John settled in Windsor; Daniel and Mitchell in Cummington; Howland was the noted physician. One daughter, Mrs. Hatch Noyes. Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Senator, is a son of Mitchell.

Nehemiah Joy was from Weymouth; had been a soldier in the Revolution five years. Soon after the war came to Cummington; settled on a farm now the property of L. J. Orcutt. The old dwelling is now a tenant house. Of his children, Lovina became Mrs. Israel Williams, of Ashfield; Noah settled in Ashfield; Royal, a physician, settled in Cummington.

Stephen Warner was an early pioneer. The first proprietors' meeting in this town was held at his place, 1771, June 19th. This was on the old road from Fordyce Packard's to Hiram Steele's. He had several children, and the whole family removed to Ohio about 1830.

Isaac Kingman, of Bridgewater, came to Goshen, near the Cummington line, soon after the war of the Revolution, and settled on what is well known as the Shaw place. Of his children, Jemima married Asa Bates, Cummington; Isaac settled in Cummington; Parthena married Seth Ford, of Cummington; Reuben settled on the old homestead; another daughter was Mrs. Lewis Thayer, who moved to Ohio; Levi Kingman is another son, now living in Cummington, where for many years he was widely known as a merchant, tavern-keeper, and in general business. His sight failing, he retired several years since. To him we are indebted for many valuable facts concerning the town and the village.

Samuel Brewer is supposed by some to have been the first settler. He drew No. 63 and No. 22. He also bought of Joseph Bridge, apparently after the drawing, No. 55. This may indicate that he had previously settled, as some suppose, and bought another man's drawn lot to secure a homestead he had already entered upon. His actual settlement, as to both time and place, is involved in some uncertainty, for he had in his possession three different lots, as shown by the drawing.

Deacon Barnabas Packard, moderator of the first town-meeting, Dec. 20, 1779, settled on the homestead now occupied by his grandson, Fordyce Packard. Of his sons, Barnabas settled in Plainfield, and was the grandfather of Wm. Henry

Packard, clerk of West Cummington Church; Philander was the father of Fordyce Packard. There was another son, Caspas, and one daughter, Mrs. Gloyd.

Peter Tower was from Hingham, and settled first at the Four Corners, east of the Bryant place, and, later, farther west. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, and was engaged in guarding the military stores at Boston during the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Tower used to relate to some still living the stories of early settlement, its dangers and hardships; that she used to carry lighted brands to frighten away bears in going to a neighbor's in the evening. Of the children of Peter Tower, Nathaniel settled in Cummington, on the present place of Runy Bartlett; Peter died young; Ambrose settled in Cummington (grandfather of Mrs. Wm. Henry Packard, of West Cummington); Warren died in Cummington. Daughters were Mrs. Jonathan Miner, of Windsor; Mrs. Seth Torrey, of Cummington; Mrs. Stephen Bartlett, of Worthington.

Edward Bartlett settled in the southwest part of the town; house gone; place now owned by Luther Tower. Of his children, Edward settled in Worthington; Ephraim, in Cummington; Stephen, in Worthington; Luther, in Cummington; and Calvin in Ohio. Daughters were Mrs. Ames, Easton; Mrs. Bird, Stoughton; Mrs. Stephen Tower, Cummington; Mrs. Edward Tillson, Worthington; Mrs. Peter Bates, Ohio; Mrs. Ambrose Tower, Mrs. Morse, of Ohio, whose first husband was Peter Tower. Runy Bartlett, now living in town, is a son of Edward, Jr.

Nathaniel Tower was an early settler of Goshen; had been in the Revolutionary war. His wife, Leah, lived to be one hundred and one years old, and used to relate that she carried water for soldiers to drink at the battle of Bunker Hill. Of the children of Nathaniel, Nathaniel, Jr., settled in Goshen; Warren, in Cummington (father of Lorenzo N. Tower, of the Bryant Library); Amanda became Mrs. Runy Bartlett.

Jacob Allen came to Cummington in 1784, from Bridgewater. Jacob Gannett, 1785 to 1790, from Bridgewater.

Dr. James Bradish, physician. His homestead was the present place of Otis Bartlett. One of the sons of Dr. Bradish was Luther, afterward Lieutenant-Governor of New York.

Col. John Bradish. His homestead the present farm of Edwin Knapp. Mr. Stevens was an early settler, and it was voted to hold meetings at his house in 1773.

Charles Prescott. His name is frequent in the early arrangements of the proprietors, and it seems probable from the records that he built one or two mills; but his name is not mentioned in the records of the proprietors or those of the town later than 1771, and very likely he removed from town early, even if he came here. The family name is not among the traditions of the old people now living.

Asa Hatch was on the committee to secure incorporation, 1778, and was an early settler. Peter Harwood and Nathan Harwood were both appointed to offices and on committees, 1771, and afterward. It is concluded, from the present residence of families of the same name, that these pioneers resided within the limits of what is now Windsor.

Timothy Moore was chosen assessor at the first meeting of the proprietors in town, and meetings were sometimes held at his house. William W. Mitchell states that, on examination of the old Hampshire records at Springfield, relating to real estate in No. 5, he found the earliest deed to be from Barnabas Packard to Timothy Moore, Aug. 30, 1774, lots Nos. 41 and 44, price \$300.

Rev. James Briggs resided at the present place of Daniel Dawes. Of his children, James W. settled in Cummington, and was one of the first deacons of the West Cummington Church; Clara died unmarried; and one daughter married and moved away.

Lieut. Jared Smith was sent as a delegate to the General Court Sept. 14, 1778, to secure the incorporation. He was a

man of influence, and enjoyed the public confidence. Stephen Shaw was a town officer at the first town-meeting. Isaac Lazell, Edmund Lazell, Joseph Lazell. The first was the father, who only came to Cummington in his old age, and died among his children. Capt. Edmund had two sons,—one Edmund, Jr., the other, Martin, a college graduate. Joseph Lazell, the early merchant, and Isaac, were probably brothers of Edmund, Sr., though the name of Joseph does not appear to be so included in the Family Register given in the History of Bridgewater.

Seth Porter, south part of the town. A son was Jacob Porter, the well-known physician and historian of Plainfield. Daniel Reed was an early and prominent settler, as shown by the records. Moderator of the first proprietors' meeting, 1771. His homestead is supposed to be the present Clark Reed place.

Obed Shaw, homestead the present place of L. J. Orcutt, where he kept tavern at a very early day, many years anterior to Seth Williams. He had one son, Leonard Shaw, who settled near him. John Holbrook, chosen collector at first proprietors' meeting, 1771. Capt. Joseph Warner, moderator of proprietors' meeting, July 19, 1771; homestead on the present place of Franklin Warner, his grandson. Beriah Shaw, brother of Obed Abingdon; homestead the present place of Marshall Jenkins. Children: Beriah, Jr., father of Austin Shaw, of Cummington village, and Mrs. Joshua Hamlin; others died young.

Joseph Farr was an innholder in 1771, being, most probably, the first landlord in town. It was the place of John Ferguson, now occupied by John Sylvester. Stephen Farr was also in town at the same date. In the western part of the town Mrs. Mason recalls the name of Jacob Farr. He had a son, Ansil, and two sons of the latter were Benjamin and Eldredge, both of whom went West.

The inn of Joseph Farr (1771) was situated on an old through route, of one hundred years ago or more, from Northampton to Berkshire County, winding into this town for only a mile or two. This gives more force to the suggestion that the Farris were the first settlers. It is a theory worthy of credit that the first access to this town was over this old road, and that Farr's inn, a stopping-place on this road, was the first house built in Cummington. As to other names among the first settlers, considerable inquiry fails to ascertain much of Joseph Ford (1772), Isaac Benjamin (1772), Thomas Barrett (1762), David Leonard (1779), Deacon Tupper (1772), Mr. Gannett, Nathan Snow, from Abingdon, and some others.

ORGANIZATION.

The "government of the proprietors" had evidently succeeded very well in settling the township and in providing for many of the exigencies of frontier life. There had probably been little or no necessity for criminal law, and such disputes as may have arisen between neighbors had doubtless been settled by the friendly assistance of impartial friends.

It does not appear that Township No. 5 was under any local civil jurisdiction from its settlement to 1779. No writers speak of it as a part of any other town, nor is there a hint of it in the proprietors' proceedings. The town of Cummington included Plainfield when the former was incorporated, but was not apparently itself included in any other during the pioneer period, 1762 to 1779. The act of incorporation is dated June 23, 1779. The name taken at its organization—Cummington—was, of course, given in honor of the enterprising proprietor, Col. John Cummings, who was evidently the founder of the town, and deserved this recognition of his services. It does not appear that he removed to this town himself. His name is appended to the call for the first proprietors' meeting in the township, but does not occur in the subsequent proceedings. We give the warrant and the action of the several town-meetings of the first year from the records:

HAMPSHIRE Co., ss.:

To Ebenezer Snell, of Cummington, in said county, greeting: This is to require you, in the name of the government of the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay, forthwith to warn and give notice to all the male inhabitants upward of twenty-one years of age inhabiting said town to meet together at the dwelling-house of Ensign Packard, in said town, on Monday, the 20th day of December, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles or not, as they shall think proper:

1st. To choose a moderator.

2d. To choose a town clerk, town treasurer, and all such town officers as towns by law are directed to choose in the month of March annually.

Hereof fail not to make return of this warrant to the moderator of said meeting, that the clerk of the town, when chosen, may put the same on record, together with the doings thereon, as you would answer your neglect at the peril of the law.

Given under my hand and seal at Chesterfield, this 16th day of December, A.D. 1779.

BENJAMIN MILLS, *Justice of the Peace.*

A true copy.

Attest WM. WARD, *Town Clerk.*

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Cummington of twenty-one years of age and upward assembled at Ensign Packard, in said township, on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1779, at ten o'clock in the morning, chose Deacon Barnabas Packard, Moderator; Deacon Barnabas Packard, Town Clerk; Mr. Adam Porter, Town Treasurer; Capt. Wm. Ward, Deacon Ebenezer Snell, and Lieut. Joshua Shaw, Selectmen; Mr. David Leonard and Mr. Edmond Lazell, Constables and Collectors; Capt. Daniel Reid, Lieut. John Packard, Lieut. Wm. Mitchell, Samuel Dawes, Andrew Cook, Isaac Joy, Isaac Lazell, John Bradish, Jr., Surveyors of Highways; Jacob Melvin and Caleb White, Deer-Reeves; Lieut. Packard and Lieut. Warner, Tythingmen; Stephen Shaw, Sealer of Weights; William Mitchell, Sealer of Leather; Lieut. Colson, Sealer of Lumber; LIEUT. COLSON, LIEUT. PACKARD, LIEUT. WARNER, Committee of Correspondence.

Attest: WM. WARD, *Town Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Cummington, legally assembled at the dwelling-house of Ensign Packard, the 5th day of January, 1780: 1st. Voted that Wm. Ward be moderator of said meeting. 2d. Voted to adjourn this meeting till the 17th of the same month, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at Ensign Packard's.

January 17th.—Met upon adjournment at the time and place. 2d. Voted the Rev. Mr. Briggs to be town's minister. 3d. Voted that Deacon Snell, Lieut. Warner, and Ebenezer Dawes be a committee for running the line between Cummington and Windsor. 4th. Voted to allow Mr. Jacob Melvin eighteen pounds for building a pound. Also voted to allow Deacon Snell sixty pounds for entertaining the Council at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Briggs. 5th. Voted to build a meeting-house in the centre of the town, or as near as any convenient place may be found. 6th. Further saith not. 7th. Voted not to choose a committee.

A true copy.

Attest: WM. WARD, *Town Clerk.*

The first regular "March meeting" assembled at the house of Ens. Abel Packard on the 6th day of the month, 1780:

1st. Voted that Wm. Ward be moderator of said meeting. 2d. Voted that Wm. Ward be Town Clerk. Voted that Lieut. Joshua Shaw, Deacon Barnabas Packard, Lieut. Ebenezer Colson be Selectmen. Voted Mr. Adam Porter be Town Treasurer. Voted Lieut. Samuel Noyes, Lieut. John Packard, and Mr. John Bradish, Jun., be a Committee of Correspondence. Voted Tythingmen, Lieut. Stephen Warner and Mr. Caleb White. Voted John Bradish, Jun., Constable; Highway Surveyors, Samuel Dawes, Asa Joy, Ebenezer Bisbee, David Leonard, Lieut. Stephen Warner, Noah Rust (probably), Abraham Beals, John Streeter, and Andrew Cook; Surveyors of Lumber, Lieut. Warner, Lieut. Colson; Hog-Reeves, Wm. Robbins, Ensign Packard, Ebenezer Bisbee, Jr., Joshua Remington, Jonathan Munroe, George Acres; Fence-Viewers, Deacon Snell, Daniel Hill; Deer-Reeves, Asa Dunbar, Noah Packard. 4th. Voted to hire collectors to gather taxes. 5th. Voted to notify town-meetings for the future by setting up notifications at a Public-House on each side of the river. 6th. Voted to mend Highways by a rate; also voted to lay out nine thousand pounds this year upon the Highways. 7th. Voted that the selectmen be a committee to fix the price of work on the Highways. 7th. Voted that Hogs shall not go at large the year ensuing. Voted that Jacob Gannet be Collector for the south side of the river, and have twenty shillings upon the hundred pounds for collecting; Isaac Joy, Collector for the north side, and have the same compensation.

A true copy.

Attest: WM. WARD, *Town Clerk.*

At a town-meeting held at the house of Wm. Mitchell, April 20, 1780:

Voted that Deacon Barnabas Packard be moderator of said meeting. Voted to build a meeting-house in the centre of the town, or the nearest convenient place thereto. Voted not to raise any money to build said house. Voted to divide the town into two precincts. Also voted that this be an article in the next warrant, to divide by the river if they see fit. Voted five town-meetings on the south side of the river, to four on the north. Voted to choose a committee to settle with Mr. Briggs for his last year's salary. Committee: Wm. Ward, Lieut. Shaw, and Lieut. Packard. Voted the selectmen be a committee to settle the boundary of the town agreeably to the order of the court in our incorporation.

April 25, 1780.—A purpose of marriage between Mr. Noah Benson and Mrs. Mary Murray, made public, as the law directs.

At a town-meeting, May 22, 1780, at the house of Ens. Abel Packard. Voted that Wm. Ward represent said town in the Great and General Court, to be begun and held at Boston the 31st day of May, 1780.

Two o'clock P.M., same day, Deacon Ebenezer Snell, moderator. Voted to choose a committee to make remarks upon the Constitution. Capt. Warner, Jr., Wm. Ward, Lieut. Colson, Lieut. Shaw, Ens. Packard, Deacon Snell, were chosen.

The record does not show whether they did "make remarks" or not.

Voted that Westfield River be a division line between Parishes in Cummington. Voted that Benjamin Briggs' salary for the first year begin Feb. 15, 1779. Voted that the preaching this summer be five Sabbaths on the south to four on the north side of the river, beginning on the north next Sabbath day.

At a legal meeting held to receive votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Counsellors, and Senators, Sept. 4, 1780, at the house of Ens. Abel Packard, for Governor, John Hancock had 43 votes; for Lieutenant-Governor, Artemas Ward had 27 votes, James Bowdoin had 6 votes; no votes for the other officers.

At a meeting held at the house of Wm. Mitchell, Oct. 16, 1780, voted that Wm. Ward represent said town in the Great and General Court the year ensuing.

March 23, 1781.—Voted that Lieut. Stephen Warner attend a convention to be holden at Hatfield the 27th of this month.

One item of the warrant for the March meeting of 1784 was, "To see if the town will build a bridge over the Westfield River near the forge." The town, however, refused at that time. Shaw's mill is mentioned in describing roads, March 9, 1789; also Reed's ashery is mentioned about the same time. Robert Dawes' mill is mentioned under date of March 7, 1796.

As late as 1840 it was deemed necessary "to make provision for inoculating the inhabitants of this town with the *cov-pox*."

The first town-meeting (Dec. 20, 1779) was held at the dwelling-house of Ens. Packard. April 20, 1780, a meeting was held at the house of William Mitchell. On the completion of the meeting-house, in the fall of 1782, town-meetings were held there and in its successor down to 1840, or later. They were then held a few years at the Academy Hall. June 26, 1848, the town-meeting was held at the Baptist meeting-house, and they were continued there until 1873, when they were changed to the hall of the new school-building, and are now held there.

SELECTMEN.

- 1779.—William Ward, Joshua Shaw, Ebenezer Snell.
- 1780.—Joshua Shaw, Barnabas Packard, Ebenezer Colson.
- 1781.—Joshua Shaw, Barnabas Packard, Ebenezer Colson.
- 1782.—William Ward, Joseph Shaw, Benjamin Packard.
- 1783.—Ebenezer Colson, William Ward, Benjamin Packard.
- 1784.—Joshua Shaw, Adam Porter, Ebenezer Snell.
- 1785.—Barnabas Packard, Stephen Warner, Abijah Whitton.
- 1786.—John Bradish, Abel Packard, Jr., Edmond Lazell.
- 1787.—John Bradish, William Mitchell, Abel Packard, Jr.
- 1788-92.—William Ward, John Bradish, Abel Packard, Jr.
- 1793.—Abel Packard, Jr., Robert Dawes, Stephen Shaw.
- 1794.—Abel Packard, Jr., Stephen Shaw, Nehemiah Richards.
- 1795.—Stephen Shaw, Adam Packard, Jacob Whitmarsh.
- 1796.—William Ward, John Bradish, William Mitchell.
- 1797.—Stephen Shaw, William Ward, John Bradish.
- 1798.—Stephen Shaw, William Ward, Adam Packard.
- 1799.—William Ward, Stephen Shaw, Jacob Whitmarsh.
- 1800-1.—Stephen Shaw, Jacob Whitmarsh, Clark Robinson.
- 1802-3.—Adam Packard, Nehemiah Richards, Capt. Robinson.
- 1804.—Adam Packard, Clark Robinson, James Shaw.
- 1805.—Adam Packard, Clark Robinson, Nehemiah Richards.
- 1806-7.—Adam Packard, Nehemiah Richards, Jacob Whitmarsh.
- 1808-10.—Adam Packard, Jacob Whitmarsh, James Shaw.
- 1811.—Jacob Whitmarsh, James Shaw, James W. Briggs.
- 1812-13.—James Shaw, James W. Briggs, Robert Dawes.
- 1814.—Robert Dawes, James W. Briggs, Roswell Hubbard.
- 1815.—Robert Dawes, Roswell Hubbard, Philander Packard.
- 1816.—Philander Packard, Robert Dawes, Aaron Bigelow.
- 1817.—James Shaw, Aaron Bigelow, Jacob Whitmarsh.
- 1818.—Aaron Bigelow, Nathan Orcutt, Jr., Eliphalet Packard.
- 1819.—Eliphalet Packard, Nathan Orcutt, Jr., Daniel Richards.
- 1820.—Ebenezer Snell, Nicholas Cottrell, James W. Briggs.
- 1821.—Ebenezer Snell, James W. Briggs, Robert Dawes.
- 1822.—Eliphalet Packard, Seth Porter, James W. Briggs.
- 1823.—Eliphalet Packard, Amos Cobb, Seth Porter, Jr.
- 1824.—Eliphalet Packard, Amos Cobb, James Everett.
- 1825.—Robert Dawes, James Everett, Aaron Bigelow.
- 1826-27.—Robert Dawes, Austin Bryant, Daniel Richards.
- 1828.—Eliphalet Packard, Austin Bryant, Elias Cobb.
- 1829.—Eliphalet Packard, Elias Cobb, Philander Packard.
- 1830.—Austin Bryant, Darius Ford, Philander Packard.

- 1831.—Austin Bryant, Darius Ford, Noah T. Packard.
 1832.—Darius Ford, Alexis Painter, Eliphalet Packard.
 1833-34.—Eliphalet Packard, Alexis Painter, James Dawes.
 1835.—James W. Briggs, Elisha Carpenter, James Robinson.
 1836.—Nathan Orcutt, James W. Briggs, Elisha Carpenter.
 1837.—Nathan Orcutt, Elias Cobb, Elisha Carpenter.
 1838.—Nathan Orcutt, Eliphalet Packard, Royal S. Packard.
 1839.—Nathan Orcutt, William O. Hubbard, James Robinson.
 1840.—Eliphalet Packard, Lewis Ford, Charles O. Fanning.
 1841.—Eliphalet Packard, Lewis Ford, Elisha Gardner.
 1842.—Lewis Ford, Royal L. Packard, Charles Shaw.
 1843.—Nathan Orcutt, Royal L. Packard, Lewis Tucker.
 1844.—Nathan Orcutt, Elisha Mitchell, R. L. Packard, Charles Shaw.
 1845.—Nathan Orcutt, Royal L. Packard, Lewis Tucker.
 1846.—Nathan Orcutt, Royal L. Packard, Elisha Gardner.
 1847.—Nathan Orcutt, Royal L. Packard, Spencer Shaw.
 1848.—Nathan Orcutt, Robert Dawes, Jr., Spencer Shaw.
 1849.—Eliphalet Packard, Spencer Shaw, Lewis T. Cobb.
 1850.—Robert Dawes, Jr., C. W. Mitchell, N. F. Orcutt.
 1851.—Eliphalet Packard, C. W. Mitchell, Lewis T. Cobb.
 1852.—Franklin B. Joy, Jesse Reed, Jacob Bates.
 1853.—Josiah Barber, Lewis T. Cobb, Elisha Gardner.
 1854-56.—Nathan Orcutt, Franklin R. Joy, Josiah D. Nelson.
 1857.—Nathan Orcutt, William H. Guilford, Elisha Gardner.
 1858.—Nathan Orcutt, William H. Guilford, Lucius C. Robinson.
 1859.—Nathan Orcutt, John C. Reed, Noah L. Gloyd.
 1860.—Nathan Orcutt, William W. Mitchell, Noah L. Gloyd.
 1861.—Nathan Orcutt, William W. Mitchell, Charles Harlow.
 1862-64.—Nathan Orcutt, John C. Reed, Charles Harlow.
 1865.—L. J. Orcutt, L. E. Dawes, Cyrus M. Tillson.
 1866.—N. F. Orcutt, Henry S. Elder, Austin M. Shaw.
 1867.—N. F. Orcutt, F. D. Streeter, H. S. Elder.
 1868-69.—N. F. Orcutt, Charles Harlow, F. D. Streeter.
 1870.—N. F. Orcutt, T. H. Whitmarsh, L. H. Tower.
 1871-72.—N. F. Orcutt, Charles Harlow, Alexis Wells.
 1873.—N. F. Orcutt, E. G. Allen, Alexis Wells.
 1874.—N. F. Orcutt, E. G. Allen, Jason Willcutt.
 1875.—N. F. Orcutt, E. G. Allen, C. W. Streeter.
 1876.—N. S. Stevens, C. M. Babbitt, Fordyce Packard.
 1877-78.—N. F. Orcutt, Abraham Osborne, Lorenzo Shaw.

TOWN CLERKS.

Barnabas Packard, 1779; Wm. Ward, 1780-85; Adam Porter, 1786-92; Wm. Ward, 1793-95; Abel Packard, Jr., 1796-1816; Philander Packard, 1817-24; Nathan Orcutt, 1825-35; James W. Briggs, 1836; Eliphalet Packard, 1837-38; Nathan Orcutt, 1839; Royal L. Packard, 1840-41; Lewis Tucker, 1842; Luther M. Packard, 1843-52; Lyman E. Dawes, 1853-54; Almon Mitchell, 1855-79.

REPRESENTATIVES.

William Ward, 1786-91; James Richards, 1793; William Ward, 1796-97; James Richards, 1798; Ebenezer Snell, 1800; James Richards, 1801; Ebenezer Snell, 1802; James Richards, 1803; Ebenezer Snell, 1804; James Richards, 1805; Peter Bryant, 1806; Adam Packard, 1806; Peter Bryant, 1808-9; Abel Packard, 1810; Peter Bryant, 1811-13; Robert Dawes, 1815-16; Robert Dawes, 1818-19; Robert Dawes, 1822; Eliphalet Packard, 1825-26; Amos Cobb, 1827; Wm. Swan, 1829-30; Jonathan Dawes, 1831-33; Alexis Painter, 1834; James W. Briggs, 1835; Nathan Orcutt, 1836-37; Philander Packard, 1838-39; Joseph Orcutt, 1840-41; Royal L. Packard, 1842-43; Robert Dawes, Jr., 1844-45; Hiram Steele, 1846-47; Dr. Royal Joy, 1848-49; John Ford, 1850; Charles Shaw, 1851; N. F. Orcutt, 1852-53; Ebenezer Shaw, 1854; Spencer Shaw, 1859; Almon Mitchell, 1863; Richmond Kingman, 1868; Lysander J. Orcutt, 1874.

VILLAGES.

CUMMINGTON VILLAGE

is handsomely located in a narrow valley lying along the Westfield River. It is surrounded with a series of romantic and picturesque hills. Some of these are bold, rocky elevations; others are of more graceful curves and crowned with forests; mingling with these are the cultivated slopes of the open farming-lands and the meadows around the river; the whole forming a landscape of mingled beauty and grandeur.

Thomas Tirrell, a farmer, was an early, if not the first, settler at this point. His place was where the Widow Bradley now lives. The store of Seth Williams and his tavern were very early, dating nearly, if not quite, back to 1800.

Levi Kingman gives the following description of the village as it was in 1817: Below the bridge at the east was the house of Obed Shaw, and a little farther down the place of his son, Leonard Shaw. West of the bridge, tracing up the street, on the north side, were the store and tavern of Seth Williams, nearly at the present Robbins place. Next was the house of James Shaw, the present place of A. F. Pettengill.

Next, a house built several years before by one Miller, a shoemaker, and probably the oldest house in the village. Mr. Kingman went there for a pair of boots in 1808. Miller was a brother-in-law of Seth Williams. Next was the house of Asa Pettengill, the present place of Austin Shaw. Then above was the house of Oak Shaw, built in 1816, now the place of Richmond Kingman. Next was Lewis Thayer's house, who removed not many years later to Ohio. It was built by Josiah Hayden, and is now the place of Charles Bartlett. Beyond, on the corner opposite Lovell's store, was the old place of Squire Eliphalet Packard, between the blacksmith-shop and the main road, about the present place of E. B. Bruce. Returning to the east end of the village, and tracing the south side of the street, the first house was that of Thos. Tirrell; then a long space with no buildings as far as the present house of Austin Cowing. Levi Kingman moved to that place in 1817. Hatch Noyce had built the house. It was enlarged and improved by Mr. Kingman. Next was an old house, about in Prof. Mitchell's present garden, and a blacksmith-shop near. The old school-house was a little out of the village, on the south road, where the ruins and the brick remaining identify the spot. Some 14 houses, all told, comprised the village of sixty years ago.

Mr. Kingman, in 1818, took an interest in the store of Dawes & Co., and soon after bought the entire business. In 1820 he united the store to his dwelling, enlarged the buildings, and opened a tavern; carried on both store and tavern for some twelve years, when he retired to enter upon the business of farming with his family of growing sons.

The tavern of Seth Williams, and afterward of Mr. Sawyer, was the sole tavern for a time. This was closed out by fire about 1845. Other taverns have been that of Alonzo Gurney, for three or four years, on the present place of Francis Richards. Dr. Bemus, just opposite, also kept public-house a while. William White built the present Union House, 1846 to 1848, and it has been continued by various proprietors to the present time. E. B. Bruce kept the house 1871 to the spring of 1878. It then passed into the hands of its present proprietor, Charles M. Babbitt. It is now an excellent house, with abundant entertainment and polite attention. With the surrounding scenery and the fine opportunity for charming drives in so many directions, there are many things here to tempt the tourist and the summer visitor.

The present village, with its churches, school-building, stores, business-places, and pleasant private residences, differs very much from that of 1817.

A post-office was first established at Cummington village in 1816, or about that time. Previous to that date the mails had come to Worthington and newspapers were delivered by post-riders. The first postmaster was Maj. Robert Dawes. His successors have been James Dawes, John Albrow, Francis Bates, Col. William Swan, and the present incumbent, D. W. Lovell.

WEST CUMMINGTON

is a pleasant village finely situated at the foot of Deer Hill, upon the banks of the Westfield, with wild and rocky hills rising beyond. The place was largely founded by two men, Wm. Hubbard, who established his tannery in 1805, nearly upon the site of the L. L. Brown paper-mills, and Elisha Mitchell, who came here as a merchant in 1823, and entered upon his long and prosperous career. The Hubbard tannery did a large business, employing many men, and stimulating the whole town into a greater degree of activity than at any time before, or perhaps since.

Mr. Mitchell had a large country trade. The two men co-operated in many useful enterprises for the benefit of the place.

On the site of the Hubbard tannery, Jonah Beals' tannery had done a limited business, extending back earlier than 1790. There was also a very early saw-mill here.

A post-office was established at West Cummington about 1823 or '24. Elisha Mitchell was the first postmaster. His successors have been Josiah D. Nelson, Henry Howes, Albert Winslow, Ethan Clark, Charles Harlow, and the present officer, L. E. Bicknell.

The village at the present time comprises quite a number of private residences, the store of L. E. Bicknell, the store of Joseph Tirrell, at the old Mitchell stand, the grocery-stores of E. G. Allen and H. A. Mason, the hotel by Ebenezer Hunt, two churches, the saw-mill and turning-shop of Charles Harlow, the shop of Wm. G. Atkins, several mechanic shops, the clock-repairing establishment of Amos Eddy, the pen-holder factory by Henry Elder & Son, and the lower paper-mill of F. A. Bates, employing ten or twelve hands, and making manilla paper.

West Cummington owes its present business prosperity very largely to the excellent paper-mills located just above. The buildings were erected in the summer of 1856, being raised June 26th of that year. Nelson Shaw & Co. were the proprietors. After two years they retired, and the mills stood unused for nearly the same length of time. They were then bought by Amos Eddy and Mr. Crombie, of New York. Eddy removed to this place and experimented in the manufacture of photograph paper. After running about two years the property passed to the Hollister Paper Co., L. L. Brown, President; Stephen D. Hollister, Agent; Calvin Whiting, Superintendent and Treasurer. In April, 1870, the firm was changed to L. L. Brown & Co. In 1872 the "L. L. Brown Paper Company of Adams" was formed, and these mills became a part of their property, and remain in that ownership to the present time. Abram Osborn is the general superintendent of the company, and his son, Abram Osborn, Jr., agent and resident superintendent of these mills.

The buildings are in fine condition, having been recently repaired and improved, at an expense of nearly \$5000. The amount of paper made in 1877 was 225,155 pounds. The number of hands employed is about 30. The line of work consists of fine writings, linens, bond, and fancy, of all colors. The company have a boarding-house (the old Wm. Hubbard dwelling-house) and a farm of 400 acres connected with the property. The paper is finished in Adams. The company do their own teaming,—all westward to Adams, fourteen miles. George West, the Ballston Spa manufacturer, superintended these mills just before going to Saratoga County and commencing his career of unequalled success.

SWIFT RIVER VILLAGE,

locally known as "Babylon," is situated in the southeast part of the town, at the junction of the two branches of Swift River. It comprises a few dwelling-houses, a post-office (established in 1869, with William H. Guilford postmaster; he was succeeded by John Hussey), the wood-turning shops of M. B. Crosby, J. Lovell's plane establishment, and the Guilford works, including saw-, planing-, turning-, and pen-holder-mill. The scenery in the vicinity is romantic, the hills steep, the streams rapid, and the place is subject to frequent damage by freshets.

CUMMINGTON HILL.

This well-known name designates an extensive place. First settlers are spoken of as living on "the Hill," and yet from one to two miles apart. The centre, or business point, was at the location of the meeting-house, above the pound. The store of Hubbard was located there. The old sexton, Hezekiah Ford, lived there. In front of the church site, at the intersection of the roads, is still an open space, constituting the common of old times. Intensely quiet now, it yet has many interesting reminiscences to the older people of this town and those who went out from here to settle the towns of the fertile West.

SCHOOLS.

The records of the proprietors' meetings contain no provisions for schools except the setting apart of certain lots for their future benefit. After the town was incorporated, the subject came up at the early meetings, but no definite action was taken for a year or two. March 5, 1781, a proposition to raise a sum of money for the support of schools was voted down. A year later, May 2, 1782, a more liberal view was taken, and £20 were appropriated. In 1783 and 1784 the same sum was voted. In 1785 they appropriated £30, but returned, in 1786, to £20. In 1787 the town was divided into six school districts, or "ricks," as they are described in the records.

The names of a few early teachers are gathered from an old order-book of the selectmen: Chloe Bradish, 1793; Amariah Robbins, 1795; Lieut. Nehemiah Joy, 1797; Hatch Noyes, 1794; Amos Cobb, 1797; Ebenezer Snell, Jr., 1795; Nabby Dawes, 1796; John Bradish, 1798; Clark Robinson, 1796; Miss Nancy Warner, 1799; also Leah Beals, Col. Bradley, Deborah Porter, Susannah Shaw, David Bigelow, 1800; Elizabeth Robbins, Betsey Holbrook, 1801; Nabby Reed, Hannah Williams, 1803; Seth Reed, Jr., J. Wiswell Briggs, Nicholas Cottrell, Jonathan Dawes, Rosy Warner, 1804; Philena Davison, 1805; Daniel Richards, Mehitable Allen, 1806. Nehemiah Joy taught thirty-five winter terms in succession, and afterward two more.

The school known as "the Academy," though it was not an incorporated institution, was established by a few citizens about the year 1830, and was a valuable addition to the educational facilities of the town. A large number of young people secured there the elements of a higher education.

Various teachers, some of noted prominence in later years, were employed. The names of Rawson and Brown are recalled by the people, Zalmon Richards and Eli Hubbard. The movement for an academy was led by Rev. Roswell Hawks, who had the ability to inspire other men with his own enthusiasm in the cause of education, and who assisted Miss Mary Lyon in founding Mount Holyoke Seminary. A convenient building was erected upon the west side of the street in Cummington village.

The school was continued for only ten or twelve years. The building is now a dwelling-house.

Other private schools have also been maintained at times in the town. One, rather noted for two or three terms, was taught by students from Amherst College. It was held in a hall over the old Roswell Hubbard store on the Hill. Six young men of the town, who afterward entered college and graduated, studied there at the same time,—Wm. W. Mitchell, Henry L. Dawes, Joseph Porter, Horatio Porter, Charles Packard, Cullen Packard.

From this part of old Township No. 5, the far-famed "Cummington Hill," there went out five distinguished men, all within a mile of each other, all in the Bryant School District: Wm. Cullen Bryant, Hon. Luther Bradish, Rev. Thomas Snell, Dr. Theophilus Packard, Hon. Henry L. Dawes.

The appropriations by the town from 1805 to 1828 were usually \$300 annually. Two or three years of the time they increased to \$400, and once to \$450. In 1827 the town organized the schools under the new act by the appointment of Rev. Roswell Hawks, Daniel Richards, and Nathan Orcutt as school committee. Increased attention to education seems to have been awakened at that time. More money was appropriated. In 1838, \$500 was voted; in 1839, \$500, and also "the income of the surplus revenue and the sum received from the State." In 1848, and for four years following, there was annually voted \$700 for schools.

The school-houses of the town are in good condition. At Cummington village is a large building, with rooms conveniently arranged for two teachers. The Bryant District has

a very fine building. William Cullen Bryant made a handsome donation toward its erection.

The following is a list of college graduates natives of Cummington: Jacob Porter, Nathan Straw, Abel Packard (2d), Joseph Porter, Cullen Packard, Charles Packard, Ambrose Tillson, Royal Reed, Noah Thomas, Jr., Calvin Briggs, C. M. Briggs, Edward Hawkes, Martin Lazell, Royal Joy, E. H. Porter, Alfred Gilbert, E. N. Bates, Zalmon Richards, Francis J. Warner, and Walter G. Mitchell.

Besides these should be mentioned others, who, though not graduates, yet have in many instances a national reputation: Theophilus Packard, D.D., Thomas Snell, D.D., Hon. Luther Bradish, Hon. Joel Hayden, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Henry L. Dawes, Wm. C. Otis, Eli A. Hubbard, Shepherd Knapp.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Ten schools; attending in the summer, 251; average, 203; winter, 278; average, 230; in town, between 4 and 16, 356; summer schools, 34 months; winter, 25 months, 21 days; summer teachers, 1 male, 9 females; winter, 9 males; average wages of male teachers per month, \$17.33; female teachers, \$11.

January, 1847.—Number of schools, 10; attending in the summer, 292; average, 219; winter, 353; average, 279; number in town between 4 and 16, 349; attending under 4, 10; over 16, 35; summer schools, 33 months, 7 days; winter, 34 months, 21 days; total, 68 months; summer teachers, 9 females; winter teachers, 5 males, 5 females; male teachers' average wages per month, \$21.80; female, \$11.69.

January, 1857.—Ten schools; attending in summer, 187; average, 154; winter, 262; average, 206; attending under 5, 26; over 15, 52; in town, between 5 and 15, 196; summer teachers, 10 females; winter, 4 males, 6 females; summer schools, 29 months, 6 days; winter, 28 months; total, 57 months, 6 days; average wages male teachers per month, \$18.75; female, \$13.66.

January, 1867.—Ten schools; attending in summer, 228; average, 176; winter, 251; average, 202; under 5, 12; over 15, 23; in town, between 5 and 15, 222; summer teachers, 10 females; winter teachers, 10 females; summer schools, 32 months; winter, 34 months; average wages of female teachers per month, \$20.80.

January, 1878.—Ten schools; attending, 202; average, 152; under 5, 7; over 15, 49; in town, between 5 and 16, 156; teachers, 1 male, 12 females; two from normal; school 61 months, 10 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$44; female, \$20.67; taxation, \$1200; expense of superintendence, \$69.75; printing, \$22; income of local funds and dog tax, \$33.91; town share of State fund, \$225.18.

CHURCHES.

Action to secure public worship was taken at the very outset of the settlement. There were only ten or twelve families in the town when the first vote was taken to procure a minister "four Sabbaths next summer." The location of the first meeting-house seems to have required a long discussion in nearly every town. As it was the most important building to be erected, and public worship the most important thing to be established, they evidently gave to them their most careful thought, and quite probably exercised something of the iron will which a hundred years before had made Puritans such invincible soldiers under Cromwell.

Cummington was not an exception, and the first committee "to pitch upon a site" was succeeded by many others before the place was really chosen and the house built. The following further minutes are taken from the records of the proprietors and of the town:

Dec. 28, 1772.—Voted to clear three acres for a meeting-house, spot. Voted to have two Sabbaths' preaching more.

Feb. 3, 1773.—Voted to appoint Mr. Stephen Farr, Capt. Joseph Warner, and William Ward a committee to supply the township with preaching. Voted not to send for Mr. Reed to preach on probation, nor to renew the former call.

From which it appears that the project of ordaining Mr. Reed failed at the time before appointed, and a month later the town again refused to send for him.

April 13, 1773.—Voted to meet for public worship at Mr. Packard's, in the east part of the town, and at Mr. Stevens', in the west part.

Nov. 19, 1773.—Voted that the committee agree with Mr. Porter to preach longer. Voted not to build a meeting-house.

March 21, 1774.—Voted to settle Mr. Porter as their minister in said township, and offered him forty pounds salary the first year, and raise five pounds a year until it amounts to sixty, and then stand at that; also voted him a settlement,—100 acres of land, £26 13s. 4d.

Security was, however, to be taken of him for the two lots

granted to the first settled minister; which means, we suppose, that if he took the 100 acres now offered, he must not also claim the two lots originally set apart for the support of the gospel.

April 11, 1774.—Voted that the 8th day of June next be the day to install Rev. Mr. Porter. Messrs. Barnabas Packard and Timothy Moore be a committee to provide entertainment for the council.

This must have failed also, for July 18, 1774, they voted Abraham Beal, Ebenezer Snell, and Ensign Abel Packard a committee to hire preaching, and not to hire more than four weeks at a time without orders from the town.

Dec. 12, 1774.—Voted to build a meeting-house 45 by 35. Appointed David Leonard, Ebenezer Snell, and Stephen Warner a committee to build the house. Voted to hear Mr. Billings preach a few Sabbaths in the spring of the year.

Nov. 28, 1775.—Voted to hire Mr. Hotchkiss to preach four Sabbaths upon probation.

Dec. 12, 1775, the people were in a decidedly negative state of mind. They voted *not* to build a meeting-house in the centre of said township, and voted *not* to choose a committee to hire preaching. Dec. 27th, they were more affirmative again. They voted to *build* a meeting-house on Lot No. 71, in the first division. Negotiations to secure Rev. Mr. Briggs seem to have begun in 1778, November 23d.

Feb. 15, 1779.—Voted a call to Mr. Briggs, offering him 200 acres of land and \$200 as settlement, the money estimated according to rye at 3s. 4d. per bushel, and a salary of fifty pounds the first year, adding five pounds a year until it amounts to £90.

This was accepted. The ordination was appointed for July 7, 1779, and Capt. Reed, Ebenezer Snell, and John Bradish, appointed a committee to provide a place for the council.

The record of the council is found in full in the old Proprietors' Book. John Porter was moderator, and Rev. Thomas Allen scribe; and thus Plantation No. 5 had at last a settled minister five and a half months before the town of Cummington was organized.

The first baptism occurred July 18, 1779,—Abigail, daughter of Abel and Esther Packard; the second, Aug. 29, 1779,—Bethiah, daughter of Edmund and Mary Lazell.

The ordination of Mr. Briggs is stated by Mrs. Deacon Rogers to have taken place in the open air, under some trees not far from the site of the last meeting-house on the Hill. This account is hardly consistent with the general belief that the meeting-house at that time was a mile or two farther west; and still it may be correct.

Oct. 30, 1780.—Voted to raise 55 pounds for Rev. Mr. Briggs' salary the present year, rated at rye $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel. Voted that Capt. Reed, Deacon Snell, and Lieut. Colson be a committee to lay out the Rev. Mr. Briggs' lot of land voted him by the town.

The meeting-house "on the south side" was built so as to meet in it some time in 1781, for Oct. 4, 1781, the town voted to warn town-meetings in the future on the south side at the meeting-house, and on the north side "where they meet for public worship." Propositions to remove the meeting-house appear in the records for 1790.

In 1791 they voted to finish the old one where it stands, and not remove it. But Nov. 28, 1791, they voted to build a meeting-house on the north side of the road, by Mr. Hezekiah Ford's house; voted to move the old house to this place, and make a porch in front of it. This seems to have been done, for further arrangements about pews are soon after made, and this was the house that stood so long above the pound.

A few later notes from the town records are added:

April 1, 1805.—Voted Hezekiah Ford Jr., to take care of the meeting-house,—to wash it twice, and sweep it once a month, and sweep the alleys once a week, for \$5.

April 7, 1806.—Voted to paint the meeting-house anew, and to paint it white. Committee, Abel Packard, Stephen Warner, Nehemiah Richards. At the same meeting let the care of the meeting-house to James Loud, at \$4.75. Voted for the Rev. James Briggs' salary, \$200.

This same year votes were passed to provide a belfry. A pew was bought of Mr. Asa Gurney to make room for

an entrance from the belfry to the floor of the meeting-house. Gallery-pews were also sold, showing that the house was undergoing changes and repairs at this time. Before this subject was disposed of they voted *not* to open a door on the lower floor, nor to allow Mr. Gurney any damages for covering his window. The belfry was erected on condition that a bell should be placed in it by subscription, and there is the following entry in relation to it the next year: "Voted to accept of the bell, and send the tongue to Mr. Holbrook and have one bigger, or as big as he will warrant the bell with." In 1818 it was voted to unite with the church in requesting neighboring ministers to supply the pulpit while Mr. Briggs is unable. Voted to pay Rev. Mr. Chaddock seven dollars a Sabbath.

As late as 1833 church business was still done at town-meeting, \$450 being voted that year for the supply of the pulpit; but that seems to have been the date when church business ceased to be done by the town.

The organization of the church is supposed to have been July 7, 1779, the same day of Mr. Briggs' ordination. The actual date is not given, but the account of the church being "embodied" follows that of the ordination so closely as to justify the above conclusion. The names of the male members only are given in the church book: Joseph Farr, Stephen Farr, Barnabas Packard, Ebenezer Snell, Ebenezer Beals, Stephen Warner, Timothy Moore, and John Reed. Undoubtedly there were at least as many females who joined from these or other families.

From the few records in possession of Deacon Rogers we add the following notes:

July 22, 1779.—Voted that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper be administered immediately after divine service, in the former part of the day.

July 29th.—Voted to admit to baptism the children of those who belonged to other churches, or had owned the covenant.

It is difficult to give much additional history of this venerable church,—the church of the pioneers, the church of the fathers. The choice of site, whether wise or not, was generally acquiesced in for fifty years or more, and up to this "Mount Zion" two successive generations came regularly to worship, those from the north side descending to the valley of the Westfield, and then climbing the heights beyond; those from the southwest coming up to meet them. This could not continue, in the nature of things. Business, which, like the pioneers themselves, first located on the hills, began to open up along the stream below. Cummington village grew up. Those living there, as well as those northeast, east, and southwest, desired to have the meeting-house removed to the village, while those beyond the hills to the west naturally objected. After considerable negotiation it was decided by a council, and consented to by this church, that a new one should be formed at the village. A few years later one was formed at West Cummington. The friends of the church upon the old historic "Hill" still persisted, and erected a new house of worship, about 1840, on the west side of the road, near Deacon Rogers', and a little north of his residence. The church organization was continued. Pastors succeeded pastors, but the number of families interested in that point was too few for strength and efficiency, and the church gradually, if not formally, dissolved. The last item of business upon the book is under date of June 17, 1869. Not long after, the meeting-house itself was sold, taken down, and the timbers used in the erection of a building for manufacturing purposes at Swift River Village.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. James Briggs, ordained July 7, 1779; died Dec. 7, 1825; a long and faithful pastorate of forty-six years. 2d. Rev. Roswell Hawkes, settled as colleague to Mr. Briggs, April 20, 1825, and after the latter's death continued as pastor; dismissed July 1, 1839. 3d. Rev. S. D. Darling, ordained Feb. 17, 1841, and services continued until Aug. 14, 1843. 4th. Rev. James D. Chapman, installed

June 12, 1844. His services were continued a little more than ten years; died in town Dec. 21, 1854. 5th. Rev. Nelson Barbour appears a delegate to councils in 1856, and preached probably a year or two.

The early deacons were Ebenezer Snell, Barnabas Packard, chosen in 1799; Abel Packard, Jr., Benoni Pratt, in 1798; Jacob Whitmarsh, in 1822, resigned; James W. Briggs, in 1822; Amos Cobb, in 1822, resigned 1828; Enos Porter, in 1828. This was the last down to the division of the church.

BAPTIST CHURCH IN CUMMINGTON.

This society was organized in 1821 with 14 members, viz.: Samuel Whitman, Freedom Whitman, Nehemiah Richards, Polly Sprague, James Snow, Pamela Sprague, Elias Sprague, Susannah Thayer, Amos Tirrell, Polly Whitman, Philanthropus Hayden, Joseph Gloyd, Josiah Hayden, Asa Thayer.

During the first ten years this church received, besides these 14, 103 members. The whole number of names upon the church-record is 300. The meeting-house was erected in 1823, in the village of Cummington, at the cost of about \$3000. It was dedicated Feb. 5, 1824.

List of Pastors.—Rev. Asa Todd and Rev. J. Grant served the church from their organization, 1821, until the dedication of their house, 1824. From Feb. 24, 1824, until June, 1826, Rev. Hosea Trumbull was pastor. From 1826 to 1834, Rev. David Wright pastor. From 1834 to 1839, Rev. Edwin Sandys. From 1839 until 1844, Gardner C. Tripp. In 1844 George M. Willard was ordained, and continued his labors until 1848, after which the church had no stated preaching until September, 1877, when Rev. H. C. Coombs commenced labor, and is their present pastor.

The following is a list of the clerks from the formation to the present time: Nehemiah Richards, 1821 to 1834; John Hubbard, 1834 to 1838; Alonzo Gurney, 1838 to 1842; Hiram Beals; Nehemiah Bates, 1842 to 1849.

Deacons.—Sept. 5, 1821, chose Freedom Whitman, who served thirteen years; 1834, Calvin Alexander, eleven years; 1845, Aaron Bigelow, who served until his death, Oct. 7, 1854.

The church did some earnest Sabbath-school work for several years; Zalmon Richards, now of Washington, D. C., was engaged in it actively.

From 1849 till 1875 the society met only occasionally, and seemed likely to rank among the things that were. The once numerous and prosperous church was reduced to even two or three in number, and the meeting-house used for other purposes than a temple of the living God. They met at the house of Mrs. Deacon Bigelow, July 21, 1875, and received additions increasing the number to seven, and in September, 1875, chose Lanman Snow church clerk, and Dec. 20, 1875, appointed L. Snow deacon. In 1876 commenced repairs upon the church edifice. Sept. 1, 1877, called H. C. Coombs as pastor. Since then additions have been made to the church, and the society too, and the house has been repaired.

The meeting-house of the Baptist Church was built in 1823. Levi Kingman was chairman of the committee, and managed the business. He states that it was built very cheap. Large amounts of material were given, and considerable labor. In accordance with the usual custom of those times, he rolled out a barrel of rum upon the grass for the entertainment of the people at the raising. The clerk of the society is Joseph Macomber. As stated above, the church was at one time reduced to two communicants,—Mrs. Crosby and her daughter, Mrs. Willcutt. Two were added by baptism from the same families, and Mrs. Bigelow joined by letter, from Northampton. The perseverance of these five saved and perpetuated the church.

VILLAGE CHURCH IN CUMMINGTON.

The reasons that led to the formation of this society and the successive steps taken are briefly these, as appears from the records:

The old meeting-house on the "Hill" was in a dilapidated condition for some years prior to 1836, and considerable discussion ensued upon the subject of rebuilding. Quite a portion of the congregation desired to build in the village, but could not secure a vote of the church to do so. They were themselves unwilling to contribute toward rebuilding upon the Hill. After two or three unsuccessful attempts to bring about a harmonious result, those in favor of the village location took steps to build a meeting-house there, without waiting for any further action, hoping perhaps to induce the church to remove the services there if a house was once built and offered for the purpose; or more likely they foresaw that, with the growing village and the unwillingness of the people of the east to climb the hill, a new society would be formed, and it was wise to have a meeting-house built, ready.

June 6, 1836, a meeting was held to forward this object. The land now occupied by the Union Hotel was bargained for, but not finally secured, and the site of the present house was purchased of Mr. Harvey Tirrell, for the sum of \$100. The place was a fine gravelly knoll, nearly as high as the eaves of the present church, and was of such peculiar symmetrical shape that older citizens still regret its removal, thinking it was a landmark worth retaining. The hill was leveled to its present form and the house built. The building committee consisted of Jonathan Dawes, Seth Ford, and John Orcutt; about \$2000 were subscribed and paid, the house raised July 16, 1838, finished during the year following, and dedicated Sept. 11, 1839. All this was done by individuals, without any parish organization. Various negotiations had preceded this, councils were summoned, and on the 1st of July, 1839, a new church was constituted, consisting of forty-seven members. Hiram Brown was elected the first clerk; Enos Bates, Joseph Warner, and Francis Bates, the first standing committee. A call was extended to Rev. Royal Reed, July 6, 1839. It was accepted, and he was installed as the first pastor of the church the same day that the house was dedicated, Sept. 11, 1839. Enos Porter and Hiram Brown were chosen the first deacons, and Francis Bates treasurer.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. Royal Reed, ordained Sept. 11, 1839; dismissed Dec. 8, 1841. 2d. Rev. Theodore J. Clark, ordained Oct. 11, 1842; dismissed May 26, 1852; but, nevertheless, supplied the pulpit for several years longer, closing his labors April 10, 1859. The pulpit was then supplied temporarily by Rev. Edward Clarke, Rev. John C. Hutchinson, Rev. Mr. Hatch, Rev. Mr. Lord. 3d. Rev. J. C. Thompson, the last stated supply of the First Church, preached for this church for two-thirds of the time, from Nov. 1, 1859, to April, 1860, then gave his whole time to this church. At the same time an invitation was extended to the members of the First Church to attend public worship with the village church, and it was very largely accepted. Mr. Thompson's labors closed May 1, 1861. Various temporary supplies were obtained. 4th. Rev. J. Jay Dana was employed regularly from the second Sabbath of June, 1861. His labors closed Oct. 29, 1865. 5th. Rev. Joseph H. Felch was installed June 19, 1867. His pastorate terminated by his death, Jan. 19, 1869. 6th. Rev. Wm. M. Gay. His labors commenced April 12, 1870, closed Dec. 29, 1872. Temporary supplies followed. 7th. Rev. Mr. Alvord commenced his pastoral labor May 1, 1873; closed April 30, 1874. Temporary supplies for a year. 8th. Rev. Henry A. Ottman began his labors Oct. 1, 1875, and closed in the fall of 1877. 9th. Rev. O. S. Morris, of the West Cummington Church, divides his services with the village church, preaching for the latter in the forenoon, and is the present acting pastor.

Record of Deacons.—Enos Porter, chosen July 27, 1839, died Jan. 14, 1867; Hiram Brown, chosen July 27, 1839, moved to Illinois; Ephraim Ford, chosen March 2, 1844, died Nov. 1, 1854; Elias Beals, chosen Jan. 6, 1855, still living in town, but not acting. William H. White, chosen

Jan. 1, 1876, Henry M. Dyer, chosen Jan. 1, 1876, present deacons.

Almon Mitchell was for seventeen years treasurer, collector, and clerk of the parish. He is still serving in the latter office. The present clerk of the church is Deacon Wm. H. White.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CUMMINGTON

was established under the labors of Rev. Wm. Willcut, 1838-40. Meetings were held to some extent in private houses, and then in the old factory, that became known as "the chapel." An amusing anecdote is related that one meeting was pretty much silenced by the noise of the water roaring through the old works, the gate having been raised above by some practical joker, who succeeded in getting into the house and securing a quiet seat before the noise of the stream fairly began. The meeting-house was built about 1840, and was a building of fair size and convenient arrangement. It stood near the forge bridge, not far from the present residence of Stephen Benjamin. The land was given by a former proprietor, James W. Briggs.

Among the men specially interested and active in establishing the church were David Tower, John Ford, and Nathaniel Bartlett. Cyrus Warner erected the house. Successive ministers were Revs. Willcut, Todd, Cushman, Green, Strong, and Gage. After the society declined, and the Methodists ceased to use the building, it was occupied to some extent by Congregational ministers for neighborhood services. These finally were given up, the pews and furniture were taken out, and the building converted into a sugar-house, which it still remains.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WEST CUMMINGTON

originated as follows: The old society on Cummington Hill being seriously divided, a new house erected at the East village, and a general disintegration taking place, Elisha Mitchell and Wm. Hubbard, the real founders of West Cummington village, took the decisive step of erecting a meeting-house in 1839. It was built in about three months, by Mr. Crandall, of Adams, contractor, and dedicated in August. In the summer of 1840 meetings were held, and in November of that year Rev. Joseph H. Baldwin commenced his regular pastoral service. Meanwhile, the Second Windsor Congregational Church, with something of an ancient history, and located in a neighborhood known as "the Bush," not far from West Cummington, were looking toward this latter place as a favorable point to unite in a stronger church movement. This was hastened by the actual removal of some of the members to this neighborhood. This tendency culminated in a formal vote, Sept. 20, 1841, when 11 male members and 21 females changed their relations and founded this church. The male members were Jacob Snow, Jacob Whitmarsh, Samuel Dawes, Amos Ford, Isaiah Whitman, Cyrus Latham, Lyman Bird, James Whitman, Wm. Payson, Josiah Allen, John Dawes.

The pastoral record may be briefly expressed as follows: 1st. Rev. Joseph B. Baldwin, installed Sept. 1, 1841, and continued sixteen and a half years. 2d. Rev. Josiah Pomeroy, sixteen months. 3d. Rev. Sardis B. Morley, three months. 4th. Rev. Mr. Brown, one year. 5th. Rev. David Rood, a returned missionary, about six months. 6th. Rev. Henry Matson, a year and a half. 7th. Rev. Joseph B. Baldwin, four years. 8th. Rev. Charles Scott, a year and a half. 9th. Rev. Robert Samuel, a year and a half. 10th. Rev. J. U. Parsons, one year. 11th. Rev. O. S. Morris, the present pastor, who commenced his labors among this people May 1, 1873, and is now in the sixth year of his pastorate. Between these stated periods of service there were vacancies, when the pulpit was filled by temporary supplies, or services were occasionally suspended.

Record of Deacons.—John W. Bisbee, still living in Plainfield; James W. Briggs, died in Lanesboro'; Jared Bisbee, moved West; Joseph Allen, died, 1873; Darius Bird, present

acting deacon; Samuel Rice, moved away; Wm. H. Packard, present acting deacon.

The clerks have been Rev. Joseph Baldwin, Deacon Joseph C. Allen, William Henry Packard. The present number of communicants, 46; congregation, 100 to 150. The Sunday-school averages 90, with a library of 200 volumes. Superintendent of Sunday-school, Mr. Corser.

The society have a good parsonage. The house of worship has been recently repaired, and is really a neat and handsome edifice. It has a fine situation, just in the rear of the village, with the beautiful slopes of Deer Hill rising to lofty heights beyond. The poet Wm. Cullen Bryant often worshiped with this rural congregation. His religious belief was here expressed by partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper with this church, thus showing that with him the closing passage of "Thanatopsis" rested, as it must rest, upon the solid and everlasting foundations of Christian faith. Near the close of his residence here in the summer of 1877, and on the last Sabbath he ever spent in Cummington, he came to this church with his daughter. The pastor was absent, and no supply for the pulpit arranged. After waiting some time, Mr. Bryant arose and said that it was evident they were to have no minister; that if the people wished he would read selections from the Bible. Then, going to the desk, he opened the sacred volume and read for some time in his own inimitable manner. Then, in devout, childlike simplicity, he closed by reciting the Lord's Prayer. To many of that audience this is the last personal reminiscence of the great poet, as he soon after left town never to return; for in the opening months of the next summer, amid the roses of June he loved so well, he passed away "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF CUMMINGTON.

Before the organization of a society, and perhaps as early as 1835, occasional meetings were held, and Rev. William Wilcox, a minister of this denomination, preached in the school-house at West Cummington. Receiving considerable encouragement, a society was formed and regular services established. A council of the Universalist churches was held here in 1839, and is remembered by many as an occasion of great interest. The house of worship was built in 1845 or 1846, by Zebedee Randall, contractor; probably cost about \$2000. The land for the site was given by Charles Shaw. The house is conveniently situated on the main street, and has one of the old-time spires, which have scarcely been succeeded by anything more appropriate in modern church architecture. It needs some repairs and improvements at the present time, but is otherwise a handsome edifice. Services were maintained with considerable regularity for twenty years or more. The ministers were Rev. Almond Mason, Rev. Earl Guilford, Rev. Moses Stoddard, Rev. Mr. Gifford, Rev. Mr. Plumb, Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rev. Mr. Mandel, Rev. L. W. Brigham, and Rev. Mr. Trask. The latter was the last regular minister. Since he closed his labors there have been only occasional speakers.

Those most active in establishing this church were Ebenezer Shaw, Brackley Shaw, Spencer Shaw, Charles Shaw, Jacob Bates, William Thompson, and Andrew Babbitt. The society still retains its legal organization and its property. The present clerk is Horatio Jordan, and the trustees are Almon Pearse, Charles Harlow, and Lorenzo Tower.

BURIAL-PLACES.

At a proprietors' meeting, Aug. 21, 1771, John Holbrook, Joseph Farr, and Timothy Moore were appointed a committee to lay out a burying-place. Oct. 30, 1771, voted to accept of the burying-place laid out by the committee on lot No. 71. Dec. 28, 1772, voted to clear one acre for a burying-place.

This, though not very clear in description, is supposed to

refer to the one a short distance west of Bryant's summer residence. The lot No. 71 is the same as was voted by one of the early town-meetings for the location of the meeting-house, which fact may throw some light upon the location of the latter.

The small-pox hospital of 1774 may have been on the present farm of Milton Porter. There is a grave at one point and evidence of a building, though some suppose it was on the Warner farm, as stated elsewhere.

Besides this pioneer burial-place, there is the old one on Cummington Hill, which dates back at least to the location of the meeting-house near it. There is another on Thomas' Hill, in the northeast part of the town. This is in general use by the people of that section. The cemetery at the Baptist Church, Cummington village, is in very good preservation, with a portion of the lots neatly terraced, showing evidence of loving care. There is another small, but still a public, burial-place near Francis Streeter's. At West Cummington is a cemetery in which general burial occurs for that place and vicinity. Besides these public grounds, there are private family burial-places in different parts of the town, upon the farm of Ebenezer Shaw, of E. W. Tillson, of Widow Cobb, of Milton Porter, of Deacon Rogers, and on the old farm of Domer Guilbert.

TOWN SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES.

A Masonic lodge existed in this town, according to the recollections of Levi Kingman, for probably fifteen or twenty years before the Morgan excitement, when it died out. It was known as Orion Lodge. The place of meeting was in the hall over the old store bought by Mr. Kingman, 1818. When the lodge dissolved he was appointed to wind up the affairs. The property was sold, dues collected as far as possible, debts paid, and a small balance given to the American Bible Society through William Packard. The lodge celebrated St. John's Day in 1823; Cyrus Ford, chairman of committee.

Temperance societies and several benevolent or literary associations have existed from time to time, but quickly dissolved. There was an early temperance movement about 1830. Lawyer Holland, of Belchertown, came out and delivered an address in the old church on the Hill, and a society was formed. The hall over Mr. Kingman's store was extensively used from 1820 to 1835. Singing-schools met there, courts and arbitrations, religious meetings, and miscellaneous gatherings.

The Bryant Library was founded by the poet for the benefit of his native town in 1872. He devoted something like \$20,000 to this purpose, about half of which is invested in buildings and grounds, comprising the library itself and a dwelling-house for the librarian and his family. The collection of books is very valuable, embracing a great variety of subjects, and particularly rich in the historical department. It is open for consultation and circulation. Mr. Lorenzo N. Tower is the present librarian (1878). The town is required, by the conditions of the gift, to make a small annual appropriation for the benefit of the library.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

It may be proper to mention as one the house of Stephen Warner, where the proprietors, in 1771, held their first meeting in town, and transacted business in due form. To reach this spot they had come down from the hills of Plainfield, from the "north side" of the river, from the extreme west and the extreme east, a few scattered pioneers,—bold spirits,—contending with the forces of nature, and equally ready to face the questions of national peril involved in the impending revolution.

Then there is the place of the first town-meeting. It was held "at the house of Ens. Packard, Dec. 20, 1779." The second, January 5th, and, by adjournment, January 17th, was

also assembled at the house of Ens. Packard. The third, March 6, 1780, was held at the house of Ens. Abel Packard. It only seems a fair inference that these three were all at the same place, and, as there is no dispute that the house of Abel Packard was at the cellar with the butternut-tree growing out of it, it is a reasonable conclusion that that was the place of the first town-meeting. This view is strengthened by the fact that the inn of Adam Packard was not opened until six years later, 1785. Adam Packard was a white-haired boy of sixteen when he came to town with his older brother, Abel.

The locations of the several pioneer meeting-houses naturally have considerable historic interest connected with them. The first, a log building, said to have been not far from the present house of David Tirrell; the second, supposed to have stood at the Four Corners, east of the present residence of Francis Dawes; and the third, known to have been on the "hill above the pound," west of the high ledge. Around the doors of the first, the old pioneers, before and after divine service, must have talked over the opening events of the Revolution, the stirring news from Boston Harbor, from Lexington, from Bunker Hill, and from the Continental Congress. Around the second they conversed of the events of 1781 and 1782, the campaigns of the Carolinas, the treason of Arnold, the surrender at Yorktown, the treaty of peace, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The third was scarcely eight years finished when it was in mourning for the death of George Washington; and then, as forty years went by, how many solemn scenes the venerable house witnessed! There the children were baptized. With the blessing of the white-haired old minister the vows of marriage were pronounced, and around the open graves in the old cemetery, not far away, there fell upon hushed and mourning souls the blessed words of Christian hope.

These places are local in their associations, but there is another,—the *birth-place of William Cullen Bryant*,—which has a national, a world-wide, interest. This spot, sacred in the annals of American poetry, was on Cummington Hill. The house stood in the corner of Mr. Tower's orchard, and nearly opposite the old cemetery. Then the Bryant farm itself, where he passed his childhood, where he wrote "*Thanatopsis*," where are the streams and the forests whose melody breathed in the poems of his youth and inspired the songs of his advancing years. Here are the retreats of classic taste, where he loved to gather around him poets and statesmen, and with them seek relief from the engrossing cares of public life in "sweet communion with Nature in all her varied forms."

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Generally speaking, agriculture is the leading business of Cummington. It is, however, intermingled with various manufacturing and mechanical employments. In early times considerable lumbering was done. Firewood was cut for market to some extent. A number of tanneries were established, and did a profitable business. A large amount of scythe-stones were made at one period.

A writer twenty years ago said of some industries:

"The cotton-factories have become extinct. Two small woolen-factories remain in operation, which get off annually about 40,000 yards of coarse satinet. Four tanneries make 250 tons of sole-leather annually. Four scythe-stone manufactories send to market 4500 gross of that article yearly. There are also several establishments for the manufacture of clothes-frames and other wooden-wares, six saw-mills, to two of which is attached broom-handle machinery that turns out annually 50,000 broom-handles."

MILLS, MANUFACTURES.

On Swift River, near the Goshen line, was a grist-mill in early times. The site is pointed out on the Shaw farm. At Swift River village, where the two branches of Swift River unite, and a little below join the Westfield, there are located the works of N. B. Crosby. To secure ample water-power, he constructed some years ago a reservoir on the north branch of

Swift River, not far from the school-house in District No. 3. Mr. Guilford made scythe-stones for a long time. A son still carries on various mechanical works at this point. Above Swift River village, on the Westfield River, was a grist-mill, and also a saw-mill, owned in early times by Moses Warner. The buildings became dilapidated, and the works were all swept away by various freshets forty years ago or more. Dr. Joy states that his father, Nehemiah Joy, with Asa Gurney and Stephen Shaw, built these mills about 1797, and that they passed to Warner next. This makes them of later date than indicated above.

Coming up the Westfield River, no other sites of ancient or present mills are found until the lower end of Cummington village is reached. There, in early times, was a grist-mill, owned by James Shaw. It was afterward changed to clothier-works. Considerable manufacturing was undertaken by a company, but the enterprise failed to be remunerative, and was abandoned. A tannery was carried on for several years at that point.

The large building standing in later years has been occupied with a variety of works. At the present time (1878) A. C. Parsons is making plane- and saw-handles to a limited extent. In the above building is also Bradley's machine-shop and the painting-rooms of C. J. Spring.

Tracing up the Orcutt Brook, a tributary of the Westfield emptying in at the village, the site of an early saw-mill may be noticed. It was owned at one time by Thomas Tirrell, and was near the bridge at Mr. Almon Mitchell's. A blacksmith-shop was also there. On the same brook, farther up in the woods, was also a saw-mill, known familiarly as "Uncle Zeke's," the proprietor being Ezekiel Reed. Lower down on the brook, nearer the Westfield, is the present establishment of the Bradley Brothers for the manufacture of various kinds of wood-work. They also have a cider-mill.

Returning to the channel of the Westfield, farther up toward the bridge, is the building known as the old cotton-factory. Mr. Kingman states that it was erected about 1812. Josiah Hayden, Asa Gurney, and James Dawes were the principal men concerned in it, though a few shares were perhaps owned by other citizens. The enterprise was not very successful, and was continued only a few years. Josiah Hayden was the father of the Haydens who were afterward so prominent in manufacturing enterprises in Williamsburg. Asa Gurney, Maj. Dawes, and his son carried on the business for a short time after Mr. Hayden left. The building stood unoccupied for several years, except as it was temporarily used for various works. John Stafford made whetstones there thirty years ago or more, and down to 1868. Penholders and other varieties of small wood-work have been made in that building, and it is still occupied for similar purposes.

On the other side of the river, above the bridge, was a factory for the manufacture of scythe-snaths, run for some years by Jordan & Rhodes. A dwelling-house now occupies the site. Above this was a factory built by the sons of Deacon Abel Packard,—Chester and Theophilus. It was upon their father's old farm. It was founded as a woolen-factory, 1820 to 1825, but was continued by them only a few years. They finally went West. The enterprise was continued by Seth Williams. He afterward closed out this and his other business, and moved away. The building is now an establishment for the manufacture of pen-sticks and towel-racks. Hylas Bradley is the proprietor, and has a saw-mill in connection with it.

On Shaw Brook, which empties into the Westfield above the Bryant Library, was a large tannery, founded, perhaps, before 1800. It was near the north line of the town, and was carried on by Mitchell, Mason & Richards. Above, on Shaw Brook, was a grist-mill,—an old affair,—abandoned many years ago, known as the Baker Mill, and thought by some to have been the first grist-mill in town.

Returning to the valley of the Westfield, and reaching the neighborhood locally known by the singular name of "Lightning-Bug," the old clothier-works of Charles Gloyd will be easily recalled by the people of Cummington, as Mr. Gloyd is said to have been found at his post, year in and year out, for nearly fifty years. Mr. Grimes and Daniel Richards are understood to have been the early proprietors, and Mr. Levi Kingman supposes the works were in operation before 1800. There was another clothing-mill by Ford at this place, and it developed into a woolen-factory. In this same vicinity was the old forge of 1780, or earlier, and it was continued to some extent in later years. In this locality, too, was a grist-mill, and afterward it was changed to a clover-seed mill. Stephen Warner and Asa Streeter were proprietors of the latter.

On one of the small streams flowing in from Plainfield was a blacksmith-shop with a trip-hammer. It was a noisy affair, being heard three miles or more. It was run by Whitman, and afterward by Asahel Bartlett. A little above, on the Westfield, was Brown's saw-mill, originally built by Mr. Bisbee, still running; broom-handles are made there. Next, up the valley of the Westfield, is the new paper-mill, built a few years since by Marshall Bates; wrapping-paper is the line of work done. Still above is an old grist-mill site, very ancient, dating back to the early settlement of the town, perhaps the first grist-mill in the west part. William Hubbard is said to have ground bark for his tannery at this place. The buildings were swept away many years ago, and not rebuilt. Next in order may be mentioned the saw-mill and bedstead-manufactory of Henry Elder. On this site was an old saw-mill prior to these modern works. The bedstead business has lately been given up for that of pen-holders. Harlow's works are next above, comprising a saw-mill and an establishment for the manufacture of various articles of wood-work. A cotton-factory once occupied this site. It was built in 1827, by John Dawes & Sons. Elisha Carpenter and Aaron Sawyer put in the machinery. It was burned in a few years, and not rebuilt. The next important point on the river is the place of the present paper-mills of the L. L. Brown Company. In old times Hubbard's tannery was established at this place. On a branch of the Westfield is the saw-mill of the Torrey Brothers, in the west part of the town, near the Windsor line, a place sometimes called East Windsor, and also "Jordanville." In this account no attempt is made to actually determine the site of the first saw-mill or the first grist-mill. Judging from the town records, and from the traditions among the people at the present time, it will be found difficult to distinguish between three of the most ancient sites, and it is very likely true that they were all occupied about the same time,—from 1765 to 1770.

Of early blacksmiths in town there may be named Nathan Snow, Solomon Shaw, Eliphalet Packard, and Capt. Whitman. Early shoemakers mentioned are Ebenezer Hunt, Alonzo Gurney, and, later, Mr. Parks.

The ten leading articles of production for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values: Butter, \$11,397; firewood, \$5618; maple sugar, \$4989; beef, \$7102; apples, \$2672; hay, \$29,869; milk, \$13,389; pork, \$3660; potatoes, \$7053; manure, \$7107. There were also reported, eggs, \$1786; corn, \$1758; oats, \$1304.

MILITARY.

In the old volume of proprietors' records appears the following official action:

Sept. 29, 1774.—Voted that Capt. Daniel Reed, Ens. Peter Harwood, and Capt. Joseph Warner be a committee of correspondence. Voted to purchase one barrel of powder, half a hundred of lead, for a town store of ammunition. Ens. Packard and William Ward appointed to get the supplies and keep the same.

Oct. 31, 1776.—Voted that Mr. Snell and Lieut. Harwood be added to the committee on correspondence.

March 4, 1777.—Chose a new committee on correspondence,—Ebenezer Snell,

Jonathan Ripley, Wm. Ward, Lieut. Colson, Ens. Packard, Capt. Reed, and Stephen Warner.

These proceedings were taken before the town was incorporated, while it was yet simply Township No. 5, but the meetings of the proprietors were being held in due form, and very many of the votes and doings were similar to those of a fully organized town. It is doubtful whether there is any list preserved of those who enlisted at this time in the Continental army; but such names are hereafter mentioned as the recollection of families and citizens can supply.

After the formation of the town we find the following action:

At a legal meeting held at the "Alarm Post," June 15, 1780,—

Voted a sufficient sum of money to hire four soldiers. Voted to choose a committee to hire said men, and that Lieut. Stephen Warner, Ens. Abel Packard, Capt. Nathan Snow, and Mr. Edmond Lazell be the said committee.

At a meeting, July 4, 1780, held at the "Alarm Post,"—

Voted to hire five militiamen by a committee, and that said committee continue to hire soldiers, if needed, until further order; that Sergt. John Bradish, Lieut. John Packard, Lieut. Colson, Deacon Packard be said committee.

At a meeting held at the house of Wm. Mitchell, Aug. 10, 1780,—

Voted to raise a sufficient sum of money to pay the hire of five Continental soldiers; also the hire of five militiamen obtained by the war committee. Voted to raise a sufficient sum of money to procure the articles of clothing required of the town by the General Court for soldiers.

Oct. 30, 1780, voted to raise £500 to purchase beef for the army, 2590 pounds' weight being required of the town, which shows the depreciation of the currency very clearly.

At a meeting held at the house of Lieut. Mitchell, Dec. 21, 1780,—

Voted that Mr. David Leonard, Mr. Robert Robinson, and Mr. Edmond Lazell be a committee to hire five Continental soldiers for three years, or during the war, agreeable to the order of the General Court.

March 5, 1781.—Voted to accept the accounts of the former selectmen up to this day, and raise a sum of money sufficient to purchase the last requisition of beef.

July 31, 1781.—Voted to raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase 2057 pounds of beef for the army. Voted to raise a sufficient sum of money to purchase shirts, shoes, stockings, and blankets for the use of the army.

Aug. 3, 1781.—Met at the house of Hezekiah Ford. Voted to hire four soldiers for three months, and Dr. James Bradish, Capt. Nathan Snow, and Mr. Joseph Ford were named as committee for that purpose.

These votes show that the town furnished its quota of men and its proportion of supplies for the Continental service. Quite a number of Revolutionary pensioners lived down to near the middle of this century. Daniel Timothy, familiarly known as Teague, passed his hundredth birthday.

The following names have been obtained of persons who either went into the Revolutionary service from this town, or who resided here afterward: Samuel Thompson, Nehemiah Joy, Isaac Kingman, Peter Tower, Nathaniel Tower, Caleb Packard (perhaps over the line in Goshen).

John Packard's bill of 12s. for two blankets furnished the Continental army was paid by the town, May 1, 1786.

Clark Robinson, the early settler, had three brothers killed in the Revolutionary war,—James, Bartlett, and Abner. Dr. Gain Robinson, of Cummington, was a brother in the same family.

The histories of Shays' rebellion do not show that Cummington shared to any extent in the active movements of the insurgents. The people were suffering from the "hard times," like those of other towns, and sent delegates to some of the conventions, but do not seem to have taken up arms to assist Shays.

Cummington was represented in the Northampton Convention of July 14, 1812, held to express the views of this portion of Massachusetts against the war. The public sentiment of the town is shown by the following article from the *Hampshire Gazette*, then, as now, the leading newspaper of the county:

July 15, 1812.—"Want of room obliged us last week to delay the publication of the following elegant and patriotic ode, from the pen of Mr. W. C. Bryant, son of Doctor Bryant, of Cummington:

AN ODE FOR THE 4th OF JULY, 1812.

TUNE.—"Ye Gentlemen of England."

"The birthday of our nation
Once more we greet with smiles;
Nor falls as yet our hapless land
A prey to foreign wiles.
Yet still-increasing dangers wake
The statesman's pious fear;
The whirling vortex of our fate
Sweeps near, and still more near;
The dreadful warning, whispered long,
In louder tones we hear."

There are seven other verses. It was evidently a good, strong Federal ode.

The young poet survived the fall of the Federal party, and lived to write the songs of his countrymen in the crisis of 1861. It was not long necessary to explain that he was "the son of Dr. Bryant, of Cummington," to designate the individual referred to.

Of the men who went to Boston at the call of Governor Strong, the following are recalled by citizens, or are known from pension certificates: Capt. Whitman, Leonard Shaw, Harvey Tirrell, Thomas Tirrell, Capt. Claggard, Solomon Shaw, Mr. Bates, Sylvanus Shaw, Nathan Mason; and there were probably others.

SOLDIERS' LIST, WAR OF 1861-65.

Nathaniel Hunt, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; disch. June 9, 1865.
Timothy D. Richardson, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; wounded severely at battle of Spottsylvania; disch. May 18, 1865, for disability.
Wm. A. Williams, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; died Feb. 12, 1863, at Falmouth, Va.
James Dorgan, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; died June 18, 1864, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Darwin C. Robbins, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. Feb. 3, 1863, for disability.
Almon N. Bradley, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. H; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died Sept. 5, 1864, at Point of Rocks, Md.
Wm. H. Shaw, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; pro. to 2d lieutenant, March 4, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865. He was one of the first three months' volunteers, and was in the battle of Bull Run.
Samuel J. Hillman, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; died Sept. 4, 1862, at Stafford Court-House, Va., of brain fever.
Josiah T. Hunt, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. A; disch. Aug. 12, 1864, for disability, resulting from injuries in the service.
Wm. L. Reed, sergt., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Charles Kinney, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Luther E. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 1863; died at Brattleboro', Vt., 1863, of camp-fever.
William O. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
Cecil E. Bartlett, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
Josiah D. Benjamin, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
Calvin Cook, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
Edgar W. Crane, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.

Harlan P. Porter, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; re-enl. in 4th H. Art.; di-ch. June 17, 1865.
Myron W. Reed, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Nathan A. Spooner, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Daniel Taylor, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Cyrus M. Tilson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Harrison F. Newell, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
Charles A. Parker, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865. Had before served in 52d Inf., Co. I, nine months.
Harlan P. Porter, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
Edward Labarn, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 21st Regt., Co. E; died March 26, 1864, at Camp Nelson, Ky.; probably a substitute; name retained because he lost his life in the service for Cummington.
Orrin S. Bradley, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. D; disch. July 1, 1864.
John Donovan, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. D; killed May 3, 1863, at Salem Heights, Va.
Edward P. Nally, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C.
Robert Shea, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C.
Thomas Gilfillan, asst. surg., enl. Dec. 12, 1863, 59th Regt.; resigned Sept. 14, 1864.
James Cahill, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. C.
Harlan W. Torrey, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. A; di-ch. Nov. 15, 1861, for disability; re-enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 34th Regt., Co. B; disch. Dec. 17, 1864.
Samuel J. Dunning, enl. July 27, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. A; killed at the battle of Newbern, March 14, 1862.
Martin L. Cook, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Michael Cunningham, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; died Aug. 21, 1863, of fever, at Cummington, seven days after his return.

Sylvanus Shaw, a son of Ebenezer Shaw (recently deceased), lost his life in the Mexican war, and it is said that Joshua Hathaway, of this town, was in the Mexican war, and that he also fought in the late civil war, though beyond the legal age.

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE TOWN.

There was a town-meeting held, Aug. 31, 1861, which voted to raise \$500 "in aid of families of such citizens as had or might hereafter volunteer in the United States service."

A meeting was held, July 28, 1862, at which it was voted to pay a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer to fill the quota of the town, the number required being then fourteen.

According to Schouler's "History," Cummington furnished 105 men for the war, which was a surplus of 8 over all demands. Five were commissioned officers. A number of the men were substitutes, hired in Boston or elsewhere.

The following list is intended to include only actual citizens of Cummington.

The amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$10,589.34. The assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$415,746, and the population 1085. Amount raised for aid to soldiers' families, afterward refunded by the State, was: 1862, \$777.95; 1863, \$2019.77; 1864, \$1034.95; 1865, \$1000; total, \$4832.07.

Edward C. Jenkins, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 4th H. Art., Co. K; disch. June 17, 1865.
Martin F. Jostling, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Henry N. Noyce, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; di-ch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Wm. W. Robbins, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; trans. Aug. 16, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps.
Charles W. Gurney, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. E; wounded July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa., and died July 10, 1863.
James Meacham, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. E.
John Dorsey, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
Charles H. Shaw, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. D; severely wounded in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; disch. July 1, 1864.
Henry H. Hitchcock, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. June 21, 1865.
Stephen Bartlett was from Cummington, and went into a Connecticut regiment.
Charles Dawes was from Cummington, living in Easthampton, enl. in the 52d Regt. from that town.
William Nolan was from Cummington, enl. from some other town, Aug. 13, 1862, 34th Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment.
Calvin C. Hosford, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; a prisoner at Andersonville five months; disch. July 7, 1865.
Charles W. Conn, enl. 37th Regt., 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
Onslow Taylor, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d Regt., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Levi Pratt, enl. Oct. 1862; died Aug. 14, 1863, on board a steamer on the Mississippi while returning home.
Edward C. Thayer, enl. Oct. 1862, 49th Regt.; disch. Aug. 1863.
Samuel L. Thompson, enl. Nov. 1863, 1st H. Art.; died Feb. 17, 1864, in the hospital at Arlington.
Ozro M. Bird, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 21, 1865.

WORTHINGTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

WORTHINGTON lies upon the western border of the county, nearly west from the county-seat, and distant from it sixteen and a half miles, by air-line measurement. It is bounded north by Cummington, east by Chesterfield, south by Chesterfield, Hampden County, and Middlefield, west by Middlefield and Berkshire County. The area of the town is 19,637 acres by the census of 1875.

The title to the soil is derived direct from the province of Massachusetts Bay, this being one of the ten towns sold June 2, 1762. The purchaser at the sale was Aaron Willard. Not long after he transferred the same to Maj. Barnard, of Deerfield, and Col. John Worthington, of Springfield. The time when this was done is not determined, nor the consideration. There is no account of any drawing of lots, and it is inferred that the territory of No. 3 was surveyed and mapped under the direction of the proprietors, and settlers purchased from them such lots as they chose. The original price of the township is said to have been £1860.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The middle branch of the Westfield River flows nearly north and south through the northwestern part of the town, and then forms the boundary line between Worthington and Middlefield, farther south. The northeast part of the town is drained by Stevens Brook, which enters Chesterfield and flows some distance before effecting a junction with the Westfield. The southeast part is drained by Little River, which, uniting with other streams, finally becomes the eastern branch of the Westfield. An elevated range known as West Hill lies east of the middle branch, and nearly parallel to it. A few separate elevations are of some note, as Parsons Hill, Bashan Hill, Knowles Hill in the north, and White Rock in the south.

The scenery is of a varied character. Large and well-cultivated farms abound, while there are also mountain slopes still covered with forests, and beautiful, deep valleys, through which the streams flow southward with rapid current. The middle branch has a tributary from the east and one from the west, the former flowing in at the corner of Middlefield, the other at the school-house, farther north. In the south part of the town, midway between the middle branch and Little River, is the valley of the Kinney Brook.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

The first settlement was in 1763 or 1764, though no previous writer designates the exact date or determines positively the name of the first settler. Quite a number came to the "Plantation" about the same time. The openings along the old road from Northampton to Berkshire County were the first in town. There seems to be reason for assigning an early date to this road; possibly it was opened before the French war of 1756, and supplies and troops moved over it to reach Fort Massachusetts, located near Williamstown, which was the scene of much military activity. This road, entering the town at the Partridge Place, passed, in a northwest direction, by the Eager homestead, to Drury's Corners, and by what is now Worthington Corners to the present place of Alonzo Belden; then directly north to the Tillson Bartlett place, then northwest into the town of Cummington, and so westward. On this road, at the Belden place, Alexander Miller was keep-

ing tavern in 1768, and Joseph Farr was also a tavern-keeper, in 1771, in Cummington, where Charles Sylvester now lives. Both of these men may have been there for several years previous. If this theory is correct as to the early opening of the road, men who pushed out and opened taverns between Northampton and Pittsfield undoubtedly made the first opening in the forest.

Nathaniel Daniels was settled quite early at the Tillson Bartlett place. The first night this family spent in town they are said to have encamped in the woods on the easterly slope of the hill, not far from the residence of Mirick Cole, and that mosquitoes were very prompt in their attentions to the new settlers. It is stated in Rice's history that early in the Revolutionary war the people laid out the road curving to the right from the corners to the Tillson Bartlett place, so as to give Nathaniel Daniels the benefit of the travel and take it away from Miller, the latter being a loyalist and the former a Whig. This is sustained by tradition, though a town in which Dr. Morse, the well-known Tory, had so much influence as to remain on committees of importance during nearly the whole of the war, must have out-voted him pretty decidedly when they made such a change. Along this old road Nahum Eager was located very early, and also Lieut. Timothy Meech.

From the names appearing in the town records, 1768 to 1772, and from the inquiries made by Mr. Rice in the preparation of his work twenty-five years ago, it is evident the following list comprises the pioneers before the Revolution. Several of the prominent public men of Worthington came in, however, a few years later, as Starkweather, Brewster, Parish, Ward, and others.

EARLY PIONEERS.

Nathan Leonard, homestead where his grandson, Alanson Leonard, now lives. Samuel Clapp; his first log house was near the house now owned by Dwight Stone. Nathaniel Daniels built the first frame house in town, nearly opposite to the present dwelling of Levi Blackman. Nahum Eager represented the town in the Provincial Congress at Cambridge; his pioneer home was on the place where Jonathan H. Eager now lives, a great-grandson; his sons were William and Nathaniel, of Worthington, the latter father of Jonathan H. Dr. Moses Morse, the earliest physician; his house was between the dwellings of Mr. Heman Burr and Abner Witt; the site now marked by a butternut-tree. John Kinne, homestead the place lately owned by Dr. Phelps, of Adams, at Worthington Corners. Ebenezer Leonard, homestead the place now occupied by Mr. Heman Burr. Thomas Clemmons, homestead the present place of John Campbell. Benjamin Biglow; he settled northeast of what is now the Dan Pease farm. Thomas Kinne, homestead the present Dan Pease farm. John Watt, homestead a few rods east of the site of the first meeting-house; Lyman Granger now lives there; he had one son, John. Ephraim Wheeler, homestead near the house known as the Harvey place. Mr. Collamore settled opposite Ephraim Wheeler. Alexander Miller settled on the well-known "Buffington" place, and was the first to open a tavern in town; his farm was the present Alonzo Belden place, and the house was opposite Alonzo Belden's; the well is still there, one pear-tree, and a few apple-trees.

Joseph Marsh, homestead the place now owned by Clement Burr. Amos Frink, homestead on "Cold Street;" house near the grove; known now as Frink Woods. Abner Dwelly settled at Worthington Corners, on the present farm of Horace Cole. Jeremiah Kinne, homestead where Mr. Calvin Tower now lives. Stephen Converse, homestead on the present Wm. C. Higgins place. Davis Converse, homestead same as that of Stephen Converse. Phineas Herrick, homestead on the Warren Cushing lot; house gone. Gershom Randall; he settled on the present place of the widow of Jonathan Prentice. Asa Cottrell, homestead present place of Albert Randall. Asa Burton, homestead present place of Dwight Perry. Zephaniah Hatch, homestead present place of Elihu Squires. Nathan Branch, homestead present place of Morgan Hall; one of the oldest houses in town. John Buck, homestead on ground now occupied by Billings Higgins, or near by. Timothy Meech, homestead the present place of John K. Strong; was an old tavern, east of the corners a mile. Samuel Crosby, pioneer; home where Col. Oren Stone now lives. Daniel Morse, homestead on the present Henry Bates place. John Skiff, homestead on the place now owned by Horace Cole. James Benjamin, homestead the present farm of Ira Johnson. Beriah Curtis, homestead near the present house of Alden Curtis. Jonathan Prentice, homestead the "Cushman" place, now owned by William Johnson; the house burned a few years since. Samuel Morse, homestead near the present house of Webb Alderman.

James Wybourn, homestead near the plat of ground known as the "Vineyard," on the Hollis farm. Israel Houghton, homestead nearly opposite that of James Wybourn. Col. Ebenezer Webber, homestead now the place of Charles Parsons. Samuel Day, homestead the present place of Abel Drury. Robert Day, homestead same farm as that of Samuel. Amos Day, homestead same farm as that of Samuel Day. Joseph Follett, homestead present farm of W. and M. A. Drake. Isaac Follett, homestead the same as that of Joseph. Stephen Fitch, homestead the present house of Franklin Robinson. Ezra Cleaveland, homestead a little north of the present house of George Pease. Samuel Buck, homestead the present residence of David D. Powers, and the house is said to have been erected in 1780. Edmund Pettengill, homestead present place of David Scott. James Kelly, homestead the present place of Ransom Scott. John Kelly, homestead same as that of James. Isaac Herrick, homestead south of the school-house in the Alden Curtis District; buildings gone. Joseph Prentice, homestead the present place of Thomas Hunt. John Partridge, homestead about one hundred rods north of the present place of William Leonard. Seth Sylvester, homestead a little south of the house owned by Capt. Edwin Dodge; house in the "Mills Pasture." Amos Leonard, homestead present place of Dwight Prentice. Elijah Gardner, homestead nearly west of Ring's Factory; present land of George Pease.

Joseph Dewey, homestead nearly west of the "Buffington Grove," on land now owned by Horace Cole. Luke Bonney, homestead in the present pasture of Ira Jones. David Brunson, homestead same as that of Luke Bonney; they were the first millers in town. Asa Spaulding, homestead the present place of David Reese, of Greenfield. Hezekiah Maheuren, homestead east of the grove now owned by Selden Blackman. John Howard, homestead present place of Mirick Cole. Thomas Hall, homestead farm now owned by Col. Oren Stone; buildings gone. Joseph Gardner, homestead opposite the present place of Royal Cushing. Miner Oliver, homestead where Russell Tower now lives. Capt. Constant Webster, homestead the present F. J. Robinson place. Joseph Geer, homestead where Osman Watt now lives. Samuel Tower, homestead a few rods west of the old church, near Mr. Watt's place. Nathaniel Collins, homestead south of that stated as the pioneer home of Ephraim Henick. Reuben Adams, homestead

Ringville; the owner of the second saw-mill and the second grist-mill built in town. These mills were on the site of Cole & Hayden. John Drury, homestead the present place of Abel Drury. Matthew Finton, homestead on the present farm of Gordyce Bates. James Bemis, homestead the place where Abram Granger now lives. Thomas Buck, homestead the present place of Simeon Merritt. Moses Buck, homestead same as that of John Buck, already mentioned. Samuel Pettengill, homestead where David Scott now owns. Noah Morse, homestead the present farm of Lewis Adams; buildings gone. Nehemiah Prougty, homestead present place of Henry Tower. Seth Porter, homestead present place of Widow Smith. Stephen Howard, homestead present place or near that of Ira Jones. Mr. Hickbey, homestead south part of the town, near the Methodist church. Elihu Tinker, homestead the residence now of Nathan Johnson.

John Parish, homestead on Snake Hill, on land now owned by Milton Parish. Children: Roswell and Truman, went west; Oliver, Hartford, Conn.; Consider, Mississippi, still living; Justice, Hinsdale; Spencer was the father of M. J. Parish and O. B. Parish, now of West Worthington.

Of other early settlers, concerning whom but little positive information is now obtainable, Rice's history mentions William Burr, Jonas Bellows, Jonathan Eames, Mr. Wilkins, Thomas Butler, Simeon Lee, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Clay, Mr. Rice, Mr. Ford, Samuel Wilcox, Rufus Stone, Moses Ashley, Joseph French, Samuel Converse, Nathan Morgan, Lewis Church, John Ross, James Tomson, Lewis Porter, Moses Porter, Joseph Lee, Alexander Chillson.

The following settlers were somewhat later: Dr. Ezra Starkweather, from Stonington, Conn., was a Revolutionary soldier, and four of his brothers lost their lives in that struggle. He settled in Worthington in 1785.

Jonathan Brewster, from Preston, Conn., settled in Worthington in 1777; homestead present place of Daniel Pease. Children: Jonathan, Jr., Worthington; Josiah, on the old homestead; Elisha, Worthington; Moses, a physician, settled at the centre and died there; Mrs. Ezra Starkweather, Mrs. Joseph Marsh, Worthington.

Deacon Jonathan Brewster, of the present time, is a great-grandson of the pioneer. E. H. Brewster was the son of Elisha Brewster. Azariah Parsons, from Northampton, settled here in 1782; noted for his abundant charity to the poor. William Ward, from Cummington, came to Worthington a young man, in 1795, as a clerk in Mr. Gove's store; homestead afterward at the Corners; he had one son, Daniel, and one daughter, Mrs. Chauncey B. Rising. Another daughter died young.

There are some facts about early roads of considerable interest. The selectmen describe the first "as the *direct* road through *Worthington to Boston*." This road joined the Chesterfield road at "the gate," and ran northwest by the farms owned at one time by Mr. Harrington and by Mr. Drury, till it reached the Buffington place, where stood at that time the inn of Alexander Miller.

From this place it was laid out directly north till it passed the Tilson Bartlett place, and then it was continued north and west, passing through a part of Peru and Windsor, till it intersected with a road which led more directly to Pittsfield.

In later years—to make the road "more straight and direct," as the town fathers expressed it—this road was laid out over Snake Hill. Another important road laid out was from Cummington to Chester. This road passed through Cole Street, so called, and passed the inn of Capt. Daniels and the Buffington place, till it intersected a road near where Mr. Alden Curtis lived in after-years. From there it crossed directly to Middle River, where it continued on the banks of that stream until it reached Chester.

During the years 1768 and 1769–70 great activity in road-making prevailed, and twelve cross-roads were surveyed and

partially opened, all of which except two were afterward abandoned. On the 17th of April, 1770, the town voted to raise £45 for repairing the highways; 3s. a day was allowed for men's work; for the work of a yoke of oxen, 1s. 6d.; and for the use of a plow, 8d. Previous to 1868 there could scarcely be said to be a road in town, bridle-paths, trails, and routes marked by blazed trees being the only highways.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Morse was the earliest physician here, and evidently a man of ability, having much public business assigned him, notwithstanding his Tory principles. Dr. Starkweather came in 1785, practiced many years, and was almost continually in public life. He died July 27, 1834. Subsequent physicians have been Dr. Marsh, Dr. Brewster, Dr. Porter, Dr. Richards, Dr. Dwight, Dr. Spear, Dr. Rodgers, Dr. Case, Dr. Peirce, Dr. Meekins, Dr. Holland, Dr. D. Pierce, Dr. H. Starkweather, Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Bois, Dr. Coit, Dr. Brown, Dr. Prevost, Dr. Lyman, Dr. Knowlton, Dr. Freeland, Dr. Smith, Dr. A. Pierce.

LAWYERS.

Joseph Lyman, Samuel Howe, Daniel Parish, Jonathan Woodbridge, Elisha Mack, Chauncey B. Rising. All of these practiced at various periods in the town, and several rose to distinction and eminence here or elsewhere.

TAVERNS.

The taverns of Revolutionary times or earlier were those of Alexander Miller, of Nathaniel Daniels, and of Lieut. Meech, already mentioned. Very early, too, on the same general route, was a tavern opposite the present school-house, north of the Eager place; also on the town-line at the Partridge place; the Isaiah Kingman House, at the present E. H. Brewster place; the Pearse House, at Worthington Corners, now kept by Mr. Winslow, is one of the oldest houses in town. The Daniels Tavern passed to the son, Capt. Dan Daniels. The latter and Mr. Kingman had each lost a leg. A traveler, meeting them both within a short distance of each other, somewhat astonished, asked if it was the custom in Worthington to take off one leg. "No," said Mr. Daniels, "but when they find a man peculiarly honest they mark him." There was also a tavern for some years at West Worthington, on the site where Mrs. Adams now lives, opened by William Williams. He was followed by Capt. Lindsay. It was closed at his death. The present Bartlett House, at Worthington Corners, has been established only a few years. A part of it was originally a wool warehouse, used by Horace Cole. Mr. Bartlett has recently enlarged it extensively, providing accommodations for summer boarders.

STORES.

The old store of William Ward was at Worthington Corners. E. C. Porter followed Mr. Ward, and continued until about 1860. The present store of Samuel Cole (formerly Horace Cole & Son) was built in 1860, the previous buildings having been burned. Isaac T. Thrasher traded a few years at South Worthington. At West Worthington Mr. Medberry traded for some years; Russell Bartlett, also, from 1830 to 1844. In 1820 the Ward store was carried on by the firm of William & Trowbridge Ward. The building is the present basket-shop of Horace Bartlett. White & Daniels were proprietors, before 1820, of the old Gove store, on the stage-road.

The following are from old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*:

March 19, 1790.—John Cunningham wants a boy about fourteen years of age as an "apprentice to the tailors' business."

Nov. 10, 1791.—James Blackmar gives notice that he has completed upon the most approved modern plan a linseed-mill, on the stream near his dwelling-house, in the southeasterly part of Worthington. He offers four shillings a bushel for flaxseed.

Aug. 8, 1792.—Spencer Whiting, merchant, calls on those indebted to settle up, offering to take beef, pork, flax, flaxseed, butter, cheese, salts of lye, and ashes, and offers a general assortment of West India and English goods.

March 28, 1793.—"Inoculation for the small-pox is carrying on in Worthington by the subscribers agreeable to the latest and most approved method.

"JOB MARSH,
JAMES BRADISH."

July 6, 1801.—The 4th of July was celebrated here by a large concourse of people from Worthington, Chesterfield, Goshen, Cummington, and Plainfield. Rev. Thomas Allen offered a devout and fervent address to the Author of all blessings. Jonathan Woodbridge, Esq., delivered an ingenious, elegant, and well-adapted oration. Mr. Briggs made the concluding prayer. Toasts were drank, interspersed with appropriate music.

We give two: "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts,—a long tough link in the Federal chain."

"The American Fair. She will do us good, and not evil, all the days of her life."

ORGANIZATION.

The incorporation of the town followed more closely upon the first settlement than in the case of certain other towns, because the pioneers moved in nearly at the same time. The township was purchased June 2, 1762, but it was probably two or three years later that the actual settlement began; and then in four years there was sufficient population to justify incorporation. That it was incorporated as a town, and not a district, indicates a "plantation" of considerable numbers and importance. The act of incorporation was passed June 30, 1768. The town was called *Worthington* in honor of Col. John Worthington, of Springfield, one of the proprietors. Col. Worthington erected a grist-mill and a meeting-house at his own expense, and donated 1200 acres of land for ministerial and school purposes. He lived for many years to witness the prosperity of the town he had founded.

The territory of the town as incorporated was considerably greater than at present. It extended from Cummington, on the north, to Chester, on the south, and from Peru, on the west, to the north branch of the Westfield River. This embraced a portion of what is now Chesterfield, and also a portion of Middlefield. The place of the first town-meeting was at the *inn of Alexander Miller*. This was opposite the present house of Alonzo Belden. The place is identified by tradition. The old well is still to be seen. There is a single pear-tree and a few apple-trees remaining of the primeval orchard. We add a copy of the warrant and extracts from the early records, showing the officers chosen and the proceedings of the first year:

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, ss.:

To Nathan Leonard, of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire aforesaid, yeoman.—Pursuant to an act of the province for erecting the new plantation, called No. 3, in the county of Hampshire, into a town by the name of Worthington, and investing the inhabitants of said town with all the powers, privileges, and immunities that other towns within this province enjoy, and empowering Israel Williams, Esq., to issue his warrant directed to some principal inhabitant of said town, requiring him to call a meeting of said inhabitants in order to choose such officers as towns by law are empowered to choose in the month of March annually; these are, therefore, in his Majesty's name to require you, the said Nathan, to notify and warn the inhabitants of Worthington to assemble together at the house of Alexander Miller, innholder in said town, on the first Monday in August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there in said meeting to choose all such officers as towns within this province are empowered and enabled by law to choose in the month of March annually; hereof you nor they may not fail.

Given under my hand and seal at Hatfield, in said county, the 11th day of July, in the eighth year of his Majesty's reign, Anno Domini 1768.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, *Justice of the Peace*.

WORTHINGTON, in HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, July 19, 1768.

By virtue of the within warrant, I notified the inhabitants of said town by putting up a notification at the dwelling-house of Mr. Alexander Miller, innholder, to appear at the time and place within mentioned to choose town officers as the law directs.

NATHAN LEONARD.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Worthington at the dwelling-house of Mr. Alexander Miller, innholder in said town, on Monday, the 1st day of August, 1768, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, pursuant to warrant. 1st. Chose Capt. Nathan Leonard moderator.

And then the town proceeded to the choice of other town officers: Nahum Eager, Town Clerk; Capt. Nathan Leonard, Capt. Nathaniel Daniels, Mr. John Kinne, Selectmen. Mr. Thomas Clemmons took the oath of constable and leather-sealer. Mr. Samuel Clapp took the oath relating to a surveyor. Mr. Benjamin Bigelow took the oath relating to wardens. Mr. Ephraim Wheeler

HON. ELISHA H. BREWSTER.

Deacon Jonathan Brewster, from Preston, Conn., settled in Worthington in 1777. His son, Capt. Elisha Brewster, was born in Preston in 1755. He took an active part in the Revolutionary war, having early enlisted in a regiment of light dragoons for and during the war, and served as an officer of the same to its close, completing a period of seven years and six months. His regiment was exercised in cavalry tactics by Count Pulkaski, the distinguished Polish disciplinarian.

After the close of the war he served as captain of cavalry and brigade quartermaster. At the time of Shays' rebellion he volunteered his services to Gen. Shepard, and was one of his aids in that memorable insurrection.

He married, April 24, 1788, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Huntington. Their children were twelve in number. The youngest son, and last survivor, was Hon. Elisha H. Brewster, whose portrait appears upon this page, who was born in Worthington, Aug. 5, 1809. He was educated in the common schools and at Hopkins Academy. He married, June 8, 1831, Sophronia Martha, daughter of Isaiah Kingman, of Worthington. Their children were two sons and five daughters, two of whom survive,—C. K. Brewster, of Worthington, and Mrs. George M. Green, of Danbury, Conn.

He remained for several years upon his father's farm, and in 1842 removed to the centre village, and located a little south of the church and town-house, where he commenced the mercantile business in company with his cousin, Mr. Sidney Brewster, under the firm-name of S. & E. H. Brewster. That copartnership continued ten years, when it was dissolved, Mr. E. H. Brewster retiring to attend to his increasing public duties. In 1848 he was chosen as a Whig to represent his town in the Legislature, and again, in 1853, he was chosen to the same office. In 1852 he was elected county commissioner, and held that office sixteen years. For fifteen years he was chairman of the board, and distinguished himself by his excellent judgment and the aptness and faithfulness with which he discharged the difficult and often perplexing duties of the position. At the end of his sixtieth year (in 1868), when at the height of his popularity and usefulness, he voluntarily withdrew from that office, declining the offer of a certain re-election, much to the regret of the people of the county. In 1871 he was chosen a member of the State Senate, to represent the Berkshire and Hampshire district. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the governor's council for Hampshire, Hampden, and Berkshire Counties, and was re-elected in 1874. This closed his public life.

In his earlier business years he was often called to fill various town offices, and served in almost every capacity, from constable to selectman. He could have served oftener if he had wished, for his townsmen were always willing to elect him. He was also the leading justice of the peace in his region, and was appointed one of the first trial-justices under the new law, holding the office and discharging its duties with marked ability and dignity until he resigned it several years ago. He was often called as a referee to settle disputed questions, both at home and abroad; and, after his retirement from the board of county commissioners, his services were frequently sought as counsel in important road cases. He was the principal legal adviser of the people in his section, wrote numerous wills, and settled many estates in the probate and insolvency courts,—doing more of that business, probably, than any other man in the county.

While a member of the governor's council, he was one of a committee to receive General Grant, who, as President, came on an official visit to the State. He was active in the formation of the Worthington Agricultural

Society over twenty-five years ago, and was its first president. He was long connected with the old Northampton Institution for Savings as one of its trustees, and for twenty years (1848 to 1868) was one of the directors of the Hampshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, exerting in their behalf an active and valuable influence. Ten years ago, his son, Charles K. Brewster, having become of age, the two formed a copartnership, and bought out the mercantile business of S. Brewster & Son, and that business was continued until his death, under the firm-name of E. H. Brewster & Son.

Mr. Brewster was first a Whig and then a Republican. Though a strong party man, he never allowed his party ties to prevent him from remaining true to his friends. These incidents of his political life are worthy of mention: in 1856, after he had served four years as county commissioner, the machinery of the party was turned against him, and he was refused a re-nomination. The people, however, almost against his wishes, insisted upon voting for him as an independent candidate, and he was elected by a handsome majority. At the close of his service as commissioner he was tendered a supper at the old Mansion House, in Northampton, as a testimonial

to his long and faithful official work, at which an elegant gold-headed cane was presented him by the county officials. The supper was attended by about eighty of the leading men of the county. In the presentation speech on that occasion, the hope was expressed that the cane, after being a support to the recipient in his declining years, might be left as an heir-loom to his children. This wish he was careful to observe. The cane—ever highly prized by him—he left to his son, Mr. C. K. Brewster, with the request that he bequeath it to the grandson of the deceased, now a lad of six years, who bears his name.

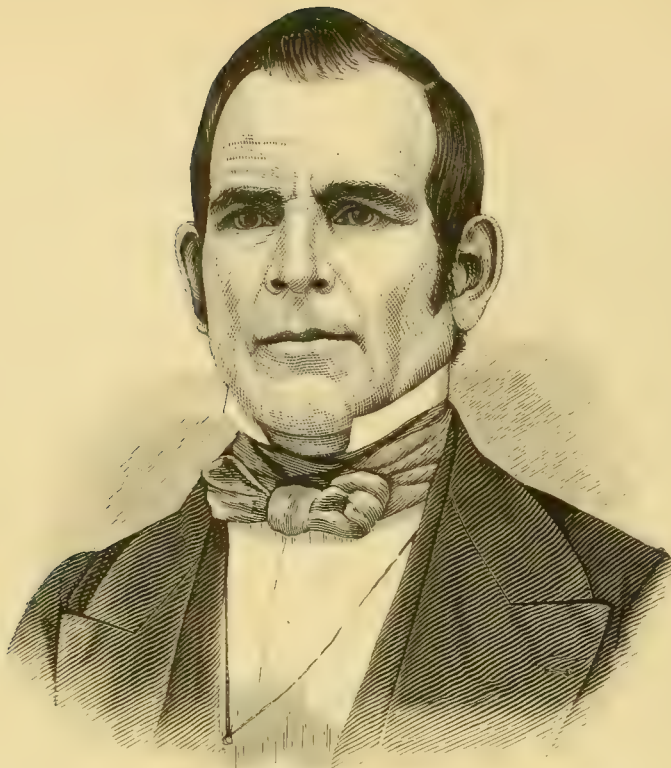
He was a regular attendant upon divine worship, and a firm supporter of the services of the sanctuary. For thirty years he was a member of the choir, and occasionally acted as chorister. During the long pastorate of Rev. Mr. Bisbee,—twenty-eight years,—Mr. Brewster was his warm friend and supporter, and his frequent adviser. He never formally united with the church, but he had an abiding faith in its underlying principles, and his old pastor bore heartfelt testimony at the funeral to his Christian character, as exemplified in his pure and consistent life and his peaceful death.

In all of the many offices of trust and responsibility which he filled,

covering a period of nearly forty years, he manifested a conspicuous capacity for public work. He was accurate, methodical, and painstaking in all that he did. His judgment was unsurpassed. He saw the vital points of questions with surprising quickness, and his peculiar aptness in adjusting affairs rendered his services invaluable in unraveling difficulties and smoothing the rough places among men. He was affable, courteous, and dignified,—so much so as to be a marked man wherever he gathered with other men. His fine physical presence and genial, sympathetic nature were also conspicuous. He was an excellent presiding officer, and in that capacity his rare urbanity, strong common sense, and courteous bearing were most advantageously displayed. He was a man of marked firmness of character, yet modest, unassuming, and retiring. He had friends, many of them, and good ones, too. His attachments were strong, his friendship true and constant. He was no fair-weather friend. He never deserted nor wavered. When once his confidence and friendship were gained, they could be relied upon. Alike in sunshine and in storm, he remained the same. He seemed to think little of himself. This was natural, for he was not a selfish man, but self-forgetful, warm-hearted, tender, and true. Mr. Brewster died Nov. 27, 1878, aged seventy years.



E. H. Brewster



Horace Cole

Mr. Cole's ancestors were among the early settlers of Chesterfield. His father, Consider Cole, was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1762, and came to Chesterfield in his boyhood. A few years later he bought one hundred acres of unimproved land, cleared up the farm, and established a home for himself and family, having married about that time. He was also a blacksmith, and had a shop in connection with his farm, making blacksmithing his principal business. In his family there were eleven children, four of whom died young, and the remaining seven are now all dead except Horace Cole, whose portrait appears upon this page. The wife of Consider Cole died September, 1819, aged fifty-five.

Horace Cole was born in Chesterfield, June 10, 1799. He passed his boyhood at home, working in the shop and on the farm, until he was about sixteen years of age. His father having died not long before, he, with others from that neighborhood, walked to New York to seek employment.

Going out upon Long Island he engaged in building stone wall, and was also employed upon the stone dock at Williamsburg ferry, opposite the city of New York, that being the first dock built at that place.

He then returned to Chesterfield, worked a few months upon a farm, and, on the 18th of March, 1818, he again went to New York with several other young men, walking, as before, the entire distance. They expected to find employment with a company that was grading the city between Harlem and the Bowery. About the time of their arrival the company failed, and they were disappointed in their plans.

Being short of funds, and feeling the necessity of obtaining immediate employment, they went one day's journey into New Jersey in search of work. Entirely failing to secure situations, they were quite discouraged. Mr. Cole, having a cane in his hand, placed it perpendicularly on the ground and said to his companions, "Whichever way this cane falls, I am going." The cane fell toward New York City, and Mr. Cole, with earnest resolution, separated himself from the others, and wearily plodded his way back. He crossed the ferry from New Jersey, and landed in the metropolis with just three cents in his pocket. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the resolute young Yankee from the hills of Chesterfield had yet to find a place for the night in a city of strangers. He found his way down into what was then known as "the swamp," among the heavy leather-dealers of the city. This was a busy place. He called upon a Quaker, one of the principal business-men of the street, an extensive dealer in leather and hides, and a man of wealth.

The merchant closely interrogated the young man as to his habits, and, being satisfied upon this point, engaged him for one year as a porter and man-of-all-work, agreeing to pay him \$1 a day, Mr. Cole to board himself. With prompt kindness the merchant sent his son to find a suitable boarding place not far from the store.

Mr. Cole improved his opportunity by industry and by unflinching regularity in the performance of all his duties, and secured the confidence of his employer. He lost no time, and, just before the expiration of the year, he was promoted from the position of a laborer to that of salesman. The merchant re-engaged him at the close of the year for six months, agreeing to pay him one dollar a week in addition to his former wages. During his first year he saved \$130, and in the six months' term following he made \$75 by buying sheep- and calf-skins, the merchant having allowed his son and Mr. Cole to speculate a little on their own account. The truckman in the employ of this house desired to sell out, and Mr. Cole, with the permission of his

employer, bought the horse and dray, paying for them \$200. He was still under age, and had to procure a license to enable him to do this.

He now entered upon a course of still harder work. Doing all the carting for the house, he also bought hides of the farmers and butchers, rented a building near, cured the hides, and sold them to the country tanners. This was done early in the morning before the carting would be required. In this way a large business gradually fell into his hands. At the end of three years, having made sufficient money to enable him to enter into a still larger business, he formed a copartnership with Matthew Carroll, under the name of Carroll & Cole, removing from Jacob Street to more commodious quarters in Ferry Street. Mr. Carroll had charge of the finances, and Mr. Cole did the buying and selling. They employed a large number of men, and the business rapidly increased. After two years, Mr. Carroll's health failing, Mr. Cole's labors were largely added to.

The time of the partnership was four years, and when it expired, at Mr. Carroll's earnest request, it was continued one year longer. In the midst of this successful career Mr. Cole's own health failed, and, acting upon the imperative advice of his physician, he disposed of his business and returned to his native town, arriving there in December, 1828. There he bought a large farm, keeping a dairy of thirty cows, and shearing sometimes sixteen hundred sheep in a year. He also bought wool for the Northampton Woolen Company, and for Plattner & Smith, of Lee, Mass. In 1845 he moved to Worthington, and engaged in general merchandising with Simeon Clapp. They continued together four years. After that, Mr. Cole and C. C. Parrish were the firm for six years and a half. Mr. Parrish retiring, his son, Samuel Cole, went into the partnership, and the firm-name was H. Cole & Son until 1875, when the son succeeded to the entire business, and continues the same in Worthington. Besides his mercantile work, Mr. Cole has engaged in various other enterprises, especially the manufacturing of boots and shoes on a large scale. In 1859 his buildings—store and dwelling-house—were destroyed by fire. He promptly rebuilt them. In 1875 he erected a cheese-factory, having facilities for using the milk of one hundred and fifty cows or more. This factory he has recently sold to an association of farmers. Politically, Mr. Cole was a Whig, and in later years a Republican. He has held the position of selectman, both in Chesterfield and Worthington, and has been postmaster for many years. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Worthington.

He married, May 9, 1821, in New York, Sarah King, of that city. She died in June, 1855. Their children were eleven in number, all of whom died in childhood except the son, Samuel. Mr. Cole married (second), Oct. 14, 1857, Maria, daughter of Elijah Cole, of Worthington. She was the widow of John Kinne, of Chesterfield. She died Feb. 7, 1873, and Mr. Cole married (third), June 28, 1874, Almira, daughter of Jeremiah Hull, of Stonington, Conn. She was the widow of Calvin Gunn, of Pittsfield, Mass. Her grandfather was Judge Hull, a prominent lawyer, of Stonington, Conn.

Mr. Cole has been remarkably successful in business, and this is attributed to the close personal attention he has always given to his various undertakings. His education was only that obtained in the common schools, but he possessed great natural ability. He has been very generous in contributing to all matters affecting the public welfare of his native town. He has a large number of friends, who esteem him for his sterling integrity and strict honesty. A prominent banker of Northampton said to the writer, "Mr. Cole is the soul of honor, and his word has always been as good as his bond."

and Mr. Nahum Eager took the oath relating to fence-viewers. Dr. Moses Morse took the oath of a surveyor.

Oct. 14, 1768.—The town met at the house of Mr. Alexander Miller, in Worthington aforesaid, and then the town proceeded to the choice of Nathan Leonard deer-reeve, and he was sworn into the office; and then the town voted to adjourn this meeting to no day. Mr. John Watt took the oath of a tythingman.

October 22d.—Mr. Thomas Kinne took the oath of warden.

Oct. 11, 1768.—At a legal town-meeting held at Mr. Alexander Miller's, Dr. Moses Morse was chosen moderator; and then the town voted to lay out roads in the following places: 1st. To begin at Murrayfield line, near Mr. Thomas Kinne's, running northerly, bearing to the east, to the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Bigelow, and from there to the grist-mill in said Worthington; and then a road from Murrayfield line to No. 5 line in the most convenient place; and then a road from No. 5 line, on the west end of Mr. Whipple's lot and Mr. Ford's and Mr. Rice's, out to the other road; and then to lay out a road in the most convenient place from the grist-mill to lead up to Mr. Daniel ——— into the north and south road; and then a road from Capt. Nathan ——— saw-mill in the most convenient place ——— into the county road between Mr. Ephraim ——— lot and Mr. Jonathan Eames' lot. And then the town voted to recommend the other roads to be laid out by the selectmen where they may think the most convenient place.*

The first regular March meeting was held on the 21st day of the month, 1769, at the house of Mr. Alexander Miller, innholder.

Mr. Thomas Kinne was chosen Moderator, Nahum Eager, Town Clerk and Town Treasurer; Thomas Kinne, Moses Morse, Samuel Clapp, Selectmen; Timothy Meech, Constable; Samuel Wilcox, Benjamin Bigelow, Nathan Leonard, Surveyors of Highways; Samuel Crosby, Tythingman; Daniel Morse, Rufus Stone, Fence-Viewers; John Skiff, Leather-Sealer; James Benjamin, Deer-Reeve; Moses Ashley, Nathan Leonard, Wardens. The town voted to accept of sundry roads—perhaps the same as already mentioned—one "from Murrayville to No. 5 line;" one "from grist-mill to Capt. Daniels'"; one "from the grist-mill to Mr. Biglow's."

Nov. 12, 1770.—Dr. Moses Morse and Mr. Alexander Miller chosen agents to represent the town at the county court, in relation to county roads.

March 19, 1771.—Voted sixty pounds to mend the highways, men's labor to be counted 3s. per day; yoke of oxen, 1s. 6d.; use of plow, 8d.

Dec. 23, 1772.—Voted Nahum Eager, Jeremiah Kinne, Nathaniel Daniels a committee to petition to have the provincial tax taken off.

April 2, 1778.—Voted not "to set up enoculation" at all this time.

Other extracts from town records are given in connection with churches, schools, etc.

SELECTMEN, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

- 1768.—Nathan Leonard, Nathaniel Daniels, John Kinne.
- 1769.—Thomas Kinne, Moses Morse, Samuel Clapp.
- 1770.—Nathan Leonard, Nathaniel Daniels, Nahum Eager.
- 1771.—Joseph Marsh, John Kinne, Alexander Miller.
- 1772.—Ebenezer Leonard, Alexander Miller, Joseph Marsh.
- 1773.—Nathaniel Daniels, Nahum Eager, Thomas Kinne.
- 1774.—Nahum Eager, Nathaniel Daniels, John Kinne.
- 1775.—Nathaniel Daniels, Jonathan Prentice, Jeremiah Kinne.
- 1776.—Ebenezer Leonard, Thomas Kinne, Moses Morse.
- 1777.—Nathan Leonard, Thomas Kinne, Joseph Marsh.
- 1778.—Jonathan Brewster, Timothy Meech, John Skiff.
- 1779.—Jonathan Brewster, Moses Porter, William Burr.
- 1780.—Jonathan Brewster, Moses Porter, Joshua Phillips, Nathaniel Daniels, Zephaniah Hatch.
- 1781.—Nahum Eager, John Kinne, Jonathan Prentice.
- 1782.—Stephen Fitch, Nahum Eager, Samuel Woods.
- 1783.—John Watts, Stephen Fitch, Samuel Woods.
- 1784.—Nahum Eager, Jonathan Brewster, John Kinne.
- 1785.—Nahum Eager, Jonathan Brewster, Job Marsh.
- 1786.—Nahum Eager, Jonathan Brewster, John Kinne.
- 1787.—Jonathan Brewster, Nathan Branch, Ezra Leonard.
- 1788.—Jonathan Brewster, John Kinne, Ezra Leonard.
- 1789-90.—Jonathan Brewster, Matthew Warner, Thaddens Chapin.
- 1791-92.—Jonathan Brewster, Matthew Warner, Nathan Branch.
- 1793.—Jonathan Woodbridge, Rufus Marsh, Israel Burr.
- 1794.—Jonathan Brewster, Nahum Eager, Matthew Warner.
- 1795.—Jonathan Brewster, Matthew Warner, Jonathan Woodbridge.
- 1796.—Jonathan Brewster, Rufus Marsh, Nathan Branch.
- 1797-98.—Rufus Marsh, Elisha Brewster, Samuel Cook.
- 1799.—Elisha Brewster, Samuel Cook, Ezra Leonard.
- 1800.—Ezra Leonard, Samuel Cook, Joseph Marsh.
- 1801.—Samuel Cook, Jonathan Brewster, Jr., Eliashib Adams, Jr.
- 1802.—Samuel Cook, Jonathan Brewster, Jr., Jonathan Woodbridge.
- 1803.—Jonathan Brewster, Jr., Jonathan Woodbridge, Nathan Hazen.
- 1804.—Jonathan Woodbridge, Roger Benjamin, Elijah Curtis.
- 1805.—Roger Benjamin, Elijah Curtis, Azariah Parsons.
- 1806.—Ezra Leonard, Trowbridge Ward, Cyrus Stowell.
- 1807.—Ezra Leonard, Trowbridge Ward, John Stone.

* The omitted words above are missing from the town records, a corner of the page being torn away.

- 1808.—Jonathan Brewster, Jr., Trowbridge Ward, John Stone.
- 1809-10.—Jonathan Brewster, Jr., John Stone, Josiah Mills.
- 1811-13.—Jonathan Brewster, Jr., Josiah Mills, Roger Benjamin.
- 1814-17.—Ezra Starkweather, Azariah Parsons, Ephraim Parish.
- 1818.—Trowbridge Ward, Joseph Marsh, James Kelley.
- 1819-20.—Jonah Brewster, Josiah Mills, Roger Benjamin.
- 1821-22.—Jonah Brewster, Trowbridge Ward, William Eager.
- 1823.—Jonah Brewster, William Eager, John Stone, Jr.
- 1824-25.—Jonah Brewster, John Stone, Jr., Timothy Austin.
- 1826.—Jonah Brewster, John Stone, Jr., Joseph Bardwell.
- 1827-28.—Jonah Brewster, John Stone, Jr., Gorham Cottrell.
- 1829.—William Coit, Ansel Burr, Lathrop Reed.
- 1830-31.—Jonah Brewster, Ansel Burr, Jeremiah Phillips.
- 1832-33.—Clement Burr, Jeremiah Phillips, Luther Granger.
- 1834.—Ransloe Daniels, Ames Burr, Oren Stone.
- 1835-36.—James Benton, Elkanah Ring, Jr., Azariah Parsons.
- 1837.—Chauncey B. Rising, Jeremiah Phillips, Ames Burr.
- 1838.—Ransloe Daniels, Ames Burr, Elkanah Ring, Jr.
- 1839.—Norman Allen, Luther Granger, James Bisbee.
- 1840.—Ransloe Daniels, Elkanah Ring, Jr., Russell Bartlett.
- 1841-42.—Ransloe Daniels, Ames Burr, Russell Bartlett.
- 1843.—Ransloe Daniels, Elkanah Ring, Jr., Russell Bartlett.
- 1844.—Russell Bartlett, John Adams, Elbridge Hazen.
- 1845.—John Adams, Elbridge Hazen, Oren Stone.
- 1846.—John Adams, Elbridge Hazen, Tillson Bartlett.
- 1847.—Elbridge Hazen, Azariah Parsons, Oren Stone.
- 1848.—Elbridge Hazen, Oren Stone, Azariah Parsons.
- 1849-51.—Russell Bartlett, Milton Brewster, Ethan Barnes.
- 1852.—Elisha H. Brewster, Jotham Clarke, James Bisbee.
- 1853.—Jotham Clarke, James Bisbee, William H. Bates.
- 1854.—Jotham Clarke (died), William H. Bates, Ethan C. Ring, James Bisbee.
- 1855.—William H. Bates, William Cole, John N. Benton.
- 1856.—William Cole, John N. Benton, Edward C. Porter.
- 1857.—John N. Benton, John Adams, William A. Bates.
- 1858-59.—A. Dwight Perry, Alden B. Curtis, William Starkweather.
- 1860-61.—Horace Coe, William A. Bates, Russell Bartlett.
- 1862.—John Adams, Charles F. Cole, Aaron Stevens.
- 1863-64.—John Adams, Oren Stone, Alden B. Curtis.
- 1865-66.—John Adams, Oren Stone, Marcus A. Bates.
- 1867.—John Adams, Franklin J. Robinson, Marcus A. Bates.
- 1868-69.—William Cole, Franklin J. Robinson, E. C. Porter.
- 1870-71.—William Cole, Edwin S. Burr, Alfred Kilbourne.
- 1872-73.—A. Dwight Perry, Marcus A. Bates, Jonathan Brewster.
- 1874-75.—Jonathan Brewster, Gordyce Bates, Jonathan H. Eager.
- 1876.—Jonathan Brewster, Gordyce Bates, Charles K. Brewster.
- 1877-78.—Jonathan Brewster, Gordyce Bates, Daniel R. Porter.
- 1879.—A. J. Randall, Henry Benton, James Pease.

TOWN-CLERKS.

Nahum Eager, 1768 to 1776; John Watt, 1777; Ebenezer Leonard, 1778 to 1781; James Thompson, 1782, 1783; Jonathan Brewster, 1784, 1785; Ezra Starkweather, 1786 to 1813; Jonathan Brewster, Jr., 1814 to 1824; William Ward, 1825 to 1830; Chauncey B. Rising, 1831 to 1834; Ransloe Daniels, 1835 to 1837; Elisha H. Brewster, 1838 to 1841; Simeon Clapp, 1842 to 1848; John Adams, 1849 to 1855; C. C. Parish, 1856; Edward C. Porter, 1857 to 1867; Samuel Cole, 1868, 1869; C. K. Brewster, 1870 to 1874; Samuel Cole, 1875 to 1880.

The following is a list of representatives from Worthington in the Provincial Congress or in the Legislature of the State:

Moses Morse, Agent to the Provincial Congress, 1773; also Representative to the General Court, 1777; Nahum Eager, Representative to Provincial Congress, 1774, and to the General Court, 1781, 1783, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1797; Nathan Leonard, Representative to the General Court, 1775; Deacon Jonathan Brewster, 1778, 1779, 1782, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1793, 1795; Hon. Ezra Starkweather, 1788, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803; Matthew Warner, Representative to the General Court, 1799; Jonathan Woodbridge, 1804, 1805, 1807; Elisha Brewster, 1806; Jonathan Brewster, Jr., 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1819, 1831; Samuel Howe, 1812; Josiah Mills, 1814, 1815, 1822, 1829, 1830, 1835; Hon. Wm. Ward, 1816, 1817, 1831, 1834, 1851. Died before taking his seat at the last election. Trowbridge Ward, 1820, 1821; Jonah Brewster, 1823, 1832, 1833; Elisha Mack, 1826; Ransloe Daniels, 1836, 1845; Chauncey B. Rising, 1838, 1839, 1840; James Benton, 1840; Ames Burr, 1841, 1842; Ethan C. Ring, 1843, 1844; Elisha H. Brewster, 1847, 1852; Elbridge Hazen, 1848; Ethan Barnes, 1849, 1850; Abner M. Smith, 1853; G. B. Hall, 1854; John Adams, 1856; Wm. H. Bates, 1857; John H. Bisbee, 1864; Marcus A. Bates, 1869; Lafayette Stevens, 1875.

The place of the town-meetings has been as follows: 1768, "at the house of Alexander Miller, innholder," and to 1770, inclusive. 1770, November 12th, "at the meeting-house in said town," and down to Oct. 10, 1825. 1826, March 13th, "at the old meeting-house," and to May 14, 1827, inclusive. 1827, July 2d, "at Isaiah Kingman's," and through that year. 1828, March 12th, "at the town-house in said town," and to Nov. 12, 1849, inclusive. 1850, March 4th, "at the town-hall in said town," and down to the present time.

VILLAGES.

WORTHINGTON CENTRE.

This village is so named from its geographical position. The town-hall is located just north of the place, and also the Congregational Church. In the sharp contest over the site of the latter, 1824 and 1825, it is said to have been determined that "Watts' Pond," just over the hill to the west, was the centre of the town, with respect to territory, population, valuation, and travel. The earliest clothier-works in the town were located here, upon the present place of C. P. Hewitt, and some of the timbers have been uncovered in recent years. While the old Albany stage-route was in its prosperous days it was supposed that a village would grow up at the next four corners east. But the location of the meeting-house and the early clothier-works drew business to the centre. When the railroad was opened the old historic line of stages was abandoned. Worthington became "an inland town," and the growth of "the centre" was more decided. The stores and taverns along the line of the old road disappeared, except as they were sustained for other reasons. A very early store at the centre was kept by Francis Benjamin, on the site of Elisha Brewster's present residence. In 1837, D. T. Hewitt opened a store on the present place of his son, C. P. Hewitt, and continued in trade for a few years. Somewhat later the store of Sidney and Elisha Brewster was established. Later, the firm was Sidney Brewster & Son. They closed out, and the store was opened by E. H. Brewster & Son, and has been continued to the present time.

WORTHINGTON CORNERS POST-OFFICE.

is on the old stage-road, a mile north of "the centre." It is a pleasant rural village, containing a number of substantial and elegant private residences; the Worthington House, now kept by Mr. Winslow; the Bartlett Hotel; the store of Samuel Cole; a cheese-factory; a basket-factory; and several mechanic-shops. From this village there are three stage-lines,—one to Williamsburg and one to Hinsdale, both daily, and one three times a week to Huntington.

In the tendency of summer travel to these mountain towns Worthington Corners is receiving considerable attention of late; quite a number of boarders are wont to locate here. Several private dwellings are owned abroad, and opened as summer residences during the hot months of the year. Several places of romantic beauty are within easy drive, and there is much to attract in all parts of the town.

WEST WORTHINGTON

is located above the Falls in the Westfield River. It includes a few private residences, the mills mentioned elsewhere, a post-office, school-house, several mechanic-shops, and the Methodist church. It is on the present stage-road from Worthington Corners to Hinsdale. The post-office was established December, 1849. Russell Bartlett was the first postmaster, and retained the office until Jan. 1, 1874. David Jones took the office at that time, and is the present postmaster (March, 1879).

RINGVILLE

derives its name from the men who established the most important business there. It is a small hamlet, rather picturesquely situated at the junction of the two branches of Little River. Besides the mills, it has a post-office, school-house, shops, and a few private dwellings. The place is south of Worthington Centre, on the stage-road to Huntington.

SOUTH WORTHINGTON POST-OFFICE.

This place is below Ringville, in the valley of Little River, and in the extreme southeast part of the town. The stage-route from Worthington Corners to Huntington passes through it. The village grew up mostly through the energy, business enterprise, and public spirit of Horace Cole, who is

mentioned in connection with the mills. He was the liberal benefactor of the Methodist Church, its real founder and generous supporter. The place now includes private residences, the Methodist Church, a school-house, shops, and a post-office. The latter was established August, 1867. The first postmaster was E. R. Converse. The second, and present, incumbent is Isaac D. Thrasher.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house "was built in 1773, near the ground occupied by the dwelling-house of Mr. John Adams." Schools were at first supported largely by subscription. Appropriations in the early years were very limited in amount. The struggle to *live* in those pioneer times did not, however, absorb the whole attention. Education and religious worship were early cared for. The same writer before quoted says:

"When we remember that for the first four years the expenses of the town, though amounting to only forty pounds, were obliged to be defrayed with borrowed money; when we consider that the State taxes, from the want of hard money, were obliged to be paid in produce; when we contemplate the extreme low price of all kinds of labor,—we are rather surprised at what the town voted for the support of common schools than at what in their necessity they were prevented from doing."

No action by the town is recorded for three years; after that annual appropriations were generally made.

March 19, 1771.—Voted to raise ten pounds for schooling for the year ensuing.
Nov. 13, 1772.—Voted a committee to divide the town into districts,—Moses Morse, Nathaniel Daniel, Benjamin Biglow, Thomas Kinne, John Watts.
Dec. 4, 1772.—Committee reported five districts.
March 5, 1784.—Voted twenty pounds for schooling.
March 27, 1785.—Voted thirty pounds for schooling.
March 16, 1795.—Voted forty pounds for schooling.

Before the close of the last century the appropriations amounted to £60 annually. In 1833 a general rearrangement of the school districts took place.

THE MOUNTAIN SEMINARY,

an incorporated institution, was established in 1837, on the common near the present store of Samuel Cole, at Worthington Corners. The school was continued for several years, supported by tuition fees alone. But other seminaries, heavily endowed, were soon after founded, and the competition was too strong for this village academy. The enterprise lasted only a few years, but it aided many young people to obtain the elements of a higher education; it secured improved methods in the common schools, and gave to the town an educational impulse that has ever since been felt.

The first teachers were Alender O. Clapp and Mary Strong. Afterward T. A. Hall, E. A. Hubbard, and J. H. Temple were employed.

The building was a convenient one, comprising two school-rooms on the lower floor, and a recitation-room connected with each. On the second floor was a large public hall, and considerably for other than school business. The institution was built by a company of shareholders, including among others Capt. Kelly, Azariah Parsons, Mr. Randall, Col. Ward, Col. Rice, C. B. Rising, and others. The building was sold finally for a turning-shop at West Chesterfield.

To this notice of the schools it is proper to add a list of the natives of Worthington who received a collegiate education:

Azariah Clark, graduated at Williams College in 1805; entered the ministry. Benjamin Mills, graduated at Williams College in 1814; settled in Illinois as a lawyer; returned to Massachusetts; died in Pittsfield. Henry Wilbur, privately educated; not a graduate; was a minister of Wendell from 1817 to 1822; also an author and lecturer on astronomy. Joseph M. Brewster, Yale College, 1822; entered the ministry; died in Peru, 1833. Daniel Parish, Williams College, 1822; studied law; practiced in Worthington and elsewhere. Jonathan E. Woodbridge, Williams College, 1822; appointed a tutor; entered the ministry; was a teacher many years at Auburndale. George Woodbridge, graduated at West Point; afterward

entered the ministry, and preached at Richmond, Va. John Starkweather, Yale College, 1825; entered the ministry. Orsamus Tinker, Williams College, 1827; entered the ministry; died at Ashby, Mass., in 1838. Consider Parish, Williams College, 1828; both taught and preached at the South. Alonzo Clark, Williams College, 1828; studied medicine; appointed professor of pathology in the Medical College of New York City. J. H. Bisbee, Union College, 1831; entered the ministry. Daniel Branch, Union College, 1832; a teacher in Ohio; school commissioner in Illinois. A. Huntington Clapp, Yale College; appointed secretary of Home Missionary Society, New York. Franklin D. Austin, Union College, 1845; entered the ministry. Henry A. Austin and Samuel J. Austin, Union College, 1847; both entered the ministry. Corydon Higgins, Williams College, 1849; entered the ministry. Chas. H. Gardner, Williams College; entered the ministry, preaching and teaching in New York. James K. Mills, Williams College; entered the profession of law. W. Harmon Niles, educated under Prof. Agassiz, Cambridge. James C. Rice, Yale College, 1854; studied law; settled in New York City; entered the Union army, as elsewhere stated. Henry E. Daniels, Williams College; studied law; died young. Other professional men educated at various institutions, Ira Daniels, Ebenezer Daniels, Dr. Tinker, Franklin Everett, Hon. Saml. A. Kingman, judge in the Supreme Court of Kansas, A. D. Kingman, the brothers Marble, who went to Kentucky.

There have also gone out from Worthington many distinguished business-men who have risen to positions of public trust or been signally successful in their respective callings. Among these may be named Aaron Clark, Gideon Lee, A. P. Stone, F. Kellogg.

The life of Gideon Lee has the elements almost of a romance. Originally a shoemaker in the shop at Clark & Bardwell's tannery, he is said to have one day thrown off his apron and declared he would do such small business no longer. His after-career in New York as a leather-dealer is simply marvelous. He rose to wealth and municipal honors, being chosen mayor of the city. When he retired from business he met John Jacob Astor in the street. Mr. Astor said, "I hear you have retired, Mr. Lee; how much do you save?" "About \$300,000," replied Mr. Lee. "Well, well!" said Mr. Astor. "That is just as well as if you were rich."

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Eleven schools; attending in the summer, 247; average, 213; winter, 326; average, 298; in town, between 4 and 16, 340; summer schools, 48 months, 15 days; winter, 33 months, 15 days; summer teachers, 11 females; winter, 11 males; average wages of male teachers per month, \$13.45; female teachers, \$4.65; does not seem possible this last could include board, but so stated in Report, Legislative Documents, 1838, page 148.

January, 1847.—Eleven schools; attending in summer, 278; average, 191; winter, 304; average, 221; in town, between 4 and 16, 356; attending under 4, 19; over 16, 32; summer schools, 55 months, 14 days; winter, 37 months, 14 days; total, 93 months; summer teachers, 11 females; winter, 9 males, 2 females; average wages, male teachers per month, \$21.17; female, \$12.61.

January, 1857.—Twelve schools; attending in summer, 270; average, 211; winter, 297; average, 243; attending under 5, 27; over 15, 44; in town, between 5 and 15, 267; summer teachers, 13 females; winter, 10 males, 2 females; summer schools, 44 months; winter, 35 months, 6 days; total, 79 months, 6 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$26; female, \$15.50.

January, 1867.—Twelve schools; attending in the summer, 200; average, 160; winter, 225; average, 186; attending under 5, 9; over 15, 52; in town, between 5 and 15, 198; summer teachers, 12 females; winter, 6 males, 6 females; summer schools, 37 months; winter, 41 months, 15 days; average wages of male teachers, \$33.33 per month; female teachers, \$23.14.

January, 1878.—Eleven schools; 169 attending; average, 124; under 5, 6; over 5, 31; in town, between 5 and 16, 146; teachers, 2 males, 13 females,—1 from normal; school, 71 months; average wages of male teachers per month, \$35; female, \$27.65; taxation, \$800; voluntarily given, board and fuel, \$860; expense of superintendence, \$64.55; printing, \$6; vested funds, \$1961.67; income, \$143.20; local funds and dog tax, \$228.42; town share of State fund, \$223.18.

CHURCHES.

Some preparation for public worship was made the same year the settlement began. Lots for ministerial support were set apart, and the proprietors erected the first meeting-house

in 1764. Some of the traditions ascribe this work wholly to Col. Worthington, but others include Maj. Barnard as one of the donors. It is not very clear that the above date is correct, though given by previous writers. When the town was organized, in 1768, they met at the *tavern of Alexander Miller*, and no town-meetings were called "at the meeting-house" until Nov. 12, 1770. This is a clear indication that a house was built the summer before, and that there was no other in existence sufficient to meet in, for these New England towns generally met "at the meeting-house" when they could. This conclusion is further sustained by the fact that March 5, 1770, a road was accepted extending "from the Murrayfield line to the *meeting-house spot*." This house stood a few rods west of the present residence of Lyman Granger.

The house remained in a half-finished state for several years. It was in the midst of the forest, and at one time it was agreed "that every male inhabitant in the plantation of sixteen years and upward should spend one day in cutting and clearing away the forest about the meeting-house." There was no pulpit at first, only a temporary stage, and rude benches for seats. The older people sometimes brought chairs. March 29, 1780, the town voted certain improvements,—“a pulpit, two deacons' seats, four seats on each side of the broad aisle, and also to lay the gallery floor and stairs.” Locations for other pews were drawn by lot, to be built by individuals on condition "that each should finish the back up to the gallery girt." Still a large part of the house was unfinished. In 1791 the people aroused themselves, and voted "that the meeting-house be taken down, moved, erected, and every way finished by the 1st day of December, in the year 1792, and that the whole expense accruing therefrom shall be paid by the inhabitants of the town by the 1st day of December, aforesaid, in the following articles, viz.: one-fourth part to be paid in cash, and the remainder to be paid in good neat cattle, or Indian corn, or rye, or flax, or beef, or pork." This vote was carried out. The town subsequently voted "to have all the pews sold at auction to the highest bidder." The amount thus obtained was £601 8s. This meeting-house was at "the centre," and occupied part of the ground now lying between the store of C. K. Brewster and the dwelling-house of Mr. George W. Noble. It was voted that "Nahum Eager, John Watts, and others have liberty to set up a steeple on the meeting-house," but they do not appear to have availed themselves of this permission.

This continued for some thirty years to be the only place of worship in town. In 1825, after a long and unpleasant contest, it was abandoned, and the present edifice erected. During the year 1870 the interior of this house was thoroughly reconstructed, at an expense of several thousand dollars. A rededication took place August 3d of that year, and was an occasion of great interest. As something unusual, we add that the business of the Congregational Society was transacted under the town warrant until the year 1865, as in the days of the fathers. In most other towns the connection between "church and state" gradually dissolved from 1825 to 1835. In Worthington the parish as distinct from the town was organized in 1865, under the Revised Statutes.

FORMATION OF THE CHURCH.

The early action of the town with reference to preaching was somewhat negative, as it first appears on the records, May 10, 1769, that they "voted to have preaching," which was affirmative enough, but that they "voted *not* to grant any money for preaching," "voted *not* to choose a committee to see about preaching," and "voted *not* to clear any on the meeting-house lot." But this soon changed to more positive action, as shown with reference to the building of a meeting-house.

April 3, 1771.—Voted to have Mr. Jonathan Huntington, of Windham, for their minister. Voted to maintain Mr. Huntington by a rate. Voted to give

him 40 pounds salary for the first year, and to raise four pounds a year until it amounts to 60 pounds, and then to remain at that yearly.

March 11, 1773, a salary of £44 was voted to Mr. Huntington, which was probably carrying out the original agreement for the second year.

The church was organized April 1, 1771, with the following members: Thomas Kinne, Ebenezer Leonard, Nathaniel Daniels, Thomas Clemons, Ephraim Wheeler, Grace Buck, Sarah Pettengill, Sybil Holton, Meribah Converse, Sarah Huntington, Jonathan Huntington, Hannah Kinne, Lydia Marsh, Nathan Leonard, Benjamin Bigelow, Moses Soule, Samuel Converse, Edmund Pettengill, Priscilla Benjamin, Anna Williams, Mr. Bigelow, Eunice Morse, Joseph Marsh, Israel Holton, David Jewett, James Bemis, Elizabeth Bemis, Eleanor Soule, Dorothy Daniels, Abigail Maheurin.

Like most other churches, this ancient society has had its times of abundant prosperity, to be followed by seasons of depression. There have been some noted years when large numbers were added to the church. In 1780, the last year of Mr. Huntington's life, 53 united. In 1798, 54 were added. In 1808 there was a large accession. Mr. Pomeroy that year made the following entry:

"Be it forever remembered, to the glory of all-conquering grace, that after a long, dark, and stupid time, thirty-six persons, having before made a public relation of their religious experience in the meeting-house, united with this church on the first day of May, 1808."

This was only the beginning of the work, however, as 113 were received that year. In 1819, 100 persons were added. In 1827, 32 united. In 1842, 48 were received. In 1850, 49. During many other portions of its history there has also been a steady, healthy growth.

Ministerial Record.—1st. Rev. Jonathan Huntington, ordained June 26, 1771. He died while yet pastor, March 11, 1781, aged 48, and the pulpit was then supplied for some years by various preachers temporarily employed. 2d. Rev. Josiah Spalding, installed Aug. 21, 1788. His services ended in 1794. 3d. Rev. Jonathan S. Pomeroy, settled Nov. 26, 1794. His pastorate continued for nearly forty years, closing in 1832. He died at Feeding Hills, June 4, 1836. 4th. Rev. Henry Adams, settled Dec. 25, 1833; dismissed by reason of ill health in 1838. He was a native of Worthington. 5th. Rev. John H. Bisbee, settled December, 1838. He was a native of Chesterfield, but his parents belonged to the church of Worthington. Dismissed March 13, 1867, to accept a call to the church of Huntington. 6th. Rev. David S. Morgan, installed June 26, 1867. His services closed May 26, 1869. 7th. Rev. Joseph F. Gaylord; labors here commenced in the summer of 1869. Installed Aug. 3, 1870. His labors here closed April 1, 1873. 8th. Rev. Daniel Powers, commenced his labors in the spring of 1874; closed in the spring of 1876. 9th. Rev. H. M. Stone, commenced his labors in June, 1876, and closed October, 1877. 10th. A call now pending to Rev. Wm. E. Bassett (1878), who has preached for some months past.

List of Deacons.—Joseph Marsh, Nathan Leonard, 1771; Joshua Philips,* 1783-90; Jonathan Brewster,† 1789-1800; Rufus Marsh,* 1789-1802; Ezra Leonard, 1800; Ebenezer Niles,† 1801; Asabel Prentice,† 1801-6; Charles Starkweather,* 1806; Azariah Parsons,† 1811-46; Daniel Pierce,* 1828-38; Asa Marble,* 1829-37; Norman Allen,† 1836-78; Lyman White,* 1838-46; Schuyler R. Wilbur,† 1847-67; Jonathan Brewster, 1867; La Fayette Stevens, 1870. The last Jonathan Brewster is great-grandson of the first.

As already stated, during the year 1870 the inside of the church edifice was taken out and entirely remodeled, at an expense of \$4000. The church at first was built by the sale of the pews, and they were owned by individuals. When it was remodeled the money was raised in the same way, the society at first paying individuals for their property in the house. To show the harmony and energy with which the people took hold

of the matter, it may be stated that after the house was completed notice was given of the time the pews would be sold at auction; the people met, and in one half-day they were all sold for enough to pay all expenses and \$500 over and above all, so that the church or society have no debt, nor ever had one.

Present membership, 106; congregation, about 200; attendance at Sunday-school, about 75; library, 150 volumes; A. J. Randall, superintendent; Jonathan Brewster, clerk of the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST WORTHINGTON.

This society was formed about thirty years ago, and its congregation is drawn from the immediate neighborhood around it and from portions of Peru. Soon after its formation a neat and convenient chapel was erected upon a pleasant site in the village of West Worthington.

METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH WORTHINGTON.

This society was formed in 1828, and the congregation was gathered, to some extent, from the neighboring towns of Chesterfield, Norwich, and Chester. A small chapel of one and a half stories was built about 1829-30, costing \$400. The same building is now used as a store at South Worthington. Previous to the erection of this house the meetings were held in private dwellings, in barns, and, in pleasant weather, under a maple-tree still standing there. Horace Cole states that he with six others joined the church under this tree. From D. P. Hewitt and other older citizens we learn that Mr. Cole was the chief promoter of the enterprise; that his house was open for ministers, and his barns for ministers' horses; that he was the life and soul of the church-work done at that point.

Early ministers were Rev. John Luckey, Rev. Mr. White, Rev. Mr. Scott. Elijah Cole was the first class-leader. Horace Cole, steward. A new meeting-house was built in 1847, at an expense of \$2000. It has been recently repaired and remodeled, and is now a handsome, neat country church.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The following votes appear in the records:

May 10, 1769.—Voted to have a burying-place upon Mr. Alexander Miller's land, as much as shall be thought convenient. Voted to have a burying-place upon Lot No. 35, where it shall be thought most convenient. Voted to have a burying-place upon Lot No. 50.

These three were therefore the old burying-grounds of the town. There are now five under the care of the town: the Centre Cemetery, in charge of C. K. Brewster; the Corners Cemetery, in charge of C. B. Towers; the Ringville Cemetery, in charge of William Cole; the cemetery west of Ringville, in charge of G. W. Blackman; and the cemetery near the house of Lincoln Stewart, of which he has charge.

Private burials have taken place near where Emerson Friselle now lives, but the bodies were afterward removed. The Converse family and others were buried near the present place of Charles W. Smith. There is said to have been one burial on the farm now owned by Lorenzo Edwards. It is said that an Indian was buried half a mile north of the turnpike, about on the line between Hampshire County and Berkshire.

TOWN SOCIETIES.

There have been many organizations for religious work during the history of the town, especially in the early missionary period, when whatever was done locally was usually by means of a "society." These disappeared under the modern methods of acting through the pastor of the church, with less agents and less "local machinery." Temperance organizations have also existed from time to time, and though each lasted for only a brief period, yet they preserved, intensified, and perpetuated their principles, and secured for Worthington its present high character as a temperance town. Lyceums and other means of literary improvement have sometimes had

* Dismissed to other churches.

† Died.

a brief existence, calling out and cultivating talent for public speaking which might otherwise never have been known. All these organizations have left their impress for good in the improved morals of society, and have secured a higher advancement in refinement and culture.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

The West Worthington Falls are worth a visit by the tourist and the lover of nature. A cataract seventy-five feet in depth, the gorge below bordered by rocky precipices, and these surrounded by wild and romantic scenery, form a picture of perpetual beauty and sublimity. In the summer the stream diminishes in magnitude until it is a mere sparkling rivulet of silver leaping over the rocks and into the chasm below. In the winter the current is broader and stronger, and in seasons of freshet this stream, so full of beauty in the quiet summer, now roars and rushes with a force that dashes aside every opposing obstacle, and plunges madly into the gulf below. The entire fall equals 200 feet in the distance of half a mile.

Knowles Hill, a mile or more north of Worthington Corners, is an elevation from which many charming views may be obtained. It is easy of ascent, and it is proposed to erect a tower there for the accommodation of visitors.

Parsons' Hill is a high elevation in the northern part of the town, and worthy of a visit. Bashan Hill occupies the north-western angle of the town, above West Worthington, and has many attractive features. White Rock in the south, with its curious geological formation, is worthy of note.

The old stage-route has considerable interest clustering around it, for it was a line of travel in the time of the Revolution, long before the establishment of the regular stages. Troops passed over it from the Connecticut Valley to Albany. There were then the tavern of Alexander Miller, at the Buffington place; of Lieut. Meech, and that of Nathaniel Daniels, at the Tillson Bartlett place. At the last two officers were entertained, but probably not at the first, if he was an inveterate Tory, as stated in Rice's history.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal business is that of agriculture. A large portion of the town possesses a fertile soil, free of rocks sufficient for tillage. Other portions are excellent for grazing. In early times considerable lumber was made from the forests that covered the town, and in later years there is still something of this business done, while there are various forms of wood-work manufactured.

The town was noted for the number and quality of sheep for many years. The people shared largely in the *fine-wool furor* that swept over this county. And there are many of the present citizens who were obliged to sit up more nights in trying to save the lives of lambs than of their children,—lambs, as one man expresses it, which no one ought to have tried to raise north of Florida! This business, however, rapidly declined, and now there are thirteen articles of production that exceed in amount that of wool. The dairy business was also a source of former prosperity, and is considerably revived in recent years, a new impulse having been given to it by the establishment of a cheese-factory. This was built by Horace Cole, at the corners, in the winter of 1874-75. There is about \$3000 worth of cheese made annually.

The exports from this town, like those of other similar mountain towns, are so numerous and of such variety as to defy classification.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Commencing upon Stevens' Brook, at the east line of the town, there is located the grist-mill, saw-mill, and turning-works of Aaron and Lafayette Stevens; sieve-rims and other varieties of wood-work are made there. Their saw-mill is said to be upon the site of the old Col. Worthington grist-

mill given for the use of the town. Their water-privilege has thus been improved from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen years. The first millers lived not far from here,—Luke Bonney and David Bronson. The property has been in the Stevens family over sixty years. Next above on this brook is the site of the old saw-mill of Ezekiel Tower, built forty years ago or more; abandoned perhaps in 1860; property passed into the hands of Horace Cole. Farther up, in the woods of E. S. Squires, is the site of a former grist-mill,—an old affair,—perhaps not in use since 1800. The father of Noah Hatch used to tend that mill. Above, on Bronson's Brook, a tributary of Stevens', were the wood-manufacturing works of M. A. & G. Bates,—shovel-handles and similar articles. They were burned in 1858 or 1859, having run perhaps ten or twelve years. Near this place is the Sampson saw-mill, and also grist-mill, founded not far from 1830, continued to the present time in the same family; now owned by Wm. Sampson. The grandfather of the present Wm. Sampson is said to have had a clothing-mill very early. Above the Sampsons a mile or so is the site of a saw-mill abandoned perhaps fifty years ago. It was owned by Edmund Tillson. Farther south, and west from the junction of Bronson's and Stevens' Brooks, is E. C. Brown's cider-mill of the present time, run by water-power.

On the Ringville stream, known as "Little River," at the southeast, and just at the town-line of Huntington, were formerly located the works of Mr. Weeks for the manufacture of children's sleds and wagons,—abandoned some years ago. Next above is the water-privilege at South Worthington, near the Methodist Church. Here was an ancient saw-mill, dating back to the first settlement of the town perhaps. It was burned, and Samuel Cole rebuilt it, and also a grist-mill, about 1829. He retained it but a short time, when the property passed to Horace Cole, who retained it some twelve years; since that it has been in the hands of various owners. The grist-mill was given up in 1842 or 1843. Charles Smith commenced making various kinds of wood-work. At his death, four years ago, the work stopped, and the buildings are unused. It is an excellent water-privilege. There was a grist-mill with the old saw-mill before 1820, as D. P. Hewitt states. About a mile above, on the site of Higgins' works, was also a saw-mill of early times. Lyman G. Higgins now has a basket manufactory and a saw-mill. Next above is Ringville water-privilege. This was improved by the sons of the pioneer Ring many years ago,—Elkanah Ring and Thomas Ring. First there was a grist-mill older than 1820 probably. This was changed into a manufactory of window-curtains made of wooden strips, and then to that of children's carriages. The property is now owned by Cole & Hayden, and their line of work is that of children's sleds and wagons.

At Ringville, also, on Watt's stream, a tributary flowing in at that point, was the site of a saw-mill; building still there, but dilapidated and unused. Farther up on Watt's stream was an old saw-mill, on the present Winslow property; went down perhaps thirty-five years ago. On the other branch of Little River, known on the maps as Ward's Creek, below Mr. Eager's meadow, was the earliest saw-mill in town, according to Bisbee's historical address,—a water-privilege that must have been improved one hundred and twelve or one hundred and fourteen years ago, but of which scarcely a trace remains at the present time.

On the middle branch of the Westfield, in the southwest part of the town, is the saw-mill and turning-shop of George Miller. These are upon the site of a still older saw-mill, dating back many years. The Miller buildings were damaged by the freshet of December, 1878. Mr. Miller, though in Worthington, is so shut in by the hills to the east that his route of business is the other way, mostly into Middlefield and Chester. On the tributary of the middle branch flowing in from the northeast, at the corner of Middlefield, there are

not known to have been any mill privileges improved. On Fuller's Brook from the northwest, flowing in near the school-house, is the site of an abandoned saw-mill—not used for thirty or forty years—owned by one Smith. On the middle branch, above the school-house, is the steam saw-mill of F. M. Knapp, built within two or three years.

At West Worthington Falls was formerly an ancient saw-mill on the east side. This was bought some years ago by O. B. Parish, and afterward abandoned. He then built on the west side, about fifteen years ago, and opened a manufactory of picker-sticks and loom-fixtures generally. These works are still run by Mr. Parish.

At West Worthington Falls was an ancient grist-mill,—gone before 1820,—owned by the grandfather of O. B. Parish; old mill-stones still there. At that point was the Watson tannery in 1820, doing a large business; lasted for many years, but was finally abandoned. It was on the east side of the stream. A short distance above is the bedstead-factory established by Bartlett & Jones, perhaps thirty-two years ago, now owned and run by David Jones & Son. Above, north of the village, is the saw-mill, and also the grist-mill, owned by J. N. & H. Benton. These were owned by Spencer Parish, 1820 and earlier. He sold to Capt. Gaylord; Gaylord to Adams; Adams to the Bentons. Spencer Parish built them. On the same site was a saw-mill once owned by John Parish.

East of Bentons' mills, on the old stage-road, was the extensive tannery of Clark & Bardwell, located in the "Hollow," so called. This was 1820 to 1830. This was not a financial success, and Clark afterward established another on or near the site of the mills of Jones & Son. The Andrew B. Medberry tannery was also noted at an early day. It was opposite the present works of O. B. Parish. Near Worthington Corners, in the valley, was an old tannery. Extensive potash-works were carried on at that point by Col. Ward. Earlier than that Mills & Wetmore were in business at that point; no buildings there now. A brick-yard was formerly run (1800 to 1820) in the south part of the town, near where Mr. Simeon Merritt now lives.

More blacksmith-shops were maintained at an early day than now. In 1820 five were doing a good business,—Jonah Brewster, William Rice, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Drake, and Deacon Todd. In 1878 there were barely two.

Distilleries were common in early times. In 1820 there were three in town,—those of Jonah Brewster, John Stone, Jr., and Elijah Drury.

For these facts concerning the mills and general business we are indebted to Horace Cole, Col. Oren Stone, and D. P. Hewitt. The latter, coming to Worthington in 1820, has been closely identified with the business of the town, and thoroughly conversant with public affairs. For many years he was deputy-sheriff, and it is said a criminal seldom or never escaped when Hewitt once had a warrant for him.

The ten leading articles of farm production for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values stated: Butter, \$17,974; hay, \$36,928; manure, \$7820; firewood, \$6609; maple-sugar, \$7669; milk, \$41,976; beef, \$8546; potatoes, \$8213; pork, \$4607; apples, \$2874.

MILITARY.

Worthington was not settled early enough to be included in the era of Indian warfare. The scenes of savage slaughter, and the ever-brooding fear of sudden attack that hung like a cloud over the earlier towns had all passed away before the first hardy adventurers settled upon the hills of Worthington. They, however, were immediately called to face the questions involved in the opening troubles of the Revolution, as shown in the following extracts from the records:

June 28, 1774.—At a town-meeting called for the purpose of "considering the alarming circumstances of the times," Capt. Ebenezer Leonard was chosen moderator. Deacon Nathan Leonard, Dr. Moses Morse, Nahum Eager, Capt.

Nathaniel Daniels, and Mr. Thomas Kinne were appointed a committee of correspondence. Then voted to adjourn three weeks, but no meeting at that time is recorded.

Sept. 20, 1774.—Voted to raise fifteen pounds for a town stock of ammunition, "such as powder, flints, and balls."

Sept. 27, 1774.—Voted to have the 7th and 8th articles of the Hampshire County Congress to be the rule of our conduct.

Nov. 15, 1774.—Voted to dissolve the former covenant relating to the non-impatriation agreement, to have it null and void. Voted a committee of inspection to put in force the resolutions of the Provincial Congress of October 21. Committee, Moses Morse, Thomas Kinne, Nathaniel Daniels. Voted to pay the Province money into the hands of Henry Gardner, of Stowe, and the collector was promised indemnity in case of any trouble arising therefrom.

Nov. 15, 1774.—Chose Nahum Eager delegate to the Provincial Congress to meet Nov. 22, 1774.

In the warrant for a meeting dated Jan. 23, 1775, are these clauses: "To see if the town will accept of and enforce the execution of the By-Laws of the Provincial Congress;" "To see if the town will send one or more delegates to the Provincial Congress to meet at Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1775;" "To see if the town will do anything to encourage the learning of military discipline for the number of men recommended by the Provincial Congress;" "To see how much money the town will vote for each day and each half day for those who instruct themselves in the military art;" "To see if the town will choose a committee to receive donations for the poor of Boston, as is recommended by the Provincial Congress." All these seem to have been passed by or voted down.

The town fathers evidently moved cautiously, but still were ready for every necessary patriotic work, as the event fully proved.

The last town-meeting called "in his Majesty's name" seems to have been Jan. 23, 1775. They are then called simply by the selectmen. "The State of Massachusetts Bay" is recognized first in the town records Feb. 25, 1777, when the committee of inspection fixed the price of labor and grain, and provisions generally.

April 2, 1778.—Voted unanimously by 111 votes to disapprove the constitution agreed upon by the General Court.

May 11, 1778.—Voted to raise \$120 to purchase clothing for the army.

July 8, 1779.—Doctor Moses Morse was chosen a delegate to attend the convention called at Concord for July 14th. Dr. Moses Morse, Capt. Nathaniel Daniel, Stephen Fitch, John Skiff, Seth Sylvester, were chosen as committee of correspondence and safety.

Aug. 17, 1779.—Voted two delegates to Cambridge,—Dr. Moses Morse and Seth Sylvester.

Aug. 31, 1779.—Voted but one delegate,—Seth Sylvester. Was this a round-about process by which they set aside Dr. Morse and substituted Mr. Sylvester?

Nov. 3, 1779.—Voted to raise 600 pounds as a tax, to pay for 12 blankets, and pay mileage and bounties for ye soldiers last raised, and other necessary charges.

June 22, 1780.—Voted to raise 200 pounds Continental money as a bounty to each soldier, and make them up three pounds a month, including their Continental pay, estimating wheat at 5 shillings per bushel, rye at 3 shillings, and Indian corn at two shillings 6 pence.

July 17, 1780.—Voted that the two last soldiers for six months for this town have the same bounty that the first nine had, and that 600 pounds be raised for that purpose. Voted that each of the soldiers raised for three months have one hundred and fifty pounds as bounty, to be paid to them in two months from the date hereof. Voted that the Selectmen be empowered to purchase the Horses sent for by the Court to this town, by giving their security in behalf of the town, if they may not be had on the terms ordered by the Court, June 23, 1780.

Jan. 2, 1781.—Voted to pay the soldiers raised in July last, for the time they serve, three pounds a month, including their Continental pay.

Jan. 31, 1781.—Voted to raise 8 men to serve in the Continental army three years,—Nahum Eager, Capt. Ebenezer Webber, John Skiff, Lieut. Constant Webber, Seth Sylvester, Lieut. Timothy Meech, Ensign John Kinne, and Robert Day.

The committee could themselves have just filled the order.

Depreciated currency troubled the town fathers at that time, as appears:

July 30, 1781.—Voted that the Town treasurer should pay the Constables the whole or part of the old Continental money now in the Treasury, and take a receipt for the same obliging the repayment in the new emission at the rate of forty for one,—provided it shall answer at the State Treasurer's office, and if otherwise, to return it.

It is thus shown that earnest co-operation was given to the efforts of the committee of safety in Boston. The men capable of bearing arms—as shown from other sources than the records—were directed to meet for the choice of military officers, and were encouraged to study the military art. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, 71 men from Worthington and Ashfield marched to Cambridge. Ebenezer Webber, of Worthington, was captain of the company, while the lieutenants, Samuel Allen and Samuel Bartlett, were from Ashfield.

From this time, through all the war, no town in this section of country was more thoroughly drained of men, money, and material than Worthington. In 1780, as seen in the records given, when there came a requisition for horses, which actually could not be supplied, because they did not have them, the people then voted to give the security of the town for the price of the horses, if they could be found elsewhere. In some of the later years of the war (1779-82), such was the number of men absent in the army that there were not more than 10 or 12 men to attend church on the Sabbath from some 70 families.

It is not probable that a perfect list can now be made of those who served in the war of the Revolution from this town. The following names are preserved: Samuel Dewey, Barnabas Clapp, Lemuel Clapp, Isaac Clapp, Stephen Clapp, Gershom Randall, Samuel Buffington, Nathaniel Daniels, Jr., John Daniels, Samuel Daniels, Dan Daniels, Jeremiah Kinne, Samuel Cole, Daniel Goodman, Gershom Brown, John Howard, David Woods, Samuel Follett, Jonas Leonard, Asa Cottrell, Nicholas Cottrell, Samuel Pettengill, Elisha Brewster, Richard Briggs, Israel Burr, Roger Benjamin, Thomas Buck, Asa Jackson, Sylvanus Parsons, Moses Buck, Samuel Kingman, Alexander Kingman, Ephraim Parish, Timothy Meech, Asa Benjamin, John Stone, Nahum Eager, Lott Drake, Jonathan Ring, Rufus Marsh, Joseph Marsh, Jr., Joshua Morse. James C. Rice, in his history of Worthington, says of this period, when the men were so largely in the army:

"The females of many families worked on the farms of their husbands and brothers during the greater part of their absence in the war. Many plowed their own lands, sowed their grain, and planted and hoed their corn during the spring; in the summer and fall, gathered the hay and the harvests; in the winter months, fed and took care of the cattle in the barns, drove them to the brooks for water, and oftentimes yoked their oxen and went to the woods to cut the fuel necessary for their use."

The study of these noble sacrifices by the people of his native town no doubt inspired this heroic man, a few years later, to lay his own life—a rich and costly gift—upon the altar of union and freedom.

The people of Worthington shared to some extent in the disaffection existing at the time of the Shays rebellion, though there seems to be no evidence as to the number that actually joined "Shays' army." The insurgents, in making arrangements for raising troops, appointed at one time a large committee, of which Mr. Samuel Morse, of Worthington, was one. The town also sent to the celebrated Hatfield convention, under date of August 17, 1786, Lieut. Seth Sylvester and Lieut. Stephen Fitch. A committee to "instruct" them was also appointed,—Samuel Clapp, Constant Webster, Nathan Leonard, Ebenezer Webber, Samuel Buck, and Thomas Burch.

In 1812, Worthington was represented in the anti-war convention held at Northampton, July 14th, by Ezra Starkweather and Jonathan Brewster. The former was a member of the committee appointed to report in regard to the proper action of the convention.

A meeting was held at Northampton, Nov. 16, 1814, to consider the disastrous effect of the war, and to express an opinion upon the subject of a draft which it was supposed Congress was about to order. It resolved "that we view with indignation and unqualified disgust the project boldly avowed of introducing a military conscription,—a measure unauthorized by the Constitution, hostile to the existence of our liberties, and one to which we dare not submit, and will never yield obedience." And, as in the old Revolutionary times, a committee of safety was appointed, of which Hon. Ezra Starkweather of this town was a member, as he was also chairman of the convention. In the resolutions above mentioned the draft principle was declared "to be utterly subversive of the rights of the people and the distinct sovereignty of the States."

Were State rights ever more clearly avowed in South Caro-

lina? With a public sentiment thus strong and uncompromising against the war policy of the administration enlistments did not occur in Worthington, and it is not known that any one from this town was in the regular army. Upon the call of Gov. Strong, however, for the defense of Boston, the following citizens of the town shared in that forty days' campaign: commissioned officers, William Ward, Wm. Rice; non-commissioned officers and privates, Thomas Hall, Joseph Starkweather, Nehemiah Tinker, Alfred Brown, John Cushing, Henry Warner, Timothy Parsons (still living, 1878), David Parsons, Luther Bartlett, Ezekiel Tower, Daniel Parish, James Hatch, Barnabas Anable, Perkins Fitch, Milton Brewster, William Brewster, Rufus Taylor, Obadiah Tower, Elijah Burr, Richard Briggs, Joseph Daily, Harvey Metcalf.

OFFICIAL ACTION DURING THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

The first formal action by the town was taken May 20, 1861, when it was voted "to authorize the selectmen to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary to assist volunteers and their families when it is wanted to any amount not exceeding \$2000."

Aug. 4, 1862.—Voted "to raise twelve hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the ten volunteers called for from this town, being one hundred and twenty-five dollars each."

Aug. 28, 1862.—Voted "to raise by tax a sum sufficient to pay the nine months' volunteers one hundred dollars each."

Sept. 1, 1862.—Voted "that the treasurer be authorized to borrow a sufficient sum to pay each of the nine months' volunteers one hundred dollars until such time as the tax money be collected."

Sept. 29, 1862.—Voted "to authorize the treasurer to borrow one thousand dollars to pay one hundred and twenty dollars to each of the three years' volunteers."

Sept. 28, 1863.—Voted "to pay the town's proportion of the tax apportioned and assessed to reimburse sums paid as bounties to volunteers, agreeable to the 9th Section of the 218th Chapter of the Acts of the Legislature."

Sept. 12, 1864.—Voted "to raise one hundred and twenty-five dollars as bounty for each volunteer to be obtained on the quota of the town under the last call of the President."

May 22, 1865.—Voted "that the Treasurer be authorized and directed to borrow on the credit of the town the sum of \$6563 for the purpose of refunding the several sums contributed by individuals, or sums that were obtained in any other way, which have been paid and applied for the purpose of filling the several quotas of the town of Worthington, agreeable to an act of the Legislature approved April 25, 1865."

This official record gives the *facts*, but only partially indicates the enthusiasm and the patriotic spirit in the hearts of the people. Brave sons of Revolutionary sires went forth to battle and to die for the flag of their fathers. Brave mothers and sisters and wives parted from their loved ones, bidding them God-speed in their heroic work. Worthington, according to the report made by the selectmen in 1866, furnished 86 men for the war, but Schouler's history states that the town filled all of the several quotas required, and had a surplus of nine over and above all demands, and must therefore have sent in all about 102 men. The list herewith added is given as corrected in Brewster's edition of Rice's history, and still further carefully examined at the present time, omitting substitutes hired abroad.

The amount of aid, paid solely by the town, was \$4462. The assessed valuation in 1860 was \$430,948, and the population of the town 1041. Aid to families afterward refunded by the State, 1861, \$135.36; 1862, \$932.37; 1863, \$2053.01; 1864, \$589.79; 1865, \$687.89; total, \$4398.42.

Liberal private contributions were made by the ladies and by citizens generally, which during all the years of the war were sent forward by various channels of benevolence to the aid of sick and wounded soldiers.

The army-list of the town may well be prefaced with the name of GEN. JAMES C. RICE, a native of Worthington, the son of William Rice, and the author of a history of the town. A graduate of Yale College in 1854, he studied law and settled in New York City. When the war broke out he immediately entered the army. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and appointed adjutant of the 39th New York Regiment,

known as the "Garibaldi Guards." He was early promoted captain for meritorious service; was in the battle of Bull Run in 1861; appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 44th New York Regiment, the "Ellsworth Regiment;" he was promoted colonel, and was actively engaged through all the seven days' battles before Richmond. In command of a brigade at Gettysburg, he soon after received a commission as brigadier-general, for gallant and skillful conduct of the forces under him. He is said to have been in twenty battles, and was killed at Spotsylvania, at the close of a day of desperate fighting. Well might his friend and townsman, C. K. Brewster, Esq., the

author of a revised edition of Rice's history, say of him: "New York proudly claims him among her honored dead. We, too, claim him with a just pride; here lie buried his ancestors; here he was born and reared; here is the work of his hand, telling the history of our fathers; but his greatest work was his country's; his death, a nation's loss; his march was the march of a hero; he has halted to rest and bivouacked for eternity.

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;
Dream of battle-fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

SOLDIERS' RECORD, WAR OF 1861-65.

John J. Bisbee, enl. July 16, 1864, 42d M. V. M., Co. H; died Oct. 30, 1864, at Alexandria, Va. The only one of his company who did not survive his enlistment.

Russell H. Conwell, capt., enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863; re-enl.; app. capt. 2d Regt., H. Art.

William C. Higgins, corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.

Daniel N. Cole, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. to re-enl. May 30, 1863, 2d Regt., H. Art.; died July 29, 1865, at Smithville, N. C.

Seth Cole, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.

Charles H. Conwell, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.

Charles Adams, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. D; was a prisoner; disch. March 26, 1863, for disab.; re-enl. 4th Cav.; served to the end of the war.

Edmund T. Drake, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; pro. 2d lieutenant, May 15, 1865; disch. June 26, 1865; robbed of \$400 in Springfield on his return; made up in part by citizens.

Abel C. Kenney, sergt., enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 27th Inf., Co. A; died a prisoner in Blackshire, Ga.

Wm. W. Ward, sergt., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 6, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. sergt. in 52d Regt., Co. C, and served full term.

Isaac C. Drake, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died June 27, 1863, at Newbern, N. C.

Jotham Drake, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died June 10, 1863, at Newbern, N. C.

Edwin Dodge, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.

Jonathan S. Higgins, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.

Elisha C. Tower, 1st lieutenant, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Charles D. Hollis, sergt., enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863; severely wounded; re-enl.

Cyrus M. Parsons, sergt., enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Alfred Kilbourn, corp., enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Castanus Brown, corp., enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Edwin N. Carr, corp., enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. to re-enl. May 30, 1863; enl. 2d H. Art., Co. A; disch. July 6, 1865; died in a few years of consumption.

Davis Bartlett, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Henry Benton, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Levi Blackman, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Ezra M. Brackett, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Uriah Brown, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Henry W. Burke, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Russell Bartlett, enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. I; was wounded; taken prisoner; escaped; disch. June 16, 1865.

Sereno G. Gloyd, enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. K; died Oct. 5, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

Ezra P. Cowles, 1st sergt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; died of wounds, April 9, 1865, at Sailors' Creek, Va.

Dorus Collier, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; died Oct. 21, 1862, at Downsville, Md.

Danford Burleigh, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. E; trans. Sept. 30, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps; shot through the arm.

James K. Burr, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; died March 15, 1863, at Newbern, N. C., of typhoid fever.

William Cody, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Emerson B. Cushman, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. June 23, 1863, for disab.

Timothy Donohue, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. June 29, 1863.

Frank Quinn, corp., enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; drowned Jan. 1, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.

Edgar C. Brewster, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl. March 29, 1864.

Robert Canfield, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; died Oct. 23, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Matthew C. Clair, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

Samuel J. Dunning, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, Co. A; killed Mar. 14, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.; shot through the head.

O. S. Pomeroy, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Feb. 2, 1863, for disability.

John M. Kelley, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. May 30, 1863, for disability.

John D. Pease, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Dwight L. Prentiss, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Charles L. Randall, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; died June 23, 1863, at Newbern, N. C., of typhoid fever.

Hiram Russell, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; died June 30, 1863, at Beaufort, N. C., of typhoid fever.

Jerome Smith, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. June 23, 1863, for disability.

James Starkweather, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Anson F. Stevens, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863; was afterward commissioned in State militia as 1st lieutenant, and promoted to a captaincy.

George Thayer, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Lyman J. Tower, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. June 1, 1863, to re-enl. in 2d H. Art.

John Wright, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863.

Isaac L. Percival, enl. July 20, 1863, 32d Inf., Co. F; disch. June 29, 1865. The only man drafted from Worthington that entered the army; he served his full term.

Levi J. Olds, sergt., enl. May 30, 1863, 2d H. Art.; disch. Sept. 3, 1865; had previously served full term in 46th.

Edward Meacham, corp., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. June 19, 1865.

Franklin Myers, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 34th Inf., Co. D; died Feb. 28, 1865, at Annapolis, Md.

George A. Robinson, sergt., enl. July 31, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. K; disch. June 16, 1865.

Brainard E. Taylor, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died April 17, 1865, at Andersonville, Ga.

James F. Thayer, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; died July 23, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Wm. B. Watts, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.

Ansel Adams, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. K; disch. April 5, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863; killed at home two or three years later by the fall of a tree.

Edward P. Meacham, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. K; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died Oct. 20, 1864, of consumption, at home.

Miles G. Smith, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. K; disch. May 3, 1862, for disability.

Martin Sherman, enl. 15th Regt., Co. D.

Clarence P. Hewitt, enl. 27th Regt., Co. H; died July 22, 1865, of disease contracted in the army, having served full term of enlistment.

John C. Adams, q.m.-sergt., enl. 86th Illinois; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1863.

Wm. W. Adams, enl. 61st Regt., Co. I, N. Y. Vol.; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 26, 1861.

John Q. Ring, enl. 2d Regt., Mass. H. Art.; died March 13, 1864, at Beaufort, N. C.

James Meacham was in the army; pro. to a captaincy, and was killed in South Carolina.

MIDDLEFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

By what law of association Middlefield was made a part of the present county of Hampshire is a problem requiring some thought. And yet in the old times, before the era of railroads, the people of Middlefield traveled north to the Albany stage-route and then to Northampton as easily as to any other county-seat, and now by means of the railroads they reach Northampton conveniently. Middlefield is bounded north by Berkshire County and Worthington; east by Worthington and Hampden County; south by Hampden County and Berkshire County; west by Berkshire County. It is thus wellnigh surrounded by portions of counties other than the one to which it belongs. The town has a farm acreage of 13,436 acres, as stated by the census of 1875.

Middlefield was formed from portions of Worthington, Chester, Becket, Washington, Peru; to this was added the tract known as Prescott's Grant, not previously included, as it appears, within the limits of an organized town. Middlefield was therefore the result of a rearrangement of older towns, the earliest centres of town business not accommodating the settlers upon this territory. As a compromise they organized a new town upon this *middle* ground, and perhaps it thus received its name. The title, generally speaking, is of course traced to the same source as the towns from which the portions were taken. Prescott's Grant, from the language of the act of incorporation, must have touched the west border of the town and extended eastward. Mr. Alexander Ingham supposes it to have been a triangle of 800 or 1000 acres, the base at the west and the sharp angle extending to the east and just including the place of Mr. Charles Wright, north of the centre. Middlefield is twenty-four miles from Northampton, the county-seat.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Middlefield is a mountainous town, for the term "hilly" fails to express the facts of the surface. There are three, and it may be thought correct to say four, ranges, nearly parallel, extending through the town from northwest to southeast, and about an equal number of streams may be noted threading their way through the valleys. The west branch of the Westfield River, along which the Boston and Albany Railroad makes its way through the mountains, forms the south line of the town for some distance. Factory Brook makes a junction at the railroad station; Cole's Brook, some distance to the west. The middle branch of the Westfield River, flowing from the distant northern towns of the county, forms the eastern line of Middlefield, receiving from the town three tributaries, two of them named upon the maps, Tuttle's Brook and Den Stream. Flowing from the slopes of the central range of hills is one small brook, known by the people as "Tan-House Stream."

The geological formation is especially interesting. The serpentine deposit on the borders of Chester and Middlefield is one of the most noted in the State.

EARLY SETTLEMENT, SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

Upon the territory now constituting Middlefield, the first settlers are said to have been Mr. Rhodes and John Taggart. The former established his pioneer home where Clark B. Wright now resides. It is understood that this was in the year 1773, and that he built a grist-mill not long after, the

first in the town. Mrs. Root states that her father, David Mack, soon after coming here, worked for Mr. Rhodes. The Rhodes family probably moved from town in a few years, and the place was sold to James Nooney (or Noney), and by him to the ancestor of the present Wright family. The same year, 1773, is mentioned as the date of John Taggart's settlement. He located some distance from Rhodes, in the valley of the Factory stream, and on the alluvial flats now covered by the reservoir. There is but little known concerning him. It is presumed he died at an early day. In the formation of one school district Taggart's Brook is mentioned, which was no doubt the old name for Factory stream.

This same year, 1773, is given, in the published history of Col. Mack, as the date when he purchased his land in this place. It is further stated that he came here in 1774, cleared two acres of land, and built a log house; removed the next year, and harvested a bountiful crop of grain from his two acres sowed the fall before. Mrs. Root, a daughter of David Mack, still living at the centre, says there were eight families here when her father settled. This refers probably to 1775. Besides Taggart and Rhodes, Samuel Taylor was probably here, and Josiah Leonard. The others were, perhaps, Timothy McElwain, Solomon Ingham, Joseph Blish, and Matthew Smith, and yet there may have been twenty others from whom a part of the eight should be selected.

The early town-meetings of Worthington, from 1768 to 1783, give little or no clue to names upon the present territory of Middlefield. This southwest corner was to the people of the centre of Worthington pretty much an unknown land. After the settlement of David Mack, 1775, others came in rapidly, and most of them from Connecticut. There are said to have been sixty-eight families when the town was organized, eight years later.

With so many to assist each other, the worst hardships of frontier life were soon mitigated; yet it cost labor and courage and perseverance to carve out homes for their families upon the hills and in the valleys. The howl of wild animals was still in these woods; provisions were scarce; there was little to sell and few to buy. Yet these hardy men of old successfully met all these difficulties, cleared their farms, educated their children, founded the institutions of religion, and transmitted to the present age an inheritance of Christian integrity solid as the everlasting rocks upon which their farms rested. This town, like others upon these mountain slopes, became a nursery where were trained strong men and women, who in due time moved on, like their fathers before them, to settle newer and still newer lands; carrying with them the church, the school-house, and the principles enshrined therein, and planting them all along the great highway of advancing civilization from the East to the West,—from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Some of the families remained here only a short time, and of their settlement but little is now known. Others *abided* in the homes they had made in the wilderness, their children succeeded them in the affairs of the church and of the town, and those of the third generation are now training *their* children, in some cases upon the same farms and in the same dwellings. Happy will they be who are now in the school or at the fireside of the ancestral home, if they drink in the brave, heroic spirit of these early pioneers, their earnest pur-

pose and their Christian faith. Then will they know the sublime truth,

"That life is earnest, life is real,
And the grave is not its goal."

NOTES UPON THE FAMILIES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

Mr. Rhodes. Holland's "History" mentions him as one of the first two settlers, and gives the date as about 1773; homestead in the "Den," where C. B. Wright now lives. He sold out at an early day; little is known in Middlefield concerning him. John Taggart was the other settler mentioned as coming at the same date as Mr. Rhodes, in 1773. His homestead was in the valley, above the factories. John Ford is said to have built the first saw-mill, in 1780; homestead below the factories a mile, where Leach's mill stood in later years, until swept away by the freshet of 1874. Malachi Loveland, homestead two miles south of the village, on land now owned by Orrin Pease; buildings gone. Among his children were Andrus, Payne, Malachi, Mrs. William Taylor, Mrs. Campbell Chester, Mrs. Partridge Worthington. Amasa Graves, homestead south, now owned by Dwight Graves, a grandson. Children: Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Timothy Graves, Erastus, who went West; Nathan, to New York; Amasa, to Middlefield; Stephen, on the homestead; Mrs. Payne Loveland. Thomas Blossom, homestead on land now owned by Matthew Smith, east of the village. House moved, and now the dwelling of John L. Bell. Among his children were Thomas, Middlefield; Rowland, Middlefield; William, Canandaigua, N. Y.; one daughter, Mercy. Enos Blossom. His family removed from town in a few years. He opened the first tavern on the Arnold Pease place, when he soon after exchanged places with Ephraim Sheldon. Mrs. Root states that Sheldon came from Feeding Hills, and that Mr. Blossom went there.

Solomon Ingham, from Hebron, the first town clerk; homestead on land now owned by Milton Smith; buildings abandoned. Children: Solomon, Jr., Indiana; Polly (Mrs. Andrus Loveland), New York; Daniel, New York, afterward Michigan; Mehitable (Mrs. Abner Wing), Hinsdale; Tryphena (Mrs. Zera Wing), Hinsdale; Alexander, still living, eighty-two years of age, and acting postmaster at the centre. To the latter we are indebted for much valuable information embodied in this sketch of the town.

Thomas Bolton was one of the founders of the church, in 1783, but must have removed at an early day. James Dickson, homestead half a mile north of the centre, where Orrin Pease now lives. Of his children, John settled in Middlefield; Joseph, in Washington Co., N. Y.; James, in Middlefield; Alexander, in Middlefield; Mrs. Russell Gillett, Mrs. Eggleston, Mrs. Uriah Church, Mrs. Wm. Church, Mrs. Isaac Gleason, Mrs. Comstock. Eliakim Wardwell, homestead where Lewis Carroll now resides. There was one son, Dennis Wardwell. James Noney bought the farm of the first settler, Rhodes, but sold out to Nathan Wright and went to Chester. Samuel Jones, one of the first selectmen; homestead present place of George Bell. John Jones, perhaps a brother of Samuel, above mentioned. He lived at the gambrel-roofed house, afterward Dr. Coleman's residence. John Newton, homestead present place of Henry Sternagle. Of his children, William settled in Albany; Amasa went West; Milton, to Albany; Ambrose, Middlefield; Asa, a physician of Illinois; a daughter, Lucy, died young. Daniel Chapman, the first town treasurer; homestead present place of Charles Wright. Family removed to Pittsfield at an early day. Job Robbins, one of the first selectmen; from Attleborough; homestead two miles east of the present place of Jacob Robbins, a grandson. The father of Jacob was Job, Jr.

Benjamin Eggleston. He notified the first town-meeting, 1788; homestead two miles west, on land now owned by Henry Ferris, where there are the ruins of a brick house.

Among the children were Martin, Joseph, Betsey, Susanna, Chauncey, Achsah, Harriet; all went to Ohio soon after 1800. Anson Cheeseman and Abel Cheeseman were two brothers. They removed at an early day; are thought to have been natives of Hinsdale. Benajah Jones, homestead two miles south from the centre, where James Granger now lives. There was one son of the same name. The family left town at an early day.

Timothy McElwain, from East Windsor, Conn., homestead present residence of Jonathan McElwain. Children: Timothy, settled in Hinsdale; Anna (Mrs. John Shapley), New York; Jane, died young; Alexander, settled in New York; James, Ohio; George W., Middlefield; Sally (Mrs. Solomon Hatch), New York; Betsey (Mrs. John Hatch), New York; David, settled in Becket; Jennette (Mrs. Lewis Taylor), Middlefield; Jonathan, on the old homestead (father of the present Jonathan); Laura (Mrs. Reuben Smith). The family have some papers which indicate that their ancestors came in 1771, which would be earlier than the date assigned to Rhodes and Taggart by two years. The papers do not, however, decide the date of settlement clearly.

Benjamin Blish, homestead northeast part of the town. Joseph Blish, homestead at the centre, where the Widow Newton now lives. Children: Oliver, settled in Middlefield, on the old homestead, and was the well-known tavern-keeper; Joseph, in Bennington, Vt.; Amasa (father of William D., recently deceased), Middlefield; Mrs. John Smith, of Middlefield; Mrs. Little, of Peru. According to the usage of the younger families, this name is now written Blush, but the other is no doubt the family name of ancient times.

David Carrier, homestead two and a half miles south; family left town at an early day. Israel Bissell, homestead a mile or more east of the centre; removed to Hinsdale in a few years. Justice Bissell, homestead half a mile west of the Ford mill; buildings gone; land now owned by Hiram Taylor. Among the children were Justice, Blodgett, Horace, Barber, Roxy, Eunice, and Mrs. Isaiah Leach. Deacon Ingham states that Justice Bissell, Sr., was a carpenter, and framed the barn upon the old Solomon Ingham place.

Matthew Smith, in town very early; homestead now owned by M. J. Smith. Children: Azariah, Manlius, N. Y.; Matthew, Jr. (father of Mrs. Charles Wright), Middlefield; John, died young; Samuel (father of four sons, who graduated at college, and two daughters, at Mount Holyoke), Middlefield; Joseph, Manlius, N. Y.; Anna (Mrs. Clark Martin), Washington: Mr. Martin dying, she afterward became Mrs. Daniel Root, Middlefield; Asenath, died young.

Timothy Allen, from East Windsor, Conn., homestead where Henry Raymond lives, near the cemetery. Children: Noadiah, Hosea, Spencer, and David; family went to Westfield. Erastus Ingham, came in 1779, was a brother of Solomon Ingham, from Hebron, Conn.; homestead where his grandson James Ingham now lives. Children: Erastus John (father of E. J.), Middlefield; Samuel and William, twins, the former settling in New York, the latter in Middlefield, and afterward West; Mrs. Amos Mack, Middlefield; Mrs. Reuben Blossom.

Bissell Phelps, homestead east of the centre. John Spencer, homestead west, on the present Ferris farm. Children: John, of Middlefield; Samuel, went West; Selden, Hinsdale; Brainard, went West; Susan (Mrs. Little), Ohio; and another daughter, Sally. (A daughter of John, Jr., is Mrs. John L. Bell.) In the family of John, Sr., there were other children, Oliver, George, Anna.

Ebenezer Emmons, homestead where Milton Smith now resides. Children: Ebenezer, the distinguished naturalist; Polly (Mrs. Justice Browning), Lenox; Amanda (Mrs. Timothy Root); Mrs. Hamilton, of Hartford; and Mrs. S. U. Church. Josiah Leonard, homestead where the old parsonage stood before it was removed to the village; the family went

West at an early day. Nathan Wright, from Chester, 1798, homestead where C. B. Wright now resides (a grandson). Children: Nathan, Jr., who settled on the old homestead; Amos, who died young; Jesse, who settled on the present place of Mr. Howe, in the same neighborhood; Mrs. Dan Pease, Middlefield; Mrs. Job Robbins, Middlefield; Mrs. Thomas Durant, Pittsfield; Mrs. Milton Johnson, Becket. Dr. William Coleman, homestead given elsewhere. Children: William, Lyman, the well-known minister and author of religious works; Sarah, married in Ohio; and one daughter unmarried.

Samuel Taylor, a very early resident, coming from Pittsfield, among probably the first three or four settlers; homestead on lands now owned by Byron Haskell; buildings gone. Children: Lewis, seven years a soldier of the Revolution; William, who settled two miles west of the centre and afterward went to Ohio; Samuel; Mrs. Malachi Loveland.

Thomas Durant, from Boston, settled where Harry Meacham now resides. Children: Nancy (Mrs. Amasa Blush), Middlefield; William, settled in Albany; Edward, in New York; Polly (Mrs. Wheeler), New York; Sally (Mrs. William Newton), Albany; Betsey (Mrs. Walter Tracy), Pittsfield; Thomas, Pittsfield; Clark, Albany and New York City. The wife of Thomas Durant, Sr., lived to be one hundred and one years and six months; she used to tell her children and grandchildren about hearing the cannon at the battle of Bunker Hill; her husband was in the army of the Revolution.

Uriah Church, homestead a mile north of the centre, where Edward Graves now resides. Children: Uriah, Jr. (father of the five brothers, Sumner U., James T., Lyman, William F., and Oliver); James, who settled on the homestead (father of Tallmadge B., Dr. James U.); Mrs. Munyan, Northampton; Mrs. John Ward, of Middlefield; William L., of Peru; Henry C., of Middlefield.

William Church, a brother of the pioneer Uriah, homestead a half mile west of the centre, on land now owned by Henry Hawes; buildings abandoned. Children: Green, settled on the homestead; William and Warren, both in Middlefield; one daughter, Mrs. Horace Bissell.

Elisha Mack was the father of Col. David Mack; he came here some eight or ten years after his son; his homestead was where Charles Combs now lives; of his children, besides "the faithful steward," may be mentioned Capt. Elisha, who settled on present place of Mr. Ferguson, and moved away at an early day; Mrs. Oliver Blush, Mrs. Abel Cheeseman, and John, the long-time merchant of Plainfield.

David Mack, the well-known merchant of whom the tract was written entitled "The Faithful Steward." Homestead the present place of Byron Haskell. His first log cabin, erected in 1774, stood at the north end of the old garden, north of the present house. His frame dwelling was erected six years later. His wife was Mary Talcott, of Hebron, Conn. Children: Mary (Mrs. Ebenezer Emmons), Middlefield; Lois (Mrs. Jacob Robbins), Warren, N. Y.; David (known as Gen. Mack), Middlefield and Amherst; Mindwell (Mrs. Ichabod Emmons), Hinsdale; John Talcott, Hinsdale; Elisha, lawyer and judge, Salem, Mass.; Anna (Mrs. Isaac Clark), Becket; Phebe (Mrs. Uriah Church, Jr.), Middlefield; Zilpha (Mrs. Azariah Smith), Manlius, N. Y.; Lucy (Mrs. Selden Spencer), Hinsdale; Hannah (Mrs. George McElwain), Middlefield; Abigail (Mrs. Wm. Elder), Homer, N. Y.; Laura (Mrs. Solomon Root), Middlefield. The latter is still living at the age of eighty-four, with intellect undimmed, a rare specimen of active, vigorous old age. To her we are indebted for many particulars respecting the history of Middlefield. She states that her father's family were probably never all at home together. She remembers the *ten daughters* being at home once, and all attended meeting together.

Dan Pease, homestead present place of John Williams. His

father's name was Israel. The children of Dan were Dan Pease, Jr., of Worthington; Sally (Mrs. Harvey Root); Mary, died unmarried; Walter, Stephentown; Sybil (Mrs. Ebenezer Smith), Middlefield; Eldredge, Middlefield; Morgan, Middlefield; Amanda (Mrs. George Crane), Washington; Arnold, Middlefield; Harriet (Mrs. Hezekiah Taylor), Westfield; Laura A. (Mrs. Wm. Stevens), Chester.

Sergeant Thomas Root, from Somers, Conn.; homestead the present place of Wm. Alderman. Only a part of the children came to Middlefield. Solomon, homestead where Daniel Alderman now lives. Capt. Daniel Root, on his father's place. Mrs. Green Church, Middlefield; Mrs. John Metcalf, Middlefield; Mrs. John Spencer, Middlefield; Mrs. Nial Little, of Becket. The sons of Solomon were Solomon, Jr., Harvey, and Selden, Middlefield; Nathan, of Chester, and Timothy. Daughters, Mrs. Dan Pease, Worthington; Mrs. Elder, of Ohio. The sons of Capt. Daniel Root were Daniel and Sylvester, of Pennsylvania; Justin, Greenfield; Eliakim, of Middlefield. Daughters, Mrs. Asa Smith, Middlefield, and Mrs. Oliver Smith; Mrs. Daniel Alderman and Mrs. Collins, Middlefield; Mrs. Wm. Fay, Chester.

Mr. Churchill was an early pioneer; homestead in the Wright neighborhood. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and left two sons, Giles and Charles, and one died young. The family name has been identified with that section of the town to the present time.

Calvin Smith came in 1788, from East Haddam, Conn.; settled on the present Thompson place, so called. He bought a tract of 400 acres, and subsequently increased it to 1500. Children: Temperance, died young; Asa, settled in Middlefield; Hannah (Mrs. Daniel Ingham), Michigan; Orrin, Middlefield; Oliver, still living, aged eighty-five, in Middlefield (father of Clarkson Smith); Mrs. Wm. Ingham, Cato, N. Y.; Obadiah, Middlefield; Ambrose, on the homestead; Ebenezer, Middlefield. One daughter died young.

The pioneers, Calvin and Matthew, were brothers.

Intentions of marriage,—the first according to the order in which they are recorded in the town book:

Sept. 10, 1783.—These may certify all whom it doth or may concern that John Crane, of Beckett, and Hannah Bissell, of Middlefield, have been published according to law.

By me, SOLOMON INGHAM, Town Clerk.

May 24, 1784.—Then the intentions of marriage between Moses Eggleston and Mary Dickson have been published according to law, both of Middlefield.

Attest, SOLOMON INGHAM, Town Clerk.

June 6, 1784.—Then the intention of marriage between William Taylor and Priscilla Loveland, both of Middlefield, were published according to law, by

SOLOMON INGHAM, Town Clerk.

The first deaths, in the order they are recorded in the town book, are the following:

May 24, 1783.—Died, Ens. Elisha Mack, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

April 12, 1784.—Died, a child of Ephraim Sheldon and Miriam his wife, being about one day old.

Jan. 8, 1785.—Daniel Ingham, son of Solomon Ingham and Mary his wife, died.

April 1, 1785.—Samuel Robbins, son of Job Robbins and Cynthia his wife, died.

July 19, 1778.—James Bates, son of Oliver Bates and Rachel his wife.

John Taylor died July 16, 1786.

Ann Jones, wife of Samuel Jones, died May 14, 1788.

Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Thomas, died Nov. 15, 1790.

MERCHANTS.

David Mack was the first merchant in the town. It sounds a little humorous in these times of quick transit to New York and Boston to read in the old accounts of Mr. Mack that he went *twice a year to Westfield* to purchase his assortment of goods, and that they were mostly transported on horseback. He was undoubtedly a man of unusual force of character, unquestioned integrity, and devoted piety. His early education was so limited that he attended school with his own children, spelled in the class with his six-year-old son, who was once very proud of getting above his father. He began life not only ignorant, but poor, yet by prudence, steady toil, and

economy he amassed wealth, and expended it largely for the purposes of Christian benevolence. He wielded much influence, filled many public offices, and died at last, full of years and honors, at the ripe age of ninety-four. His history was many years ago written in the form of a tract, and has been scattered widely over the world by the American Tract Society.

Mr. Mack began in a small way at first, keeping a few goods for sale in the chamber of his dwelling-house. The statement in the tract quoted above, *that he brought his goods twice a year from Westfield*, must refer only to this commencement. Mrs. Root says that the goods were brought generally from Hartford. Mr. Mack built an addition to his dwelling-house, and this was his place of trade for many years. His wealth was acquired not wholly by this one store, but by "branching out," establishing stores in other towns, and doing a very large business.

A new store was built near his dwelling, where his son, Gen. David Mack, traded for some years, and perhaps David Mack, Sr., was in partnership for a time. This building was afterward removed to the corner at the village, and Gen. Mack traded there until his removal to Amherst. Solomon Root and his son, Solomon F., also traded in that building, and several others. In later years Matthew Smith was the merchant at the corner. The store is now kept by Joseph Ingham, grandson of the early pioneer, Solomon Ingham, and it is the regular successor of the David Mack store, first opened ninety to ninety-five years ago, up-stairs, at the present house of Byron Haskell. Besides this store there was the old company store, at the place where Mrs. Root now lives in the village. This was established sixty or seventy years ago, and was not very successful. It was then run for a few years by Oren Smith, a son of one of the company. Solomon Root bought this and carried on the mercantile business there for some years, his son, Solomon F. (better known as Francis), being associated with him. Mrs. Root, who is thoroughly conversant with the trade of Middlefield both through her father and her husband as well as her son, gives a glowing description of the old times before the opening of railroads. Then this now quiet village was lively with the stir of trade and business: teams coming and going, farmers from Middlefield and from adjacent towns making all their purchases here, and selling large quantities of produce to the local merchants.

There was also opened some years ago the *Church* store, so called, at the centre, where Mr. Geer now lives. This was afterward changed to the *Factory* village, and is now carried on by John W. Crane.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern was that of Enos Blossom, or if not the first it was very early, as a town-meeting was called at the "house of Enos Blossom, *innholder*, in 1784;" while "the house of David Mack, *innholder*," is not mentioned until 1786, although the *dwelling-house* of Mr. Mack is spoken of earlier than that of Blossom. The Blossom Tavern was where Arnold Pease now lives. David Mack built his frame house about six years after he came here,—that is, about 1781. A few years later he opened it for a tavern, and after it was repaired and improved by the addition of a piazza it was a handsome house for the old times. The well-known tavern at the centre, kept so long by Oliver Blush, was the present residence of Mrs. Newton. This was a favorite place with the public in the days of travel by stage and private conveyance, before the opening of the Boston and Albany Railroad. In the north part of the town was the tavern of Alexander Dickson, on the present Lyman Meacham place. There was also a tavern in the northeast part of the town, kept by Asa Smith. It was on a new stage-route, opened because of the destruction of the old by the work on the railroad, and which was abandoned after a short time, and the tavern closed. There has been no tavern in town for several years.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Wright was the earliest one to settle in Middlefield. He was a brother of the pioneer Nathan Wright. It is stated that the doctor lived where Arnold Pease does at the present time. He did not remain in town many years. Dr. William Coleman was the successor of Dr. Wright. He first lived in the gambrel-roofed house east of the village, and there his son was born, afterward the distinguished Rev. Lyman Coleman. Dr. Coleman afterward lived at the present place of Arnold Pease. This may indicate that he was here before the departure of Dr. Wright, and when the latter left Dr. Coleman bought his homestead. Dr. Coleman married after he came here, and practiced twenty-five or thirty years; removed to Hartford, afterward to Pittsfield, and died there. Dr. Joseph Warren was for a long time the only physician in Middlefield. He spent his professional life, extending to thirty-five or forty years, and then returned in old age to his native town, Ashfield. Dr. James Church (grandson of the pioneer Uriah and son of James) practiced for several years here in his native town. He had an extensive ride, was popular and successful. His useful and active life came to an end by accident. Riding down one of the steep hills of Peru, the harness broke; he was thrown from his wagon, his limbs broken, and so badly injured otherwise that he died in a short time.

Dr. Edwin Bidwell was a native of Monterey, Berkshire Co., and was a man of extensive education; went West, was actively engaged in Iowa, assisted largely in organizing and developing the school system of that State. Returning to Massachusetts, he practiced medicine in Middlefield, and when the late war broke out entered the army as assistant surgeon, was promoted, and served with distinction. After the war he practiced here for a time and then went to Vine-land, N. J. Dr. Underwood is spoken of as having been a physician here, for a time, of the school known as "Thomsonian;" was popular among the families that employed him, and went from here to Boston. Since the departure of Dr. Bidwell there has been no settled physician here, except that Dr. Wheeler, retiring from his former practice in other towns and locating here, occasionally practices.

These two notices are taken from old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*:

October 28, 1800, Titus Pomeroy, post-rider from Northampton to Middlefield, calls upon all to pay up, as he intends to discontinue his labors in this direction, another rider having established a route from Springfield to Middlefield.

David Mack, Jan. 25, 1798, calls upon all indebted to him to settle up, or the next call will be attended with cost. This is the "faithful steward" of the well-known religious tract.

ORGANIZATION.

As already shown, this town was constructed by uniting several portions of other towns. Middlefield became a necessity as the settlement of the country increased. In that portion taken from Worthington, the settlers were obliged to travel down into the valley of the Middle Branch, and out of it, climbing a series of hills to reach the place of worship or the place of business in that town. On the portion taken from Chester the people were suffering equal inconvenience; and so of the other portions. The movement to organize was evidently led by David Mack, whose enterprise and activity were contributing largely to settle this territory. He offered to undertake the work of a survey and an application to the General Court, his expenses to be refunded if he succeeded; if not, he was to pay them. The application does not appear to have been opposed; and the following records show the steps at the formation of the town. The full text of the law is given, as the boundaries and other matters stated are of considerable interest:

An act for erecting certain lands, hereafter described, into a town by the name of Middlefield, and annexing the whole to the county of Hampshire.

Whereas, the inhabitants of the southwest corner of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, and the northwest corner of Murrayfield (now Chester), in the said county, and the northeast corner of Becket, the south side of Partridgefield, a part of Washington, and the inhabitants of Prescott's grant (so called), all in the county of Berkshire, have represented to this court the great difficulties and inconveniences they labor under in their present situation, and have requested that they may be incorporated into a town. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said southwest corner of Worthington, in the county of Hampshire, and northwest corner of Chester, in the same county, and the northeast corner of Becket, the south side of Partridgefield, a part of Washington, and the land called Prescott's grant, all in the county of Berkshire, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at an hemlock-tree standing on the river in Becket, directly south from the southwest corner of the said Prescott's grant, thence running north one thousand rods to a beech-tree, then north twelve degrees east, to the north side of the first square in Partridgefield, to a stake and stones; thence south seventy degrees east, nine hundred rods to a stake and stones; thence north one hundred and forty rods; thence east six hundred rods to the river at an hemlock-tree, a west point from Worthington meeting-house; thence down the said river to the place where the same crosses Worthington south line at an heart beam-tree; thence west, thirty-five degrees south, nine hundred and forty rods, to the place where the said river crosses Becket east line; thence up the said river to the first-intentioned bounds; with the inhabitants thereon, be, and hereby are, incorporated into a town by the name of Middlefield, and that the said town be, and hereby is, vested with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which the towns in this commonwealth do or may enjoy by the constitution and laws of the same; and the whole of the said town of Middlefield shall forever hereafter be considered as a part of the county of Hampshire; and be it further enacted, that John Kirkland, Esq., be, and he is, hereby empowered to issue his warrant to some principal inhabitant within the said town of Middlefield, requiring him to warn the inhabitants of said town, qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble at some suitable time and place within the said town, for the purpose of choosing such officers as are necessary to manage the affairs of the said town; provided, nevertheless, that the inhabitants of the said town of Middlefield shall pay their proportionable share of such town, county, estate, and other taxes, as are already assessed on them by the respective towns to which they have belonged, and all public debts and duties which may be due and owing from the said town, until a tax shall be laid by the General Court upon the said town hereby incorporated.

This act passed March 12, 1783.

WARRANT FOR THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

To Mr. Benjamin Eggleston, of Middlefield, in the county of Hampshire, yeoman, greeting. In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are required to warn all the freeholders and other inhabitants of the said town of Middlefield qualified to vote in town affairs, to assemble and meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. David Mack, in said town, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, in order to choose all the officers necessary to manage the affairs of said town, agreeably to an act of the General Court of said Commonwealth, passed the 12th day of March last. Hereof, fail not, and make return of this warrant with your doings thereon to myself before said meeting.

Given under my hand and seal, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the seventh year of the Independence of America.

JOHN KIRKLAND, *Justice of the Peace.*

MINUTES OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

Agreeable to the above warrant, the inhabitants of said town of Middlefield met on the day above, said John Kirkland, Esq., presiding as Moderator in said meeting. The following officers were chosen: Solomon Ingham, Town Clerk; Samuel Jones, David Mack, Job Robbins, Selectmen and Assessors; Daniel Chapman, Town Treasurer; David Taylor, Constable; James Nony, William Church, Wardens; Anson Cheeseman, Amasa Graves, Tythingmen; Benajah Jones, Timothy McElwain, James Dickson, John Jones, Surveyors of Highways; Benjamin Blush, Enos Blossom, Fence-Viewers; William Church, Sealer of Weights and Measures; John Jones, Sealer of Leather; Thomas Blossom, Pound-Keeper; Elnathan Taylor, Samuel Gould, Hog-Reeves.

April 24, 1783.—Voted that the town will raise a sum of money to mend the highways. Voted that two days' work be done by each person on the roads, and an equal proportion on the estates, the year ensuing. Voted to allow those persons who have no roads to work where they expect to have roads under the direction of the surveyors. Voted that the money paid by men to get the town incorporated be refunded them on their exhibiting their accounts.

May 28, 1783.—Voted that the pound for this town be David Mack's yard, near his barn.

At a meeting first Monday in October, 1783, voted to accept grain for the remainder of the town rate, allowing rye at 3s. per bushel, Indian corn at 2s. 6d. Voted David Mack, Samuel Jones, and Daniel Chapman be a committee to receive said grain, and the collectors to receive from taxpayers receipts from the above committee.

At the first regular "March meeting," held on the first day of the month, 1784, chose Mr. David Mack, Moderator; Solomon Ingham, Town Clerk; Samuel Jones, David Mack, Job Robbins, Selectmen and Assessors; Daniel Chapman, Town Treasurer; Anson Cheeseman, Constable; John Jones, Joseph Blush,

Wardens; David Carrier, Timothy McElwain, Tythingmen; Uriah Church, John Dickson, James Nony, Amasa Graves, Surveyors of Highways; William Church, Sealer of Weights and Measures; James Nony, Sealer of Leather; Israel Bissell, Benjamin Eggleston, Fence-Viewers; Justice Bissell, Enos Blossom, Hog-Reeves; Thomas Blossom, Pound-Keeper. Voted that a pound be built near Mr. Thomas Blossom's. Voted that in future, roads laid out by the selectmen shall be three rods wide, except the road from Daniel Chapman's to Partridgefield, which is established to be four rods wide. Voted that the road between Warren Mack's and Sergeant Root's be discontinued. Voted three pounds bounty to any one who shall kill a full-grown wolf in this town, and one pound ten shillings for killing "a young or whelp wolf."

Twelve roads were approved at this town-meeting as laid out by the selectmen.

June 5, 1784, the selectmen called a meeting to consider the highway work, "as the rate laid is found to be so much that the town are not able to pay the work and carry on their farms besides." The subject of taxation and the inequality of valuation caused considerable discussion, and the selectmen were empowered, Dec. 27, 1784, "to fee a representative to represent our cause at the General Court with respect to a new valuation."

March 14, 1785.—Voted that the town will be at the expense of procuring a plan of the town to aid in the making of future valuations.

Other extracts from the records occur in the notice of churches, schools, and military.

Town-meetings were held as follows: "at the dwelling-house of David Mack;" "at the house of Mr. Enos Blossom, innholder" (July 20, 1784); "at the dwelling-house of Lieut. Blossom;" "at the dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Blush;" "at the house of Capt. David Mack, innholder" (Nov. 2, 1786), and were continued there down to the time of the meeting-house, March 26, 1791; then they were called "at the meeting-house," for many years, and the expression was changed to "at the centre meeting-house" April 3, 1820, showing another house erected by that time.

May 11, 1846, they met "at the centre school-house," and after that, for a few months, sometimes "at the lower room of the centre school-house." Nov. 8, 1847, "at the town-hall," and have been so held to the present time. The first town-hall was a low, one-story building, 26 by 36, erected during the summer of 1847, standing between the present hall and the chapel of the Congregational Church. The present building, combining both the school-house of the centre district and the town-hall, was erected in 1872, and is a neat and substantial building.

SELECTMEN.

- 1783-84.—Samuel Jones, David Mack, Job Robbins.
- 1785.—Malachi Loveland, Timothy McElwain, Solomon Ingham.
- 1786.—Lieut. Malachi Loveland, Timothy McElwain, William Church.
- 1787-88.—Capt. David Mack, Matthew Smith, Bissell Phillips.
- 1789.—Samuel Jones, James Dickinson, Daniel Chapman.
- 1790.—Daniel Chapman, Malachi Loveland, Amasa Graves.
- 1791.—Malachi Loveland, Matthew Smith, Amasa Graves.
- 1792.—Matthew Smith, Samuel Woods, Elisha Mack.
- 1793-95.—Matthew Smith, Erastus Ingham, Elisha Mack.
- 1796-98.—Erastus Ingham, Elisha Mack, Thomas Durant.
- 1799-1800.—Matthew Smith, Uriah Church, Solomon Ingham.
- 1801-3.—Matthew Smith, Solomon Ingham, Erastus Ingham.
- 1804-5.—Solomon Ingham, Erastus Ingham, John Smith.
- 1806.—Matthew Smith, John Dickson, Ebenezer Emmons.
- 1807-10.—Uriah Church, John Dickson, Ebenezer Emmons.
- 1811-14.—Erastus Ingham, John Dickson, Capt. Daniel Root.
- 1815-16.—John Dickson, Daniel Root, John Metcalf.
- 1817.—Solomon Ingham, Daniel Root, Cyrus Cone.
- 1818.—Daniel Root, Cyrus Cone, Alexander Dickson.
- 1819-20.—Cyrus Cone, Alexander Dickson, Green H. Church.
- 1821-23.—John Dickson, Daniel Root, Matthew Smith, Jr.
- 1824.—Daniel Root, Matthew Smith, Jr., Solomon Root, Jr.
- 1825-27.—Matthew Smith, Jr., Solomon Root, Jr., Gaston Dickson.
- 1828-29.—Solomon Root, Jr., Gaston Dickson, Samuel Smith.
- 1830.—Solomon Root, Samuel Smith, James Church.
- 1831.—Samuel Smith, Erastus J. Ingham, Ambrose Smith.
- 1832.—Erastus J. Ingham, Ambrose Smith, Solomon Root.
- 1833.—Ambrose Smith, Solomon Root, James Cross.
- 1834.—Solomon Root, James Cross, Jonathan McElwain.
- 1835.—Erastus J. Ingham, Samuel Smith, Oliver Smith.
- 1836-37.—Oliver Smith, Jesse Wright, Ambrose Newton.
- 1838.—Samuel Smith, Ambrose Newton, Oliver Smith (2d).

1839-40.—Samuel Smith, Ebenezer Smith, Amasa G. Loveland.
 1841.—James Church, Daniel Pease, Jr., Horace Pease.
 1842.—Daniel Pease, Jr., Ambrose Newton, Henry Hawes.
 1843.—Daniel Pease, Jr., Samuel Loveland, Harry Meacham.
 1844.—Samuel Smith, Timothy Root, Samuel Ingham.
 1845.—James Church, Jonathan McElwain, Ambrose Newton.
 1846.—James Church, Ambrose Newton, Samuel Ingham.
 1847.—Ambrose Newton, Samuel Ingham, Samuel Loveland.
 1848.—Samuel Ingham, John L. Bell, Harry Meacham.
 1849.—John L. Bell, Henry Hawes, Jonathan McElwain.
 1850.—Henry Hawes, Jonathan McElwain, Matthew Smith, Jr.
 1851.—James Church, Samuel Ingham, Milton Combs.
 1852-53.—Henry Hawes, Jonathan McElwain, Oliver Smith (2d).
 1854.—Ebenezer Smith, Amasa Graves, Amos W. Cross.
 1855.—Amasa Graves, Jr., Amos W. Cross, Daniel Alderman.
 1856.—Daniel Alderman, Matthew Smith, Ambrose Robbins.
 1857.—Matthew Smith, Ambrose Robbins, Morgan Pease.
 1858.—John L. Bell, Ambrose Robbins, Morgan Pease.
 1859-62.—John L. Bell, Morgan Pease, Jacob Robbins.
 1863.—Matthew Smith, John W. Cross, Samuel Smith, Jr.
 1864-66.—John L. Bell, Morgan Pease, John W. Cross.
 1867-68.—John L. Bell, Morgan Pease, Hiram Taylor.
 1869.—John L. Bell, Hiram Taylor, Henry Hawes.
 1870.—Hiram Taylor, Arnold Pease, Metcalf J. Smith.
 1871-72.—Hiram Taylor, John L. Bell, M. J. Smith.
 1873.—Hiram Taylor, Morgan Pease, George W. Cottrell.
 1874.—Hiram Taylor, M. J. Smith, George W. Cottrell.
 1875.—Metcalf J. Smith, E. James Ingham, Howard Smith.
 1876.—Metcalf J. Smith, John L. Bell, Howard Smith.
 1877-78.—Metcalf J. Smith, E. James Ingham, Howard Smith.

TOWN CLERKS.

Solomon Ingham, 1783-84; Timothy Allen, 1785; Solomon Ingham, 1786-88; John Dickinson, 1789-95; Solomon Ingham, 1796-1807; David Mack, Jr., 1808-31; Matthew Smith, Jr., 1832-43; George W. Lyman, 1844-48; John Smith, 1849-53; Jonathan McElwain, 1854; Solomon F. Root, 1855; Jonathan McElwain, 1856-79.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Uriah Church, 1808; Erastus Ingham, 1809-10; David Mack, 1811-12; John Dickson, 1813-15; Daniel Root, 1816-17; Ebenezer Emmons, 1819-20; David Mack, Jr., 1821-24; George W. McElwain, 1829-31; Matthew Smith, Jr., 1832-33; Solomon Root, 1834; Daniel Root, 1835; Green H. Church, 1837-38; Samuel Smith, 1839; Oliver Smith, 1840; James Church, 1841; Ambrose Newton, 1842; Alexander Ingham, 1843; Matthew Smith, 1844; Uriah Church, 1845; Jonathan McElwain, 1846; Amos Cone, 1847; Harry Meacham, 1849; Almon Barnes, 1850; Eliakim Root, 1852; Oliver Smith (2d), 1853; Milton Combs, 1855; Wm. L. Church, 1861; Arnold Pease, 1866; Matthew Smith, 1878.

VILLAGES.

MIDDLEFIELD CENTRE

is at the original point selected a few years after the organization of the town for the location of the meeting-house. It was then decided to be the geographical centre of the town. The early Mack store was only a short distance south, and the meeting-house being built here eighty-six years ago, and the town-meetings held here continually, made it the business centre as well as the geographical. It is now one of the finest rural villages among the mountain towns of Hampshire County. Located on a commanding eminence, the view embraces a wide extent of surrounding country, hills and valleys stretching away, a mingled and varying landscape of rocky heights and gentle slopes, steep declivities and smiling meadows, cultivated fields and wood-crowned summits, while beyond all, and partially encircling all, is the blue line of the distant mountains. The public buildings are in good repair, and the private residences mostly have a neat, freshly-painted appearance, indicating that they are cared for by men of thrift and energy. The post-office was established about 1811. Postmasters have been Edmund Kelso, Gen. David Mack, Solomon Root, Bartholomew Ward, and Oliver Church. As deputy postmaster, Deacon Alexander Ingham has managed the office for twenty-three years.

FACTORY VILLAGE.

This place is situated about a mile from Middlefield Centre. Its business interests were founded by Amasa Blush, who purchased the old Herrick clothing-mill, and by Uriah Church, Jr., who, a few years later, also established a clothing-mill. These were followed in each case by the building of factories,

and the founders were in each case succeeded by their sons. The village suffered severely in the disastrous flood of 1874. The chain of three reservoirs gave way (caused by the failure of the upper one), and the water poured down through the valley with immense force, demolishing the upper mill of the Church Brothers, the woolen-mill of Oliver Blush, the turning-works of Wm. D. Blush, and doing much other damage. It has been a hard struggle to recover from these losses, and it will require many years to restore the former prosperity of the place. There are included in the village the handsome private residences of Wm. D. Blush and Sumner Church, also a few others. There is a school-house, but post-office facilities and places of religious worship are at the centre village above. There is one store, kept by John W. Crane.

MIDDLEFIELD STATION

is upon the Boston and Albany Railroad, in the south part of the town. It bears also the name of Bancroft Post-Office. To a traveler looking from the windows of a passing train there only appear the small station-house and one or two other buildings. There is, however, located here a large paper-mill, built by John Mann in 1845, for the manufacture of wrapping-paper. In 1851 the Buckley Brothers, of New York City, erected another mill, for the manufacture of wall-paper. The post-office has been kept by Mr. Davison, Wm. S. Cross, James N. Cross, Joel Haskins, Chester W. Merryfield, Edwin C. Cheeseman, and G. E. Manley; the last-named is the present incumbent.

SCHOOLS.

The location of the first school-house is not determined. Probably there was but little done upon this territory either in building school-houses or establishing schools until the formation of Middlefield. The account of Mr. David Mack, as given in the tract entitled "The Faithful Steward," indicates that there were schools somewhat before that time. He came to Middlefield in 1775, and one year after his marriage. It is said he learned to read in the same school with his six-years-old son. Doubtless there were small family schools opened by two or three neighbors uniting at first. Even after the erection of the town the sums voted were for several years small. Individual exertion largely sustained the early school system. But the record then made in training up educated men and women is not one to be ashamed of, compared even with these days of intellectual progress. A town that sent out such men as Dr. Lyman Coleman and the eminent geologist Ebenezer Emmons may well have a just pride in the efforts and sacrifices of the pioneers to lay broad and deep the foundations of universal education.

The following extracts from the records show the action of the town during the first two or three years:

April 24, 1783.—Voted to raise 10 pounds for the support of schooling for the year ensuing. Voted that Joseph Blush, Benjamin Blush, Timothy McElwain, and John Jones be a school committee. Voted that the selectmen be authorized to divide the town into school districts.

March 1, 1784.—Voted to raise 20 pounds for schooling, and that it may be paid in rye, Indian-corn, flax, or oats. Voted that James Dickson, Job Robbins, Samuel Jones, and Benajah Jones be a school committee for the ensuing year.

May 2, 1785.—Voted to raise 20 pounds, lawful money, for the support of schooling the ensuing year, said money to be paid in the articles of provision or clothing. School Committee, John Taggart, Matthew Smith, David Carrier, and Ephraim Sheldon.

The report of the formation of the school districts is not recorded. One is given under date March, 1796, "that the people living west of Taggart's Brook, from the Widow Goddard's and on to the town-line northward, except Daniel Spencer, Mr. Emmons, and Widow Goddard, be a school District." School districts generally were organized in 1789, or perhaps rearranged.

The modern organization of the school system of the State dates from about 1825. That year Middlefield appointed as committee, under the new law to examine schools and teachers, Matthew Smith, Jr., George W. McElwain, and Alexander Ingham. The following spring, \$300 were appropriated for

schools. For many years before and after that they averaged about that sum. In later years they have been much higher.

The following statistics comprise a large amount of valuable information, comparing the past with the present:

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Nine schools; attending in the summer, 143; average, 131; winter, 156; average, 144; in town between 4 and 16, 183; summer schools, 32 months, 15 days; winter, 19 months, 7 days; summer teachers, 8 females; winter, 5 males, 2 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$17.80; female teachers, \$11.36.

January, 1847.—Ten schools; attending in summer, 155; average, 104; winter, 216; average, 166; in town between 4 and 16, 193; attending under 4, 9; over 16, 28; summer schools, 32 months; winter, 32 months, 4 days; total, 64 months, 4 days; summer teachers, 9 females; winter teachers, 7 males, 3 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$19.52; female, \$11.50.

January, 1857.—11 schools; attending in summer, 90; average, 71; winter, 159; average, 119; attending under 5, 10; over 15, 23; in town between 5 and 15, 166; summer teachers, 7 females, winter, 6 males, 4 females; summer schools, 22 months; winter, 29 months, 14 days; total 51 months, 14 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$21.68; female, \$13.91.

January, 1867.—Eleven schools; attending in the summer, 156; average, 124; winter, 179, average, 146; attending under 5, 14; over 15, 29; in town between 5 and 15, 158; summer teachers, 9 females; winter, 3 males, 6 females; summer schools, 26 months, 5 days; average wages, male teachers, per month, \$29.33; female teachers, \$19.29.

January, 1878.—Eight schools; for repairs, \$10; attending, 189; average, 129; under 5, 6; over 15, 27; in town between 5 and 16, 143; teachers, 5 males, 11 females, 2 of them from normal; school 50 months, 5 days; average wages, male teachers, per month, \$21.54; female, \$22.93; taxation, \$900; expense of superintendence, \$55; printing, \$10; income of local funds and dog-tax, \$129; 1 private school; 31 scholars; tuition, \$160; town share of State funds, \$220.57.

Besides the excellent system of district schools, there has usually been maintained at the village a select school during the winter season. This has offered superior advantages for obtaining a higher education. Languages and higher mathematics are taught, and young men fitted for college. The school the present winter (1878-79) is taught by Professor M. J. Smith, who has also had charge of it several previous terms. He is a citizen of the town, and has taught considerably abroad. Returning here, his school has become a favorite resort for the young people of the town, offering, as it does, equal advantages with those of more elaborate seminaries at only a fraction of the cost.

Deacon Ingham states that when Miss Mary Lyon, with the aid of Rev. Mr. Hawks, was raising money for the founding of Mount Holyoke Seminary she made her home for a time at his residence. He speaks of her as a woman of uncommon energy and devotion to her work. She secured \$1000 in this town,—\$500 from Col. David Mack, and \$100 apiece from five other citizens.

Deacon Ingham furnishes the following list of graduates: Elisha Mack, a lawyer, and afterward a judge at Salem. Alvin Nash, son of Rev. Jonathan Nash, minister and teacher in Northern Ohio, founded a school on the Mount Holyoke plan; removed to Painesville. Ebenezer Emmons, graduated at Williams College, studied and licensed as a physician, but was too much of a naturalist to follow his profession. Dr. Lyman Coleman, the very distinguished minister, traveler in the Holy Land, author of sacred geography, etc., graduated at Amherst. Azariah Smith, educated at McGrawville; became a distinguished business-man in the State of New York; his son became a missionary to Armenia; now in Boston publishing-house. General Mack, son of David Mack, was a noted merchant; afterward Senator and councillor. William Church, one of the five sons of Uriah, went to Cincinnati; was a prominent man of Ohio; organized the State department of insurance; and was commissioner for several years, until removed by a different administration. Judson Smith, a noted professor in Oberlin Theological Seminary; he graduated at Amherst. Rev. Edward Smith, graduated at Amherst; mostly engaged in Worcester as an educator. Professor M. J. Smith, now teaching, was educated at McGrawville.

The four Smiths were brothers. Samuel Ingham, son of

Deacon Ingham, graduated at Westfield Normal School; established a graded school at Norwalk; studied for the ministry and went as a missionary to the *Dacotahs*, and died at the Santee Agency. He had a large church, and a great work was done there. His wife was matron of the home for the education of the Indian girls. A daughter of Deacon Ingham graduated at Mount Holyoke, and became the wife of Rev. Nathaniel G. Bonney. Two daughters of Samuel Smith graduated at Mount Holyoke. One daughter of Sumner Church graduated at Mount Holyoke. The Durants and Newtons that went to Albany were eminent business-men, and various members of the Eggleston, Morgan, and other families have also become noted abroad.

In the account of the educational interests of the town there should be included a notice of the valuable work, under the lead of Deacon Alexander Ingham, among the Irish population of 1000 to 1200 that were gathered here during the construction of the railroad between 1836 and 1840. Two school-houses were opened,—one in the vicinity of the "shoddy-mill," and one near the present station. A genuine missionary work was accomplished. Children were gathered in by the hundred, and taught to read and write. The families of the laborers improved in habits; they clothed their children better, and the latter grew self-reliant and blessed in after-years Deacon Ingham's schools. With his heart full of the work, Mr. Ingham attended the State Convention, laid the matter before that body and before Horace Mann, then secretary of the Board of Education. The result was the naming of a committee, with Deacon Ingham chairman, to interest other towns in the matter, and thus the work was extended all along the line between Springfield and "State Line." As the laborers moved west to work upon the Erie Canal in New York, Deacon Ingham visited Albany and Schenectady, and interested Gov. Seward, School Superintendent Spencer, Bishop Potter, and others in the same work. Legislative action was had, and temporary instruction secured for the children of the laborers.

CHURCHES.

As in other New England towns, the records in the office of the town clerk contain the first account of church work.

At the second town-meeting, two weeks after the organization, April 24, 1783, called by the newly chosen selectmen,

Voted that the town will raise 30 pounds, money to support the gospel; that it be paid in by the first of July next, and that Ens. Elisha Mack, James Dixon, Joseph Blush be a committee to procure preaching. Voted that the committee be paid for their own and horse expenses, and for the journey of said horses. Voted that Ens. Elisha Mack, John Dixon, Benjamin Eggleston, William Church, and Joseph Blush be a committee to find the centre of the town.

May 28, 1783.—Voted that Daniel Chapman be a committee to assist to procure preaching. Voted that Solomon Ingraham be a committee to procure a surveyor to find the centre of the town. Voted that Benajah Jones be a committee to assist in finding the centre.

Sept. 2, 1783.—Samuel Jones, Moderator. Voted that the town will have Mr. Smith to preach with us a certain number of Sabbaths, provided he will agree to on reasonable terms. Voted to give Mr. Smith twenty shillings per Sabbath. Voted that the town will not accept of the place proposed by the committee for a centre. Voted a committee of seven to find the most convenient and proper place for the meeting-house to stand, viz.: James Kelly, Samuel Jones, Benjamin Blush, John Spencer, Job Robbins, David Mack, and James Dickson. On the first Monday in October the committee made a report, which the town accepted, fixing a site for the meeting-house, viz.: "to stand on the main road, on the line between Mr. Joseph Blush and Widow Ford's."

Dec. 18, 1783.—Voted that the selectmen have power to settle the accounts of the committee appointed to provide preaching.

March 1, 1784.—Voted that the committee for the procuring of preaching do employ the Rev. Mr. Griswold to preach with us four Sabbaths more. The same day they voted that town-meetings be held at Mr. Enos Blossom's, and that the selectmen set up benches for the people to use on the Sabbath.

July 20, 1784.—Voted that the town will raise 30 pounds to support preaching. Voted that the town will hire Mr. Timothy Woodbridge to preach with us twenty Sabbaths on probation. Joseph Blush, Daniel Chapman, and Capt. David Mack appointed committee on preaching.

Dec. 2, 1784.—In the warrant for a meeting was the clause: "To see if the town will give Rev. Mr. Woodbridge a call for a settlement in the work of the ministry;" but it does not appear to have been acted upon.

Monday, May 2, 1785.—Voted to raise 20 pounds lawful money for the support of the gospel. David Mack, Joseph Blush, and Daniel Chapman were appointed a committee to dispose of said money.

May 2, 1785.—Voted David Mack 3 pounds for the use of his house for meetings on the Lord's day during the present year.

Sept. 6, 1785.—Voted 30 pounds for the support of the gospel.

Oct. 17, 1785.—Voted to give the Rev. Mr. Thompson a call to settle in the ministry, and offered him a salary of "50 pounds a year, to rise 40 shillings a year till it amounts to 60 pounds a year, and then to stop rising."

Thirteen voters, however, filed a written protest dissenting from the above vote, and the call evidently failed, for Dec. 12, 1785, it was voted that the committee apply "to some candidate to come and preach for us on three or four Sabbaths, and, if the town likes him, to lay in with him to preach with us next summer."

The protest mentioned above was in the following words:

"We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Middlefield, in consequence of the town's giving Mr. Thompson a call to settle in the work of the ministry, dissenting from the vote of said town, enter this our remonstrance against the proceeding of said town with regard to the said Mr. Thompson, and order the town clerk to enter this our protest on record.

"SAMUEL JONES.	JAMES TAGGART, Jr.
JAMES DICKSON.	JOHN DICKSON.
DANIEL BARCOCK.	TIMOTHY ALLEN.
BENJAMIN BARCOCK.	ELNATHAN TAYLOR.
JOSEPH DICKSON.	DANIEL MELZER.
MOSES EGGLESTON.	JOHN PINNEY.

"MIDDLEFIELD, Oct. 17, 1785."

May 4, 1786.—A warrant for a town-meeting contained the clause: "To see if the town will raise a sum of money to provide materials to build a meeting-house;" but it seems to have been passed over at the meeting.

Aug. 3, 1786.—Voted to hire Mr. Joseph Strong four Sabbaths more than what the committee have agreed with him for.

The warrant for a meeting, Aug. 15, 1786, contained the clause: "To see if the town will agree upon any method to settle the unhappy differences subsisting in said town, occasioned by different sentiments in religion;" but it was not acted upon.

Sept. 4, 1786.—Voted to hire Mr. Joseph Strong to preach the gospel in the town five Sabbaths. He was not, however, settled.

Nov. 2, 1786.—Voted to hire Mr. Robinson to preach with us.

Dec. 21, 1786.—Voted to hire Mr. Robinson eight Sabbaths more, and voted 30 pounds for preaching, and appointed a committee to treat with Mr. Robinson.

Jan. 22, 1787.—It was voted to set the meeting-house on the most convenient place, nearest the centre of the town, on the public or town highway.

June 11, 1787.—Voted to set the meeting-house on the height of land between Bissell Phillips and Justice Bissell's.

Voted to build a house 52 by 44. Voted to raise 200 pounds to provide materials to build, and to become due by the 1st of April next.

Committee appointed: William Church, Malachi Loveland, Daniel Chapman, Bissell Phillips, Matthew Smith.

Voted that all proper materials for the house shall be received in payment of the tax.

But the question where the house should stand was not yet settled.

Dec. 6, 1787.—Voted Deacon Jonathan Brewster, of Worthington, Deacon Jesse Johnston, of Chester, and Lieut. Scott, of Norwich, to be a committee to repair to this town and fix the spot for the meeting-house. A committee to notify and wait upon said committee were Matthew Smith, Samuel Jones, James Dickson, Malachi Loveland, Samuel Skinner, and Job Robbins.

March 17, 1788.—The warrant called for action on the support of the gospel, but none was taken at the meeting.

April 7, 1788.—Ebenezer Babcock's minister rates were abated from the time he joined the Baptist Church in Chesterfield, Sept. 18, 1785.

At the same meeting a committee of three was appointed to procure a place to hold meetings on the Sabbath,—Samuel Jones, Matthew Smith, Erastus Ingham.

June 6, 1788.—Voted 40 pounds for the support of the gospel, thirty pounds to be paid in money, and ten pounds in the produce of the earth.

June 16, 1788.—Voted to give Mr. Frederick Parker a call to settle in the ministry.

Aug. 25, 1788.—Voted to give Mr. Parker 150 pounds as a settlement, to be paid in neat cattle at cash price, to be paid within three years from his ordination. Salary the first three years to be 55 pounds annually, and after that 75 pounds, half cash and half in pork, beef, and grain at market rates.

Mr. Parker seems to have declined the call and left town. He had preached for some time, as board bills presented by David Mack for 17 shillings, and by Oliver Blush for 4 pounds 17 shillings and 6 pence, were allowed. The town made quite an effort to secure the return of Mr. Parker, voting that they would settle him on either Presbyterian or Congregational principles, as he might choose, and sending a committee to desire him to return.

March 2, 1789.—Voted a committee to provide a place to hold religious meetings,—Abner Clapp, Job Robbins, and Samuel Jones.

April 27, 1789.—Voted to annul the old tax authorized years before for building a meeting-house. Voted to reconsider the vote fixing the site by Cyrus Crane's house.

All this was slow progress toward either building a house or settling a minister.

Aug. 24, 1789.—Voted 300 pounds in money to build a meeting-house. Chose a committee "to pitch upon a spot" for the meeting-house, between Oliver Blush and Josiah Leonard's,—Samuel Jones, David Mack, Erastus Ingham, William Church, Benajah Jones, John Newton, and Amasa Graves.

Report of committee accepted, viz.: "on the height of land near Oliver Blush's, and west side of the highway."

Voted to divide the town into districts, to provide materials for the meeting-house.

Voted that the tax should be paid by the first of next June. Voted to invite Rev. Joseph Strong to preach as a candidate, and chose a committee to treat with him,—James Dickson, David Mack, and Bissell Phillips.

Sept. 28, 1790.—Voted to hire Mr. Joseph Strong on probation. Voted to have the assessors make the 300 pounds into "four equitable bills."

The question of site was still in dispute, as appears by the meeting of November 30th, when they voted "to reconsider all previous votes" on the subject, and then voted to "set it on the height of land near Cyrus Crane's house." Meanwhile Mr. Stephen Williams seems to have been preaching for them during the following winter and spring, for March 11, 1790, they voted money for his support, to be due December 1st; and this season the building of the meeting-house went on; but the site last mentioned above was not yet definitely selected. Six shillings a day was voted to the master workman, William Church, and five shillings a day to other workmen.

The warrant for a meeting June 30, 1790, contained the clause: "To see which of the two places the committee should set the house, at the beach staddle, as hath been voted, or on the rocks, as a committee appointed for that purpose once decided." And it was voted "to set the house on the ledge south of Oliver Blush's." Voted "to raise the meeting-house by a general invitation, and that the master workman have the liberty to pick the hands that are to go on the frame and do the work aloft." The house was raised soon after, as the next votes are with reference to covering it. Difficulty occurred about collecting the church tax of the Baptists for this Congregational meeting-house. And it does not appear just how it was settled, though the records indicate that all were taxed according to the old custom. The finishing cost much time; but it was so far finished in the fall of 1791 that the seating was provided for, being "dignified" according to the age and valuation of the persons to be seated. The house had, however, been in use for some months before, the town-meetings being called there from and after March 26, 1791, and the meetings on the Lord's day no doubt began there about the same time.

June 7, 1792, it was voted to hire Mr. Jonathan Nash to preach six Sabbaths longer than the committee had agreed with him for, on probation. A call was voted to him Aug. 2, 1792; £100 settlement; salary £60 the first year, to be paid in lawful silver money, £65 the second year, £70 the third, £75 the fourth, and this last to continue as the annual salary. This account of the pioneer church work brings us to the completion of the meeting-house and the settlement of the first pastor.

The church was constituted Nov. 16, 1783, and consisted of the following members: Sarah Taylor, Mary Mack, Elizabeth Brown, Lucy Chapman, Mary Mann, Job Robbins, Elizabeth Blush, David Bolton, Asa Brown, Anson Cheeseman, Daniel Chapman, Oliver Bates, David Mack, Berzela Wright, Joseph Blish, John Taylor. The various places where meetings were held at first are shown in the extracts from the town records. They were very largely at the house, and often in the barn, of David Mack, at the present Haskell place. The meeting-house, built in 1791, then became the place of meetings; and there they have remained ever since. The first house, repaired, improved, and considerably remodeled, is still the

house of worship for this congregation. Around its portals cluster many sacred memories. From its pulpit year after year have been heard the words of solemn warning and the loving invitations of the gospel. Hither have the reverent footsteps of the fathers tended, and here the third and fourth generations now worship, abiding in the same everlasting faith that moved those noble men of old, and that animated them to make heroic sacrifices for the truth.

Like other churches this society has had times of depression and difficulty, to be followed by the brighter days of revival. Several of the latter appear in the records. In 1801-2, during a period of about thirteen months, 33 were added to the church. The year 1810 is spoken of as a time of much interest, though the actual additions do not appear to have been unusual. In 1820-21 there were 36 received, and during the great revival period throughout the Northern States, 1826 to 1832, there were 76 members received by the church of Middlefield. In 1842-43 there were 35 received. In 1857-58 about 50 were added by profession. In 1866, 33 united, 22 of them by profession. The revival of 1876-77 produced a wide and powerful influence. Thirty-seven were received at the same communion, Jan. 21, 1877.

The present ample and convenient parsonage was built in the summer of 1865, the timbers from the old parsonage on the Mack farm being used considerably in its erection. The society have a chapel for social and conference meetings. It was formerly the house of worship belonging to the Methodist Church; purchased after that society dissolved, and repaired about 1870.

The present number of communicants in this church is 127. Congregation, 100 to 120. Superintendent of Sunday-school, Jonathn McElwain.

An address by Rev. Jonathan Nash, Oct. 31, 1813, on the twenty-first anniversary of his settlement, contains the following statistics: There were about 68 families settled when the town was organized. The meeting-house was raised in July, 1790. During the twenty-one years the deaths were 205, the births about 710. Mr. Nash during this period married 124 couples; baptized 327 persons, 10 of them adults; admitted 122 members, 78 of them on profession of faith. Mr. Nash added, "Families are frequently changing, some moving into town and others out. Not less than 150 can be recollected to have removed from town in a family state during the twenty-one years."

Record of Ministers.—1st. Rev. Jonathan Nash, ordained Oct. 31, 1792. His pastoral labors extended over a long series of years. He was dismissed at his own request by reason of age and infirmities, July 11, 1832; died Aug. 31, 1834, aged seventy-four. 2d. Rev. Samuel Parker, from Ithaca, installed July 11, 1832; dismissed at his own request, May 23, 1833; went to Oregon, exploring agent for Home Missionary Society, 1835 to 1837; died at Ithaca, N. Y., March 21, 1866, aged eighty-seven. 3d. Rev. John H. Bisbee, ordained Feb. 20, 1834; dismissed at his own request, Dec. 3, 1838, to accept a call to Worthington. 4th. Rev. Edward Clark, ordained and installed June 19, 1839; dismissed at his own request, Aug. 10, 1852. 5th. Rev. Moody Harrington, installed June 27, 1854; dismissed May 12, 1857; labors continued to Nov. 1, 1857. 6th. Rev. Lewis Bridgman, date of the call Aug. 30, 1858; installed May 11, 1859; dismissed May 19, 1863. 7th. Rev. John Dodge, commenced his labors in Middlefield Oct. 22, 1865; closed June 24, 1867. 8th. Rev. C. M. Peirce, installed July 1, 1868, the present pastor, and now in the eleventh year of his labors among this people.

Record of Deacons.—Malachi Loveland, chosen (probably) Nov. 16, 1783; died Oct. 13, 1779. Daniel Chapman, chosen (probably) Nov. 16, 1783; removed to Pittsfield. David Mack, chosen Nov. 18, 1783; died March 24, 1845. Job Robbins, chosen Nov. 18, 1783; died April 23, 1829. Zachariah Field, chosen Dec. 16, 1807; removed May 25, 1823, to Peru. Wil-

liam W. Leonard, chosen May 1, 1828; withdrew and united with the Baptist Church. George W. McElwain, chosen May 1, 1828; removed April 23, 1848, to Hinsdale. Abner Wing, chosen May 1, 1828; removed Feb. 26, 1837, to Hinsdale. Alexander Ingham, chosen June 9, 1837; still living, having been in that office nearly forty-two years. Erastus J. Ingham, chosen June 2, 1851; died July 9, 1851. Amasa Graves, chosen June 2, 1851; one of the present deacons. Ambrose Meacham, chosen Nov. 1, 1851; removed April 1, 1855, to Hinsdale. Harry Meacham, chosen July 5, 1872; one of the present deacons.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MIDDLEFIELD.

There were families of Baptist sentiments among the first settlers. This appears to be the fact at least soon after the organization of the town. April 7, 1788, the minister rates of Ebenezer Babcock were abated because he had joined the Baptist Church of Chesterfield; and at the time of the building of the meeting-house, in 1790-91, considerable discussion appears to have been had over the question of taxation, and perhaps some of the differences that arose during the eight years previous had been due to this cause. The thirteen who protested against the settlement of Mr. Thompson included perhaps these families. And it is possible that there was some prospect that they might be in the majority and establish the first church, in which case the principle of the then existing laws would have given them the benefit of universal taxation. Perhaps there is no sufficient evidence that this was the case, yet some statements in the old records may be explained upon this theory.

A Baptist Church having been formed in 1797 in Hinsdale, several from Middlefield united with that society. The pastor of the Hinsdale Church included this town within the field of his labors.

John Newton, of Middlefield, was baptized July 5, 1800, and the next year elected a deacon in the Hinsdale Church. Matthew Smith was baptized September, 1801; Calvin Smith and Solomon Root, April 25, 1802. At this time the Hinsdale Church voted that meetings should be held in Middlefield one-fifth of the time. Less than two years later, it was voted to hold them one-third of the time in Middlefield. In 1805 the same vote was repeated, Deacon Newton's house being mentioned as the place. The original law, by which all, of whatever sentiment, were taxed to support the Congregational Church "of the standing order," was modified quite early, so far that those who could produce certificates of actual membership in another church, or in a society organized to support a church, were exempted from the tax. Upon the committee of the Hinsdale Church, appointed to sign such certificates in 1803, Deacon John Newton's name appears.

The meetings continued to be held in Middlefield one-third of the time till the erection of the meeting-house in Hinsdale, 1816. The completion of the house of worship made it proper to concentrate their efforts more completely at that point. This marked a new era in the history of the Baptist work in these towns. It led to greater strength and success at Hinsdale, and to the establishment of a church at Middlefield. This latter movement received the hearty co-operation of the Hinsdale brethren, and the new church was constituted July 21, 1817, by a council composed of delegates from the churches of Chesterfield, Chester, and Hinsdale. The council met upon the invitation of a committee consisting of Deacon Newton and Matthew Smith. Elder Asa Todd, of Chesterfield, was moderator of the council, and brother Dan Daniels clerk.

The names of those received as forming the church of Middlefield that day were John Newton, Matthew Smith, Calvin Smith, Solomon Root, Levi Olds, Payne Loveland, William Taylor, Amariah Ballou, David Ballou, Clark Martin, Asa Ackadd, Asa Ides, Martha Newton, Asenath Smith, Anna Smith, Mary Root, Lucy Olds, Phebe Loveland, Priscilla Taylor, Polly Ballou, Mary Ballou, Elizabeth Skinner, Mary

Ballou, Elizabeth Durant, Lucy Metcalf, Sarah Johnson, Sarah Smith, Sarah Allison, Louis Freeland,—29 in all. Thirty more joined during the next two years, and the society thus commenced its existence with a membership of considerable numbers and strength. In 1818 a substantial house of worship was erected. Calvin Smith is spoken of as a very liberal contributor to that object. The first settled pastor was Rev. Isaac Child, ordained June 9, 1818. At his ordination the sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas Rand, of West Springfield, under whose oversight and instruction Mr. Childs had pursued his studies for the ministry.

The first meeting-house, mentioned above, stood east of the centre, beyond the gambrel-roofed house where Dr. William Coleman formerly resided. In 1846 the present handsome and neatly-finished edifice was erected at the centre. The dedication took place in October of that year. The sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Turnbull, of Hartford. The parsonage was built in 1851. The present pastor, in a sketch read before the Westfield Association ten years ago, said :

"A pleasing feature of the records traced by the church in its history of half a century is the enlightened liberality with which it has aided the different objects of Christian benevolence.

"Home and Foreign Missions, Education, Bible Distribution, and the cause of human freedom, have shared freely its sympathies.

"Never wealthy, drawing its material sustenance mainly from a rugged soil, its largest reported membership never having exceeded one hundred and thirty-five, and dropping often from removals and changes to a much smaller number, it has always shown regard for the religious charities of the day, and been ever ready on occasions to utter a friendly word to its sister-churches in their time of need.

"Looking back over the period which has now passed in review, it is pleasant to notice the tokens of God's favor that have been granted to this people. No less than eight special seasons of revival have been enjoyed. These were in 1818, '29, '31, '33, '38, '42, '50, and '58.

"Many were the sheaves gathered at these seasons to replenish the waste of time and change, and much the joy and comfort of the saints. To some extent the awakening and converting influences of the Spirit have also been manifested during the intervals between revival seasons. From the organization of the church to the present time, Sept. 22, 1869, the whole number that have been baptized is two hundred and fifty-nine. This with the twenty-nine original members, fifty-seven received by letter, and two by experience, make the whole number three hundred and forty-seven. Diminution by death, eighty-four; by dismission, one hundred and fifty-three; by exclusion, eighteen; by erasure, seven, makes the present number of members eighty-five. The number who have gone from the church with letters of dismission is nearly one hundred larger than the number received on recommendation from other churches."

To the revivals mentioned in the above should be added that of 1870-71, when the records show that 6 were received by baptism January 8th, and 7 on the 14th of May. In 1876, and extending into the winter of 1877, 14 united with the church.

Record of the Ministers.—1st. Rev. Isaac Childs; ordained June 10, 1818; dismissed at his own request in 1828; died while pastor of the Goshen Church in 1842. 2d. Rev. Erastus Andrews; ordained May 20, 1829. His labors with this people were continued for two years, probably having preached for some months before his ordination. He afterward labored for many years in connection with the Baptist Churches of Central Massachusetts. During the time of the "American Party" was elected to the Legislature. A son of Mr. Andrews is president of Dennison University, Ohio. 3d. Rev. Cullen Townsend; ordained June 29, 1831. After about two years of service here (commencing some months before his ordination), he went West, and soon after died. 4th. Rev. Henry Archibald; his labors here commenced in 1832, or early in 1833, and were continued about three years. He was born in Scotland; died at Mt. Holly, Vt., Dec. 4, 1859, aged seventy-three. 5th. Rev. Orson Spencer, settled here in 1836 to 1841. He had an after-history somewhat peculiar. Becoming a convert to Mormonism, he returned to Middlefield and preached the faith of that people. He was a man of pleasing address and gentlemanly manners, and was popular while here as a pastor. It is stated as an interesting fact that, notwithstanding these winning qualities, he was not able to induce a single person here to accept his views. 6th. Rev. Foranda Bestor;

settled in November, 1841, and closed his labors January, 1848; he preached afterward for several years, and later joined a son in business at Hartford. 7th. Rev. Volney Church; settled here in 1848; resigned in the spring of 1849; went West; supposed to have continued in the ministry. 8th. Rev. Orlando Cunningham; settled here in July, 1850, and continued until the spring of 1855; went to Connecticut; his health failed, and he went into the insurance business. 9th. Rev. Lewis Holmes; services commenced April, 1858, and continued to May, 1864; now residing in Plymouth, Mass. 10th. Rev. J. M. Rockwood, the present minister; commenced his labors here in May, 1865, and is therefore now in the fourteenth year of his pastorate.

Record of the Deacons.—John Newton, a deacon of the Hinsdale Church, afterward of this church, was chosen Oct. 23, 1817; died aged ninety-five. Clark Martin, chosen July 1, 1821; died in office. David Ballou, chosen July 1, 1821; died in office. Moses Gamwell, date not given; died in 1865. William W. Leonard, chosen Jan. 25, 1831; removed to Becket. Solomon Root, chosen Jan. 7, 1835; died in office. Oliver Smith, chosen Jan. 7, 1835; yet living; the senior deacon of the church. Ebenezer Smith, chosen April 13, 1856; died in office. Eldridge Pease, chosen April 13, 1856; died in office. Solomon F. Root, date not given; removed to Hinsdale. Morgan Pease, chosen Jan. 6, 1875; present deacon (1879). Harlow Loveland, chosen Jan. 6, 1875; present deacon (1879).

The clerks have been Matthew Smith, 1817-30; Solomon Root, Jr., 1830-43; John Smith, 1843-53; Solomon F. Root, 1853-55; Samuel Smith, 1856; Solomon F. Root, 1856-60; Charles Wright, 1860 to the present time (1879).

Present church committee: M. J. Smith, Morgan Pease, Wallace Pease; the last named is treasurer; superintendent of Sunday-school, Charles Wright; present number of communicants, 92; congregation, 75 to 100.

It will be of convenient reference to add at this point some notes from an address before the Baptist Association, a few years since, giving dates and facts applicable generally to western Hampshire County:

The First Baptist Church of Chesterfield was formed in 1780; those of Cummington and Plainfield, in 1821; and the Second Baptist Church of Chesterfield, in 1824. Of the First Baptist Church of Chesterfield, Ebenezer Vining was an early pastor. In 1803, Rev. Asa Todd became pastor, having left Whately for that purpose, and he continued for more than fourteen years. In 1807-8 there was a wonderful revival, and nearly one hundred persons became members by baptism. In 1811 the number of members reported was 197. It is spoken of in 1844 as sadly diminished, and needing a new house in a central position. The Goshen Baptist Church joined the Association in 1822. The Second Baptist Church of Chesterfield became a member of the Association in 1825. The Middlefield Church donated \$171.93, in 1832, to the general work of the church. McCulloch, Kellogg, Eggleston, and S. S. Kingsley are spoken of as having been members of the Plainfield Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MIDDLEFIELD.

About 1810, or soon after, meetings of this denomination were held in the southeast part of the town. The location was in the Wright neighborhood, familiarly known as "The Den," and the school-house was the place of meeting. A class was formed, and a few years later a church was organized and constituted a part of Pittsfield Circuit. Among early families that were interested in sustaining this work were those of Thomas Ward, Jesse Wright, Nathan Wright, Ambrose Smith, Alexander Dickson, Horatio N. Dickson, and others. There were several from the neighboring portions of the towns of Chester and Worthington.

Thomas Ward was very much the leader of the movement.

He was known far and wide as "Father Ward." In the absence of a minister he conducted meetings, and was very successful as an active Christian worker. The church was connected with the Dalton Circuit a few years later; afterward it was a part of the Hinsdale Circuit; and still later this, with other churches, constituted the Middlefield and Washington Circuit. A small but neat and convenient chapel was erected about 1827 or 1828. It stood near the present residence of G. W. Howe, formerly the Jesse Wright place. About the same time, and for several years, there was an extensive religious interest in connection with this church. Large audiences attended the little rural chapel; many young men were converted. At that period the congregation is said to have been as large as that of any other society in town. In 1853 or 1854 the society moved to the centre. The house of worship was taken down and rebuilt south of the town-house. Several of the people living in the old neighborhood regretted the change, and perhaps the society lost something of its former strength by the new departure.

The ministers preaching in the older times are not easily recalled by the families now remaining. The great revival work of 1827-30 was conducted by Rev. Peter C. Oakley and Bradley Selleck. At the centre the following ministers, and perhaps others, officiated: Rev. Messrs. Shurtleff, Morgan, Boxley, Cobb, and Johns.

In 1861-62 the society was very much weakened by a large number of deaths and removals, occurring not far from the same time. The number left were too few to continue the services successfully; the society was dissolved, and the house of worship sold to the Congregational Church for a chapel, the families remaining finding in the growing liberality of modern times pleasant association with other churches.

Among the later officers of the Methodist Church were George Spencer, class-leader, and John L. Bell and Mr. Spencer, stewards. To Mr. Bell we are indebted for the facts given in this notice, as well as for other facts in the civil and military history of the town. He also furnishes the following facts relating to a period still earlier than the organization of the church above given. A class was formed in 1801 or 1802, consisting probably of Thomas Ward and wife, Daniel Falley and wife, David Cross and wife, Samuel Brown and wife, Jesse Brown and wife, also the Gilberts, Rhoades, Talcotts, Mrs. Elijah Churchill, and others, Thomas Ward being class-leader. They first held meetings in a barn standing on the east side of the brook, near the place of George W. House; afterward in the school-house, some thirty rods north.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The first action of the town is the following:

May 28, 1783.—Voted that Josiah Leonard and Joseph Blish, Jr., be grave-diggers or sextons for the ensuing year.

March 1, 1784.—Voted that the town will purchase one-quarter of an acre of land for a burying-place of Mr. Josiah Leonard. Voted to give Mr. Leonard ten shillings for fencing the said ground. Voted "if any person will clear the logs out of the burial-place it shall be deducted out of his highway tax."

The list of burial-places in town seems to include the following: 1st. The main or central cemetery, east of the village. This is now a large burial-ground, convenient of access, having been enlarged from time to time. It is in good preservation, showing considerable taste, as well as loving care, in the arrangement and beautifying of the lots. It is the principal place of burial in the town, and has some fine monuments. 2d. There is a very old burial-place in the south part of the town, near the present residence of George Bell. 3d. Near the village is the first burial-place of all. Here rests the "faithful steward," Deacon Mack, after his long and useful life. This place needs very much to be improved with new fences, and by clearing out and adorning the grounds of the beloved dead render them a place to be visited with reverent footsteps, not only by the descendants of the pioneer, but by many who have been spiritually blessed in reading the story of his active Chris-

tian life. 4th. The Wright family burial-place. This is near the present residence of C. B. Wright, at Glendale Farm. This dates back perhaps to 1800, and includes a few from other families. It is in good preservation. 5th. There is the private family burial-place of one branch of the Church family, near the residence in former years of Wm. Church, and in later times of Green Church.

TOWN SOCIETIES.

THE HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

Aug. 28, 1856, a partial organization was made for a "cattle-show." Ambrose Loveland was chosen President, and S. F. Root Secretary. The first exhibition was held the 17th of September following. The day was fine, and stock of various kinds was on the ground at an early hour, as well as a large concourse of people. In the afternoon an address was delivered in the Congregational Church by Rev. Moody Harrington, of Middlefield. This cattle-show was so successful that it was determined to have an organized society. Jan. 3, 1857, a meeting of prominent citizens from this and different towns was held for the purpose of organizing a society. A constitution and by-laws were then adopted. Matthew Smith was chosen President; Edwin McElwain, Secretary; and S. F. Root, Treasurer. Those becoming members were required to pay one dollar each annually, and liberal premiums were offered, with the expectation that the society would pay such a proportion as its funds were equal to after paying necessary expenses. A fine pole, eighty feet in length, and of beautiful proportions, was brought from Peru, and presented to the society by Peter Geer, of that town, upon which was hoisted the Stars and Stripes, a beautiful flag contributed by the ladies. The exhibition was held September 23d, and, though the weather was unfavorable, about 400 head of cattle were on the ground, besides a fine display of horses and a fair number of sheep and swine. Among the horses were the celebrated "Lone Star," "Lone Star, Jr.," "Black Hawk," etc. Chester furnished 65 yokes of oxen and steers in one string, headed by a "sturdy bull," decorated with bells and ribbons, and ridden by a stout boy, all drawing a large wagon ornamented with a profusion of flowers and evergreens, carrying the musicians of the day, with the national flag floating over their heads. The address was delivered by Dr. T. K. De Wolf. The grounds on Agricultural Hill were donated to the society by Matthew Smith. Steps were then taken to secure life members and become incorporated. Much credit is due Matthew Smith, of Middlefield, whose untiring energy did very much toward accomplishing the desired object. An incorporation was effected in 1859, allowing the society the territory of three counties,—Berkshire, Hampshire, and Hampden. Agricultural Hall was built at a cost of \$925, and the structure was completed in time for the cattle-show, and for the first ladies' fair, held a few days before.

The death of Dr. James U. Church, a young, active, enthusiastic member, and president of the society, cast a gloom over the transactions of the society that year, in a measure restraining much of the enthusiasm which would otherwise have been manifested. George H. Huntington, of Becket, was appointed in his place. On the second day Hon. George S. Boutwell delivered the address. Jan. 9, 1860, George H. Huntington was again elected president. Matthew Smith was chosen delegate to the State Board of Agriculture. Prof. Wm. S. Clarke delivered the address; subject, "The Horse." In 1861, Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem, delivered an address that greatly encouraged the society, just then meeting with discouragements. The society, subjected to a severe test, survived its troubles, was prosperous, and has from year to year increased in numbers. At one time beef and summer pasturing threatened to undermine the society, and for a little the

* By Jonathan McElwain.

attention of the farmer seemed centring in that direction; an effort was also made to have the society moved to some place more easy of access on the line of the railroad. After a brief struggle, that was abandoned, and the members now work together harmoniously. The literary entertainment on the evening of the first day of the annual fair is an institution peculiarly our own. It attracts a class of educated men and women of every creed, securing speeches, music, and a thorough good time.

Presidents.—Monroe F. Watkins, 1862-63; Charles O. Perkins, 1864-65; Charles W. Knox, 1866-67; Metcalf J. Smith, 1868-69; Simon H. White, 1870-71; Orrin Millard, 1872-73; William S. Bowen, 1874-75; Charles Fay, 1876-77.

Addresses.—Dr. George B. Loring, 1862; Rev. John H. Bisbee, 1863; L. Witherell, Esq., 1864; Hon. Joseph White, 1865; Rev. Wm. N. Rice, 1866; Rev. James F. Clark, 1867; Hon. Charles L. Flint, 1868; Prof. L. Stockbridge, 1869; Rev. J. M. Rockwood, 1870; Prof. John Tatlock, 1871; Samuel B. Quigley, 1872; Alexander Hyde, Esq., 1873; Dr. Geo. B. Loring, 1874; Prof. Edward P. Smith, 1875; L. M. Gamwell, Esq., 1876; L. F. Mellen, Esq., 1877.

Delegates to State Board for Three Years.—Matthew Smith, 1860-63; Munroe F. Watkins, 1865; Geo. T. Plunkett, 1868; Jonathan McElwain, 1871; Metcalf J. Smith, 1874; Abiel K. Abbott.

LODGE NO. 68; I. O. G. T.,

organized at Middlefield, Tuesday evening, Aug. 8, 1871. The lodge was instituted by Mr. T. S. Wait, of Westfield, and Mrs. Lane, of the same place. The number of charter members was 15. The first officers were S. F. Root, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary S. McElwain, W. V. T.; Charles Wright, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. Lydia J. Geer, W. R. S.; Dwight Smith, W. A. R. S.; John Dickson, W. F. S.; Mrs. Sarah S. Wright, W. T.; Milton Dickson, W. M.; Miss Eliza A. Smith, W. D. M.; Royal D. Geer, W. C.; Mrs. Ann S. Root, R. H. S.; Miss Elsie Wright, L. H. S.; John Metcalf, W. I. G.; Joseph Ingham, W. O. G. S. F. Root soon after was elected lodge deputy. The lodge met at the school-house, also at private houses, and, after the town-hall was complete, in that. The lodge has maintained a vigorous existence, and now has about 60 members. Charles Wright followed Mr. Root as deputy, and the present deputy is M. J. Smith. This is the only temperance organization in the place, and the lodge has wielded a strong temperance influence.

Present Officers (1879).—Azariah Root, W. C. T.; Mary Smith, R. H. S.; Vara Geer, L. H. S.; Alice Smith, W. V. T.; — Lyman, W. C.; Clara Ferris, W. S.; Mrs. Charles Wright, W. T.; William S. Wright, W. F. S.; Willis Graves, W. M.; Emma Geer, W. D. M.; Phebe Sims, W. I. G.; Cooley Graves, W. O. G.; John Bryan, P. W. C. T.

MIDDLEFIELD GRANGE, P. H.,

organized Feb. 9, 1874. Deputy Newton was present as instituting officer, and 26 members were admitted. The first officers were Metcalf J. Smith, W. M.; Solomon F. Root, W. S.; C. C. Thompson, Overseer; J. McElwain, Lecturer; Chas. Wright, Steward; Chas. M. Combs, Assistant Steward; Hiram Taylor, Chaplain; Harlow Loveland, Treas.; Elwin W. Geer, Gate-keeper; Mrs. C. M. Combs, Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. Daniel Alderman, Flora; Mrs. C. C. Thompson, Ceres; Mrs. Amasa Graves, Pomona. The grange met at the town-hall. The meetings were very pleasant social occasions, and considerable business was transacted, but have been suspended for several months.

PLACES OF SPECIAL NOTE.

These have been noted under other heads,—the place of the first town-meeting, at the house of David Mack (the present Haskell place), and the points where the first openings were made in the forest in 1773.

The house of Samuel Jones (the present place of George Bell) was the headquarters of the "Shays men" in this vicinity during that exciting period. The Shays leaders were arrested there after Col. Mack's visit to Springfield. When the company of Shays men, 80 in number, fled from Springfield after their repulse before the armory, they were undoubtedly gathered at Samuel Jones' place when surrounded and compelled to surrender by the State troops.

The falls upon the farm of C. B. Wright are worthy of special note, and will repay well the traveler and the summer tourist for a visit. A series of rapids and successive cascades, extending for a third of a mile and descending over 200 feet, form a charming resort for the lover of nature. Were it better known, this wild, rocky glen would take rank with other places more famous, but not more beautiful.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of Middlefield are largely engaged in agriculture. Lumber and firewood in early times were articles of extensive sale. In later years, after the opening of the Boston and Albany Railroad, large tracts were cleared of timber for wood. The introduction of coal upon the road put an end mostly to the firewood business. Considerable charcoal was burned in former years and marketed. Maple-sugar has always been made in large quantities, and is still an important item in the business of the town. Mr. Clarkson Smith, who has a very extensive "sugar bush," sometimes makes 6000 or 7000 pounds a year. The sugar season is one of the busiest portions of the year in Middlefield, requiring close attention and the employment of extra hands.

The soil of Middlefield, though not well adapted to tillage, is well suited to grazing. Much attention was formerly given to the raising of fine wool. Every effort was made to perfect the quality of the staple. Ten thousand sheep were sometimes sheared in a single year. This business lost very much of its importance some years ago, and wool is now the lowest of the ten leading articles of production. Much attention has been paid to the rearing of fine cattle. Purity of blood, beauty of form, and color have received much care, and a writer twenty years ago stated that such efforts had been given to this department of farm business as to have banished the old native breed of cattle, and supplanted them with thoroughbred stock. This is still a leading feature of the town. The agricultural society located here, with its annual fair, has had a large influence in promoting improvement, and Middlefield has become justly celebrated among the neighboring towns for its fat cattle, its thoroughbred cattle, and its working cattle. There are a number of fine farms in this town, and many of the farm buildings are neatly painted, giving evidence of thrift and energy.

Soapstone exists in the northeast part of the town. Two extensive quarries were opened about thirty years ago. Something in the way of quarrying for local use had been done still earlier, the stone having been cut out for jambs to fireplaces and similar purposes. In 1853 "The Metropolitan Soapstone Company of New York City" was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, which was afterward increased to \$300,000. This company commenced extensive operations, marketing 100 tons per week. Gen. Charles B. Stuart was president of the company. The bed is several hundred feet in length, and has an average width of 30 feet. It is of a gray color, although it is in some places slightly variegated, which is the best and handsomest quality for building purposes. The company had two mills at work for sawing this stone and grinding a portion of it into powder. They had a yard—New York City, at No. 260 West 13th Street—occupying an acre of ground, with a steam-engine, an iron building, and machinery for working of the stone. In Middlefield they employed 18 or 20 hands, and the teaming from the works to the station—four miles—afforded considerable occupation to citizens of the town. The com-

pany, however, only continued these operations for a few years, finally abandoning the whole business, 1860-61. It is understood that the operations failed to be as remunerative as was expected, owing to the expenses of quarrying, manufacturing, and shipment. There is no doubt of the abundance and richness of the deposit in Middlefield.

MILL-SITES, FACTORIES, ETC.

On the Middle Branch of the Westfield, forming the east boundary-line of the town, the water-power has not been improved by any mills upon the Middlefield side of the stream. Upon Tuttle's Brook, in the northeast part of the town, were the mills of the Soapstone Quarry Company, above mentioned. Upon the site of these, or near, was the old factory of Addison Everett, for the making of wooden bowls. Mr. Everett was an ingenious man, and devised machinery for turning bowls which almost revolutionized the business in this country, making rapidly and skillfully what had before been done slowly and imperfectly. It is said he was offered a great price for his invention, but declined to sell, and that afterward the secret of his methods was rather more privately than legally obtained, and he failed to realize any valuable result for himself. Farther up the stream a few rods was an old saw-mill, dating back to the early times.

Tracing the brook known as "Den Stream" from its junction with the Middle Branch, the first business establishment was a tannery, run for some years by Prentice & Robbins. It was given up probably 1838 to 1840. Earlier than the above firm it had been carried on by Rutherford. Above, on the Wright farm, is the site of the old grist-mill built and run by Mr. Rhodes, one of the two earliest settlers. The property next passed to Mr. Noney (or Nooney), and then to the Wrights. The grist-mill was given up sixty or seventy years ago. A saw-mill at the same point was continued till later times. Farther up this stream were the turning-works of Giles Churchill, afterward owned by L. Churchill. These were abandoned some years ago. Next above was a saw-mill, built, it is thought, by Joseph Little, afterward owned by G. & C. Churchill. This was fifty years ago or more, and the mills were given up soon after. Still above is the saw-mill of Jonathan McElwain, built by Ithamar Pelton fifty or sixty years ago. There was a saw-mill in very old times near the present residence of M. J. Smith, built by his grandfather, Matthew Smith. In the south, on "Tan-House Brook," was a large tannery at one time; John Metcalf was an early proprietor. Later the business was carried on by Mr. Dickson, and afterward by Robbins & Handy. They gave up the business 1840-42, and it has not been renewed since. On this site, or near, was located the cheese-factory, owned by a company, and continued for five years, from 1871-72 to 1876-77. The building is now used for a dwelling-house. Above was a cider-distillery, carried on first, it is said, by Dr. William Coleman, afterward by successive owners, Holcomb, Alderman, Pease. On Cole's Brook was formerly a saw-mill, operated by Theodore Coats. It was very near the town-line. Factory Stream, so called, remains to be traced. Commencing at the north, there was once a saw-mill, owned by Mr. Parish, on the present Lyman Meacham farm. This continued for only a few years.

At Factory village the earliest improvement of the water-power was probably by Mr. Herrick, who erected a fulling-mill perhaps 1790 to 1792, though it may have been earlier than that. This was bought about 1800 by Amasa Blush, and run by him for a time. He built a saw-mill upon the west side of the river about 1805, and also built a new clothing-mill for finishing custom-work. This was opposite the residence of the late Wm. D. Blush. 1815 to 1818 he followed this with an enterprise of greater magnitude, erecting a factory a little below. This, with the subsequent additions and improvements, was a building 36 feet by 80, and three stories

in height. In this factory Oliver Blush and Wm. D. Blush succeeded their father about 1830, and carried on the business together for many years. The factory was destroyed by fire about 1850, and rebuilt, and the second one was destroyed at the time the reservoir gave way in 1874, the building becoming a complete wreck and broken into kindling-wood. It was owned by Oliver Blush at the time of the flood, and has not been rebuilt. Some time previous to 1874, Wm. D. Blush, retiring from the factory, established wood-turning works a little below, and manufactured spokes, shafts, felloes, and other parts of wagons. This building was also destroyed in the disastrous flood of 1874, and has not been rebuilt.

At Factory village, Uriah Church (son of the early pioneer Uriah) built a clothing-mill perhaps as early as 1808 or 1810. It stood just below the present upper mill. He carried on this business until 1823 or 1824, when he built a woolen-factory on the site of the upper mill, and manufactured broadcloth. This business was continued steadily. Mr. Church died in 1851, and he was succeeded by his sons,—Sumner U., James T., Lyman, and Oliver. This factory was burned in 1870. A new building was commenced upon the same site in 1873, but work upon it was delayed by the freshet of 1874, and it was not finished until 1875. It includes three sets of machinery, and requires the employment of about 30 hands. The line of work made is Union broadcloth.

In 1848, Uriah Church erected the lower mill, and this has been run to the present time except as interrupted by the disaster of 1874 and other damages from time to time. It includes three sets of machinery. The four brothers succeeded their father in this factory also, and the two mills have been under their united management since his death. The finishing is done at the lower mill, and about 50 hands are required there. During the war large quantities of army blankets were made at these mills. The goods of the firm are sold in New York, through the house of Van Valkenburg & Leavitt. To obtain water-power of sufficient volume and regularity, a large reservoir was built just above by the united mill-owners of the village.

This was afterward built higher. Two more were added above in later years. The breaking away of the upper one caused the great wash-out of 1874. The upper reservoirs have not been rebuilt, only the lower one being retained.

A mile below Factory village is the site of the early saw-mill and the grist-mill of John Ford. The grist-mill was abandoned a long time ago, and the saw-mill and dam were torn away by the flood of 1874 and not rebuilt. The paper-mills in the vicinity of the railroad station are not in the town of Middlefield. The "shoddy-mill," so called, a mile or more below, was just within the town. Its original business was to grind up "waste" for use in other mills, and its name was obtained in that way. Manufacturing was, however, afterward carried on. Badly damaged in the freshet of December, 1878, the proprietors decided not to rebuild, and have removed their machinery from town.

The ten leading articles of farm produce for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values stated: Butter, \$6034; beef, \$6502; hay, \$18,018; milk, \$5667; potatoes, \$3749; firewood, \$5431; manure, \$3540; maple-sugar, \$3396; pork, \$1741; wool, \$1552.

MILITARY.

The town was not organized until the last year of the Revolutionary war, 1783, and previous to that the settlers were attached to several other towns, and it is difficult to trace the connection which the citizens of the present territory of Middlefield may have had with that struggle for national independence. The following citizens are understood to have been in the Revolutionary army,—whether before or after the settlement in Middlefield is not determined: Timothy McIlwain, Lewis Taylor, John Smith, Elijah Churchill, Solomon

Ingham, Erastus Ingham, Amasa Graves, Sr., Thomas Durrant, Sr.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

The difficulties following the Revolution were felt in this town, and quite a number of the people favored the insurgent plans of Shays. A requisition was sent to Capt. David Mack to appear at Springfield with a certain number of his men and join the government forces. He accordingly drafted his men and gave orders for their appearance at his house the next morning prepared to march, but in the mean time the company appointed new officers and declared for Shays. Early on the morning appointed they surrounded the house of Capt. Mack, declaring him a prisoner. The captain, after exhorting to his utmost the men to abandon their disloyal course, and without avail, then as a prisoner asked for a furlough of three days, which they granted. At their request he wrote it, and, having procured the signatures of the newly-appointed officers, he put the interesting document in his pocket and hastened to Springfield. On his arrival he immediately repaired to headquarters and presented himself to Gen. Shepard, to whom he exhibited his furlough. After examining it, Gen. Shepard said, "Well, Capt. Mack, as you have no men to fight with, you may go home; we shall immediately attend to the men who have signed this paper." They were soon arrested and placed in Northampton jail.

The surrender of a large company of the insurgents took place in the town of Middlefield. After the defeat at Springfield, Jan. 25, 1787, one division, under Shays, fled to Pelham, another to Northampton under Luke Day, and a third, under Capt. Luddington, westward. This last consisted of some 80 men in 10 sleighs. They were pursued by 50 Brookfield volunteers, under Col. Baldwin, and 100 cavalry, under Col. Crafts. The men showed signs of fight even after their leader, Capt. Luddington, had yielded, but resistance was useless; they went back from Middlefield prisoners of war.

The following official action by the town appears in the records during this period of excitement.

A town-meeting was called Nov. 2, 1786, with the following clause in the warrant:

"To choose a delegate or delegates to meet other delegates from towns throughout the county, at the house of Mr. Elisha Cook, innholder, in Hadley, on the first Tuesday in Nov. next, at one o'clock P.M., for the following very necessary purposes, viz.: to choose a committee to confer with committees from other counties on the present distressful situation of public affairs. 2ndly. To choose a committee to prepare a 'nervis' petition to the Honorable General Court, with such justness, perspicuity, and suitable address as may not fail to be effective for our public relief." Voted Lieut. James Dickson a delegate to the Hadley convention.

Aug. 15, 1786.—Chose Mr. Samuel Jones and Lieut. James Dickson delegates to attend a Convention at Hatfield.

Jan. 22, 1787.—Chose James Dickson a delegate to a Convention to meet at Hadley. At this time an address from the General Court to the people of this

commonwealth was read, and a petition for redress of grievances to the General Court seems to have been considered, but not acted upon.

WAR OF 1812.

In the warrant for a town-meeting to be held July 13, 1812, were the clauses:

"That the town may have an opportunity in a public manner to manifest their opinion concerning the late declaration of war by the government of the United States against Great Britain," and "To see if the town will choose delegates to meet in convention at Northampton on the 14th inst."

They voted the war inexpedient, with only seven dissenting voices. The well-known public sentiment of New England could scarcely permit any other result; but the seven who thought it right to stand by the national government and patriotically voted so are worthy to be remembered,—viz., M. Smith, Esq., William Skinner, William Church, Green H. Church, Warren Church, Lieut. A. Dickson, and Deacon J. Newton. Erastus Ingham was chosen to the Northampton Convention. The only other allusion to this matter in the records seems to be a vote to pay the expense of carrying a detachment of men from this town to Palmer in the fall of 1814, probably a part of the force that was called out for the defense of Boston. The following went to Boston, and probably others: Maj. David Mack (afterward the general), Lieut. Matthew Smith, Capt. Solomon Root, Abel Cheeseman, and Abraham Moffett.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

Several meetings were held, known as "war-meetings," during the progress of the war. If they were not strictly official, their action was afterward approved and acquiesced in with the same patriotic promptness as appeared in all the towns of this section. Bounties were voted, aid provided for families, and the several quotas of the town speedily filled. From 40 to 45 citizens of the town went into the service, and 13 lost their lives. Two substitutes were killed, making the number of the dead 15. Quite a number of men were hired abroad under the direction of John L. Bell, chairman of the town board; so that Middlefield furnished 86 men in all for the war, which was a surplus of 7 over and above all demands. Two were commissioned officers. The whole amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$14,490; the assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$308,332, and the population 748. The war expenses paid were equal to \$19 per head of the whole population,—men, women, and children. Aid for families, afterward paid by the State, was in 1861, \$146.74; 1862, \$536.62; 1863, \$902.80; 1864, \$260; 1865, \$111; total, \$1957.76.

Generous contributions were privately made for the various departments of patriotic work. The ladies united in making up clothing for the soldiers, and boxes of general supplies, of considerable money value, were sent forward.

SOLDIERS' LIST.

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|--|--|---|
| Clarkson Smith, 1st sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863. | Edward L. Higgins, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863. | Wm. M. Churchill, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. G; disch. Oct. 29, 1862, for disability. |
| Wm. C. Blush, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863. | Levi J. Olds, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. June 1, 1863, to re-enl. in H. Art., which he joined in Aug. 1863; died in the service. | Edwin D. Bemis, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 15th Inf., Co. I; re-enl. Feb. 2, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, to 20th Inf.; disch. July 13, 1865, for disability; wounded in the head. |
| George W. Cottrell, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863. | Napoleon F. Filloo, enl. Dec. 18, 1863, 2d Cav., Co. D; disch. July 20, 1865. | Charles M. Buck, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. B; died March 27, 1862, on steamer "North-erner." |
| John Damon, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863. | Charles Kelly, enl. Dec. 31, 1864, 2d Cav., Co. G; disch. July 20, 1865. | Edwin C. Bidwell, asst. surg., enl. Feb. 20, 1862, 31st Inf.; pro. to surg., April 29, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1865; was the physician in practice at Middlefield when the war broke out. |
| Henry Dickson, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died April 8, 1863, at Plymouth, N. C.; afterward brought to Middlefield for burial. | George R. Robbins, corp., enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 2d Inf., Co. B; disch. July 14, 1865. | Seth Wait, enl. Jan. 28, 1862, 31st Inf., Co. I; disch. June 20, 1862, for disability, and died from effects of service. |
| Henry E. Dimmock, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863. | George Bliss, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 2d Inf., Co. B; disch. July 14, 1865. | Calvin Noble, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; died Dec. 15, 1862, at Fort Lyon, Va. |
| James Espy, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. to re-enl. May 30, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 1863, 2d H. Art., Co. D. | Francis Murray, enl. May 25, 1861, 2d Inf., Co. B; disch. July 26, 1863; died soon after his return. | Henry Noble, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; died Dec. 4, 1862, at Fort Lyon, Va. |
| George Ingham, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. July 29, 1863. | Charles W. Robbins, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 2d Inf., Co. B; died at Louisville, Ky., before joining the regiment. | Michael Stanley, enl. March 10, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. I; killed May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.; substitute who lost his life for the town. |
| James Rowen, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863; disabled by rheumatism and helpless. | Robert Burns, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. G; died of wounds, May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va. | John Waters, enl. March 10, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. I; |
| Thomas A. Willson, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died May 2, 1863, at Newbern, N. C. | Uriah F. Cheeseman, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. G; disch. July 1, 1864. | |



Photo, by Moore Bros., Springfield.

Wm. D. Blush

The family of this well-known citizen was among the earliest settlers of Middlefield. His grandfather, Joseph Blush, from Colchester, Conn., located about the commencement of the Revolutionary war at what is now Middlefield Centre.

Amasa Blush, one of the sons of Joseph, was an early manufacturer in Middlefield, as shown in the general notes upon that town. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Thomas Durant, of Middlefield, formerly of Boston.

William D. Blush, whose portrait appears upon this page, was a son of Amasa, and passed his whole life in Middlefield. He was born Feb. 3, 1809, in the old family dwelling, which was torn down some years ago and replaced by the fine residence now occupied by Mrs. Blush, his widow.

He was educated in the common schools, and received a careful business training, under the supervision of his father, acquiring a thorough knowledge of manufacturing in all of its departments.

He married, June 13, 1833, Eliza Senett, of Blandford. Their children were five, of whom only one survives at the present time,—William C. Blush, of Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Blush died Aug. 1, 1844.

Mr. Blush married (second) Lucy Johnson, of Chester. She died May 21, 1847.

He married (third) Harriet Stone, of Chester, Mass. By this marriage there were three children, two of whom are living,—Arthur Blush, merchant, of Monson, Mass., and Harriet, wife of George K. Brown, of Middlefield.

Mrs. Blush died June 26, 1855, and Mr. Blush married (fourth) Mary W., daughter of Rufus Prentice, of Worthington, and who was the widow of George F. Fox, of Haydenville. This fourth marriage took place Jan. 3, 1856,

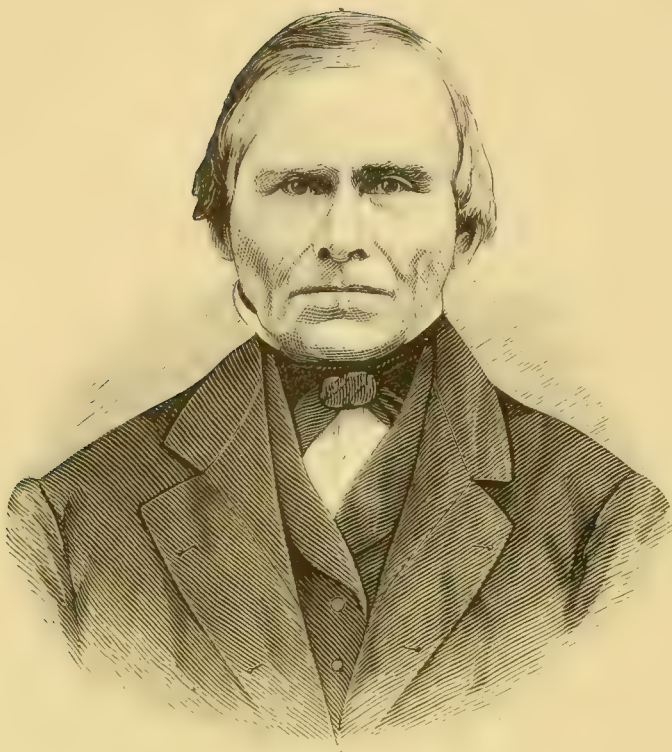
and there were four children born to them, all of whom are living: Emma, born April 24, 1857, and now the wife of Frederick B. Hatheway, of Suffield, Conn.; Edward Durant, born Dec. 8, 1860; Agnes Ulin, born Sept. 26, 1862; Martha Sampson, born March 28, 1866.

In politics, Mr. Blush was first a Whig and then a Republican, but was averse to holding office, and unwilling to share in the excitement of political campaigns. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Middlefield, active in its support, and contributed freely to carry on its various enterprises.

Through his long business career he was known as a man of integrity, enjoyed the confidence of those who were associated with him, acquired many friends, and was esteemed by all the community. He was genial in his intercourse with others, and his home was a place of hospitality and generous entertainment. He was interesting in conversation, and could relate numerous incidents of the olden times prior to the days of railroads.

His business life was long and active, extending over a period of forty years, as given in the history of the town. He was a man of great energy, pushed his various enterprises in the face of many opposing obstacles, and, by his diligence and industry, gained a handsome competence.

When his buildings were burned, in 1850, he replaced them promptly, and continued in business. When his factory was swept away, in the flood of 1874, he was then in advanced life, and decided not to rebuild. He retired from his life-work of manufacturing, and engaged in farming, devoting his attention especially to the raising of fine stock. In these peaceful pursuits he passed the last years of his life. He died March 19, 1879, aged seventy years.



Harvey Root

HARVEY ROOT traces his ancestry on his paternal side back to John Roote. He was believed to be the son of John Roote, of Badby, Northamptonshire, England, who married Mary Russell in 1600. He was born in Badby, according to the parish records, Feb. 26, 1608. Emigrated to this country with a company of Puritans, and settled at Farmington, in 1640, being among the first settlers. Here he was a prominent citizen. Soon after the settlement he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Frances Kilbourne. John Roote died August, 1684, in his seventy-sixth year. He had eight children, of whom Thomas was the third son. He was born about 1648, in Farmington, Conn., and removed with his brothers, John and Samuel, to Westfield, Mass., where he died Aug. 16, 1709. Thomas Roote married three times. His second wife was Mary Spencer, whom he married Oct. 7, 1675. By this union they had six children. Timothy, his son, was born Dec. 3, 1685, in Westfield, Mass., and died Nov. 2, 1743. He married, in 1710, Sarah, daughter of John Pease, of Enfield, Conn. He removed from Westfield to Enfield, and from there to Somers, Conn., about 1713, where he was one of the first settlers. He had seven children. Thomas, his second son, was born in Somers, Conn., in 1726, and married twice; his second wife being Alice, daughter of Israel and Sarah (Booth) Pease. She died Dec. 30, 1821, aged eighty-five. They first settled in Enfield, Conn., and removed to Middlefield, Mass., in 1783, where he died March 15, 1821. By this marriage there were four children, of whom Solomon was the eldest. Born in 1765, in Enfield, Conn., where he married Mary Selden, and removed to Middlefield, Mass., where he died Aug. 8, 1831, aged sixty-six. They had seven children,—five sons and two daughters. These children were Polly, Julia, Solomon, Timothy, Selden, Harvey, and Nathan. Solomon and Timothy were merchants in Middlefield. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. Nathan is a farmer, and lives in Chester, Mass.

Harvey Root was born in Middlefield, Mass., April 26, 1795. He passed his boyhood at home, working for his father on the farm, and attending the common schools, until about his sixteenth or seventeenth year, when he left home for a time, engaging with George Blake, a contractor, of Springfield, Mass., who was delivering the stone for the floor of the present jail of the city, then in process of construction. He worked for him two winters, returning home and assisting his father during the summers. He also did other work for Mr. Blake, and, with another young man, chopped from pine trees divested of the limbs twenty-two cords in one day, the same having been measured.

Mr. Root had about this time obtained considerable experience in laying stone walls, or "walling," as familiarly known, and, there being a demand for experienced "wallers" in Connecticut, he went to Danbury, and engaged with various parties in this work. One summer he built, himself, one thousand rods. We are informed by his neighbors that Mr. Root could build eight to ten rods a day, and so smoothly and perfectly was it done that his services were constantly in demand. This was prior to his twenty-first year, and his earnings went to his father. When he had reached his majority he had saved \$40, nearly all in old coppers, which he had earned by picking the wool from off sheep-pelts for neighbors. The pelts were given

him for his labor, and he sold the same for ninepence apiece. This amount he loaned to a party, and it is still on interest. He worked one moonlight night at reaping, receiving a silver dollar for the same, and took up his next day's work as usual.

Mr. Root, being of age, made an arrangement with Martin Starr, of Middlefield, and together they went to Danbury, Conn., and in six months they had earned \$700. They then engaged with a Mr. Tweedy, of Danbury, to chop four hundred cords of oak and chestnut wood from the stump, and they averaged eight cords each working-day, and walked a mile and a half from their stopping-place, taking their cold lunch for dinner along with them. This ended his work in Connecticut, as shortly afterward he returned to Middlefield. John Ferris, of Danbury, for whom Mr. Root had worked, bought his oxen, and paid him \$50 bonus not to return to Danbury to do walling. Mr. Root then worked diligently at different places, saving his hard earnings; and, when he was twenty-eight years old, married, Jan. 24, 1822, Sally, daughter of Daniel Pease, of Middlefield. She was then nineteen years of age.

His father-in-law put Mr. Root in charge of his several farms, comprising about eight hundred acres, in Middlefield, and for this labor he was to receive one-half the profits. He continued here three years, raising cattle, keeping a dairy, and making a large amount of cheese and butter.

In 1825, Mr. Root purchased a portion of this land, and, with forty acres of woodland given him by Mr. Pease, he commenced farming for himself. He bought his present home about 1846, and has resided there since. He paid special attention to the raising of fine stock, receiving a premium from the Middlefield Agricultural Society for his cattle, and for a number of years, with the exception of two years, he took the premium for the superior excellence of his swine.

Mr. Root, by his industry and economy, has accumulated a competence, and, although in the eighty-fourth year of his age, is still active, mentally and physically.

He has never sued any man for a debt, nor has he been sued,—something few men can say. He is warm-hearted, hospitable, and his motto has always been "to live and let live." In his early years he was a member of a militia company, commanded by his brother Solomon. His political sentiments were first those of the Whig party, and since of the Republican.

Mrs. Root died Nov. 26, 1871. By this union there were eleven children: Franklin H., born Nov. 5, 1822; Solomon, born Nov. 6, 1824; Sarah A. and Mary A., born April 5, 1827; Lester, born Sept. 15, 1829; Corinth, born Feb. 13, 1832; Amanda, born Sept. 15, 1834; George, born Feb. 26, 1837; Harriet N., born May 27, 1839; Judson, born April 8, 1842; Laura, born Jan. 15, 1844. Lester and Laura, wife of George Chipman, reside in Middlefield.

Mr. Root married (second), May 28, 1873, Sarah A., daughter of Alpheus Hazelton, of Madison Co., N. Y. She was the widow of Ebenezer Smith, deceased, of Middlefield, but had been married twice, her first husband having been Jacob Hawes, and by him she had six children, all living, and by Mr. Smith four sons, three of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Root are both members of the Baptist Church of Middlefield.

killed June 17, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; substitute who lost his life for the town.
 Anthony Frederick, enl. 15th Regt.
 Merrick Clark.
 John Donovan.
 John J. Vetter.
 Howard Collier, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. D; lost his life in the service; died at Brandy Station, Va., Feb. 9, 1864; credited to Chesterfield as Horace Collier in adjt.-general's report.
 John Morrissey, enl. June 13, 1861, 11th Regt., Co. A; disch. May 14, 1863.

Hugh McGee, enl. June 20, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. A; re-enl. Feb. 21, 1864; trans. to 37th Regt.; disch. Feb. 14, 1865, for disability.
 Edward Pease, enl. Conn. 1st H. Art.
 Dennis Galivan.
 Jerome Smith.
 Daniel Atwood, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 31st Regt., Co. A; died Oct. 3, 1862, at New Orleans; credited to Chester in adjt.-general's report.
 Henry L. Lines, enl. Feb. 10, 1862, 31st Regt., Co. B; credited to Pittsfield in adjt.-general's report; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. Feb. 10, '65.

Patrick McGee, enl. 46th Regt., Co. K.
 Michael Nooney, enl. 46th Regt., Co. K.
 Edward Otis, enl. July 14, 1863, 1st H. Art.
 James Wait, enl. Dec. 18, '63, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. D.
 William Lathrop, enl. Dec. 18, 1863, 2d Mass. Cav., Co. D.
 Wesley Bartlett, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 2d Mass. Inf.
 James Kershaw, enl. 35th Regt., Co. C; died soon after his return, at Brattleboro', Vt.; credited to Boston in the report of the adjt.-general.

G O S H E N.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

GOSHEN is on the northern border of the county, northwest from the county-seat, and distant nine miles. It is bounded north by Franklin County; east by Franklin County and Williamsburg; south by Williamsburg and Chesterfield; west by Chesterfield and Cummington. It comprises an area of 6951 acres, as stated in the sum-total of the farm acreage by the commissioner of the census of 1875. The title to the soil is deducible from the direct grant of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. As explained in the sketch of Chesterfield, these lands were granted in the place of a barren township that had been given to soldiers who had served in the war against the *Narragansett* Indians. Such townships were classed as *Narragansett Towns*, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. The portion of Goshen taken from Chesterfield direct was a part of that granted in lieu of No. 4. The rest of Goshen, or "Chesterfield Gore," was a second additional grant for the same reasons.

NATURAL FEATURES.

This irregularly-shaped town is, like its neighboring towns, of very uneven surface, broken into hills, rising to mountains at some points. Moore's Hill, in the northeast, is the principal elevation, 1713 feet high. The western and central portions of the town are drained by the tributaries of the Westfield River, and these supply water-power of considerable value. In the northeast part of the town, and near the centre, there are found tributaries of the Mill River, of Williamsburg. Large reservoirs have been built for the benefit of manufacturing establishments below. The rivulets that contribute to Mill River, and those that flow to the Westfield, are in the northern part of the town, almost interlocked with each other, the dividing ridge separating the two river-basins being narrow and low. This feature was shown in constructing the upper reservoir. A dyke of considerable height had to be built to prevent the pond from escaping westward and flowing to the Connecticut through the Westfield, rather than through Mill River.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneers within the present limits of the town of Goshen were David Stearns and Abijah Tucker. They were from Dudley, as were many other of the early settlers upon the territory now constituting Goshen and Chesterfield. They came here in 1761, leaving their families in Northampton. They worked together, clearing a piece of land and erecting a log house. This locality is identified by the remains of the old cellar, thirty or forty rods north of the house, belonging in later years to Eleazer Hawks, and near the old boundary-line between Chesterfield and the Gore. In the fall they brought their families and passed the winter. Stearns finally settled upon what is known as the David Beals

farm. These men, the first winter, were often absent seeking work in Northampton, and their families met the hardships of pioneer settlement alone for several days at a time. It is told of them that they had a cow and a horse that were pastured in the summer at the "Great Meadow;" that in the deep snow of the following winter the cow wandered off to the same ground one day, and night came on before the absence was noticed. Then neither of the women could safely go after the cow alone, nor stay with the children alone, so one woman mounted the horse and took the five children on with her. The other woman led the horse, and so they went after the cow, two miles away and back, through the snow.

In 1762 these two families were joined by others. That spring Col. Ezra May, with ten men as hired laborers, came on and began the work of clearing what has ever since been known as the Col. May farm. He brought with him "Old Mr. Corbin" and wife to do the house-work and the cooking. This party must have encamped not far from the present village of Goshen. The same year William White, from Charlton, bought 100 acres of land of Col. May, and two half lots of Gad Lyman, of Northampton, that being the homestead that was in possession of his son Benjamin White at the time of the latter's death, one hundred and eleven years afterward, 1873. Robert Webster, from Dudley, and Lemuel Lyon, also came in 1762.

During the next five or six years probably there came in the following additional settlers: Asa Grant, from Wrentham; John James, Jesse Wilcutt, and Zebulon Wilcutt, from Cohasset; Reuben Dresser and Ebenezer Putney, from Charlton; Thomas Brown and Daniel Brown, from Brookfield; Joshua Abell, from Rehoboth; Joseph Blake, of Braintree; Capt. John Bigelow, Isaac Kingman, and Joshua Packard, from Bridgewater; Dr. Benjamin Burgess, from Tisbury; John Smith, Timothy Lyman, Ebenezer Parsons, Justin Parsons, from Northampton. Two prominent men in public affairs came in only just before the incorporation of the town: Thomas Weeks, from Greenwich, in 1778, and Ambrose Stone, 1780. A very valuable list, comprising no doubt all the families living in Goshen in 1781, will be found under the subject of schools,—seventy-five in all.

The first person born within the limits of this town was Sally, daughter of Ezra May, in January, 1763. Samuel, son of David Stearns, the first male child, was born in March following. It is said the first apple-tree was set out by the wife of Capt. Webster; that the captain brought the sprout as a riding-stick from Northampton, and that with considerable effort his wife succeeded in making it grow.

The tornado of Aug. 19, 1788, was exceedingly violent and destructive; no lives seem to have been lost, but there was a universal destruction of fences; crops were destroyed, buildings in process of erection blown down, and others damaged.

Forty-six years afterward occurred another, very nearly in the track of the former; several barns were unroofed, and also the meeting-house of the Congregational Church, and much other damage was done. Mr. Cyrus Stearns and his little grandson were on the way home from Cummington when they were overtaken by the tempest. They were on the high bank of the Swift River, and with a portion of the wagon were blown over the precipice, seventy feet high. Mr. Stearns went down only part of the way, and was saved. The little boy went down into the stream, was taken out alive, but died the next day.

EARLY TAVERNS.

The tavern of Lemuel Lyon is said to have been the present house of Mr. Hunt. There was an older building perhaps on the west side of the road, above Elijah Billings, at present marked by an old cellar, where Mr. Lyon may have lived and kept a public-house. His widow certainly lived in the house of Mr. Hunt. John Williams kept a tavern, at which the first town-meeting was held. It stood on the hill above the burying-ground, and was moved down to the present Williams place sixty or seventy years ago, and is a part of the present residence. The Williams tavern closed perhaps thirty years ago. Jonah Williams, too, kept tavern where Daniel Williams now lives, two miles north on the Ashfield road. Col. Nehemiah May kept tavern in what is now the Marlon Damon House. This was an old and noted place. The "great council" that met to consider the case of Rev. Mr. Whitman was entertained there. The bill for liquors furnished the ministers was \$27, as stated by Emmons Putney, who dealt out the article for them. He is also responsible for the following story. A horse for one of the ministers was brought up and hitched by passing the doubled end of the bridle-reins through the hole and then bringing it over the post above. When the minister came out, with a step unsteady and a flushed face, his eye caught the form of that doubled hitch. He stopped in amazement, gazed long and earnestly at the post, at the hole through it, the bridle-reins, and the horse. Stepping around to the other side, he looked at the post, at the hole through it, at the bridle-reins, at the horse.

"Is it possible! My horse has gone through that hole in the post! I can't get him back. There is only one way;" and he took out his knife and cut the bridle-rein, slung himself into the saddle, and went off.

May was succeeded by Jared Hawks, and the tavern closed a few years later. Elias White kept a tavern on the west side of the road, beyond Mr. Billings. The same building was in later years purchased by Maj. Hawks and is now a part of his barn. These are the older taverns at Goshen Centre. There was also an old tavern kept by Solomon Parsons, near the present place of Deacon Barrus. On the site of Maj. Hawks' Highland House Capt. Reuben Dresser built a tavern about 1823, and kept it for a time. He sold to D. W. Graves, who leased it to others. It was kept in subsequent years by Joseph White, Washburn & Nobles, Alfred Jones, Wm. Guilford, Israel Thompson, Edwards Bridgman, and Lysander Gurney. The property was bought by Maj. Hawks in 1855. The buildings were burned Oct. 31, 1867, and soon after rebuilt as at present in use.

The first postmaster of Goshen was John Williams, not far from the close of the last century. He was succeeded, in 1828, by his son Hinckley Williams. In 1854, or about that time, he was succeeded by John Godfrey for a year or two. In 1856, Maj. Hawks became postmaster, and retains the office to the present time.

EARLY STORES.

The first store in town was kept by John James and John Williams, on the well-known Capt. James place. The building stood until about 1875. The next store was perhaps a

continuation of this, by John Williams, at the present place of Hinckley Williams. Col. Nehemiah May also had a store that stood just north of the present residence of Marlon Damon. He died in 1813. He was succeeded by D. W. Graves. A pretty early store was kept by George Salmon, 1810-15, on the hill above Elijah Billings; same building now the place of Elias White. In later times there was a store that stood in Maj. Hawks' present garden, or just south of the hotel. This was kept by Deacon Ebenezer Town, 1830-40; later by D. W. Graves.

Then there was no store kept for some years. Maj. Hawks put in a stock of goods for a short time. Albert Crafts, of Ashfield, bought the Widow Timothy Lyman place, and opened a store in the building now occupied by John H. Godfrey. Crafts sold to Knowlton, and the latter to the present proprietor. It is now the sole store in the place.

PHYSICIANS.

The earliest physician of Goshen was Dr. Isaac Robinson, of Brookfield. His home was on the Orcutt farm. He was here eleven years. A son, Dr. Joseph Robinson, was here for a time in 1794-95. Dr. Job Ranger was here also a short time, 1789-90. But Dr. Benjamin Burgess was the physician for a long series of years. He came from Rochester, Mass., about 1781, and his father had left him a large tract of land in Chesterfield and Goshen. He died in 1807, aged seventy. Dr. Ellis Coney came from Worcester County, and resided here only a few years, dying in 1807. Dr. Childs and Dr. B. C. Robinson were here in 1812-13. Dr. George Rogers followed for several years. Dr. Erastus Hawks practiced from 1817-24. Dr. Wm. C. Dwight, of Northampton, spent a year or two here. Dr. Fuller was here in 1820. A. W. Rockwell in 1822. Dr. George Wright for five years, 1826-31. J. W. Rockwell, 1833-34. Dr. Daniel Pierce, from Worthington, practiced from 1836 until near his death, which occurred in 1857. No physician has settled here regularly since. Goshen is too healthy a town to support a physician steadily.

FAMILY NOTES.

Nehemiah May. His homestead was the present place of Mahlon Damon. Of his children, Hannah became the wife of Jared Hawks, and Electa the wife of Cyrus Kingsbury, a well-known name in missionary annals.

John Williams. The first town-meeting was held at his house, the present place of Hinckley Williams. The pioneer house was above the burying-ground, moved down perhaps seventy years ago. Children: Isaac, John, of Ashfield; Seth, of Cummington; Levi, of Northampton; George Hinckley, still living in Goshen; Mrs. Nathaniel Tower, Mrs. Freeman Coffing, Mrs. George Markham. John Williams was the first postmaster, 1817-18.

Thomas Weeks. He was the first town clerk. Was from Brookfield. Came about 1780. Settled northwest, in the present Barrus neighborhood. Of his children, several died young. Mercy was Mrs. John Williams. Ezra and Levi settled in New York. Thomas Weeks was a surveyor. His old blaze, a crow's foot, is occasionally found in late years.

Joshua Abell. He was the first treasurer, and lived a mile or so south of the meeting-house,—present Guilford place. Several of his children died young. Joseph, Joshua, William, and George settled in Goshen, the two latter being known as captains; Asa went to Swanton; Nathaniel remained in Goshen.

Capt. William White. He was from Dudley; lived south of Joshua Abell, and his wife was a sister of Reuben Dresser. He died in 1821, aged eighty-five. Of his children several died young. William died at twenty-five, a young physician of great promise; Mary became Mrs. Thomas Adams, Hinsdale; Prudence became Mrs. John Adams, of Hinsdale; Hannah died unmarried; Joseph and Benjamin were twin

brothers, and were the well-known town clerks, succeeding their father; Joseph, later in life, moved to Hinsdale.

Lieut. Lemuel Lyon. His farm was the northwest corner, opposite the present meeting-house. The lieutenant had a brother, Sylvanus, in town. Children of Lemuel: Mrs. Sylvanus Stone, of Worthington, and Silas, a graduate of Williams College. Col. Ezra May's wife was a sister of Lieut. Lyon.

Maj. Christopher Bannister, homestead a mile southwest of the meeting-house, on the road to Chesterfield. He had four brothers, John, Lemuel, Barzillai, and William, all prominent in town affairs. Thomas Brown, homestead east beyond the reservoir. Ebenezer Parsons lived on the Mollison Hill, above the burying-ground. He was an early inn-keeper. Maj. Hawks and wife, now of the hotel, lived on that farm nineteen years. Farnum White. He was one of the first tythingmen. Homestead over the hill east,—the William Tilton farm. A son, Seth White, settled in Goshen. Lieut. Timothy Lyon, homestead on the Ashfield road, where his grandson, Timothy P., now lives. Children: John C., Goshen; William, Schenectady; Col. Timothy, Capt. Francis, and Thomas, Goshen; Abigail, Mrs. Dr. Daniel Pierce.

John Smith, homestead beyond the Mollison Hill west. House gone. Children: Mrs. Cogswell, Chesterfield; Mrs. Ebenezer Putney, Ashfield; Mrs. Whitney, Ohio; Mrs. Hurlburt, Goshen; Mrs. John Williams (known as "Carpenter"); John, the missionary; Mrs. Willard Packard, Goshen; Anna, died unmarried; Mrs. Thomas Lyman. Samuel Olds lived beyond Lily Pond; Jason and Chester were sons,—lived in Goshen. Daniel Brown lived on the Cathcart place. David Stearns; elsewhere mentioned. Children: David, Lemuel, John, and Cyrus, of Goshen; also Mrs. Daniel Beals; Samuel, the first male child born in town, died young. The pioneer's wife was a sister of Capt. Joseph Burnell, of Chesterfield.

Oliver Taylor, from Brookfield, homestead the Webster farm. Children: Mrs. Gershom Cathcart; Mrs. Joseph, Putney; Oliver, Schenectady. Emmons Putney says Oliver, Sr., once carried a barrel of pork from a wagon into the house.

William Hallock, from Long Island, homestead the present Hosford place. Children were Mrs. Stephen Hosford, Mrs. Daniel Perkins, Jeremiah, Moses, and others. Mrs. Hallock, wife of the pioneer, is said upon undoubted authority, as stated by Mr. Barrus, to have brought into the country the seeds of the ox-eye daisy, to raise the beautiful star-like flowers.

John James, homestead west of the valley, present place of George Major. Children were Capt. Malachi, of Goshen, Moses, and several daughters.

Gershom Cathcart, about 1780, homestead the well-known Cathcart place. Children: Oliver T., Goshen; several died young; Wealthy, died unmarried; Mrs. William Tilton, Mrs. George Abell; John E., Minnesota.

Joshua Packard, homestead northwest part of the town; he was a soldier of the old French war, and of the Revolution. Children: Mrs. Thwing; Caleb, of Plainfield; Joshua, Goshen; Willard, Goshen (his daughter wife of Maj. Hawks); Mrs. Solomon Parsons, Mrs. Ebenezer Colson, Mrs. Versal Bannister. Calvin A. Packard, a grandson, has an old powder-horn, a relic of the pioneer's military service. Artemas Stone lived opposite the Cathcart place; one daughter was Mrs. Rufus Cushman.

Reuben Dresser, of Charlton, homestead on the hill east of the present mills. The mills and other property remain in the Dresser family to the present time. Children: Reuben, Amos, Moses, Aaron, of Goshen, Mrs. Rev. Abel Farley, Mrs. Dr. Erastus Hawks, Mrs. Eleazer Hawks. Amos was the father of the Amos Dresser, well known in Abolition circles, who was driven out from the South because he had a copy of the *Emancipator* wrapped around the Bibles he was selling.

Moses Dresser, another pioneer, lived on the Cole place; went back to Charlton. Adam Beals, homestead north of Eleazer Hawks. His children were Ezra, Lydia, Ruth, and Wheat. Adam Beals was one of the party that helped throw the tea overboard in Boston Harbor, and Gershom Collier, of Chesterfield, was also in that affair. Christopher Grant, homestead the Porter place. Children: John, Asa, Joseph. Justin Parsons, brother of Ebenezer, homestead a mile north of the meeting-house, Sears place, formerly Smith. Cyrus Lyon, homestead a mile south of the meeting-house,—the Dr. Pierce place.

Benjamin Burgess, the long-time physician, homestead present place of George Kellogg. Children: Mrs. Mitchell Dawes (mother of Senator Dawes), Cummington; Mrs. John C. Lyman, Mrs. Seth Williams, Cummington; Mrs. Williams, of Goshen, and, after the death of Mr. Williams, Mrs. Stephen Whitney, of Deerfield; Silas, Goshen; Mrs. Thomas Brown; Jane, unmarried.

Col. Ezra May, the early proprietor, at the northeast corner, opposite the Highland House. He died early. His widow, Margaret May, is mentioned in the negotiations for a meeting-house site. Emmons Putney understands that Col. Ezra had three brothers in town,—Caleb, Dexter, and Daniel.

Edward Orcutt, homestead northeast a mile or so from the meeting-house. House gone. Children: James, Goshen; Thomas, Buckland; Origen, Goshen; Thankful, an old-time teacher who made the boys mind. It is said of Edward Orcutt that his wife asked him to bring in an armful of oven-wood. He went out, was gone two years, and when he returned entered the house with the oven-wood.

Capt. Ambrose Stone, better known as major, homestead the present place of his grandson, Amos Stone. Children: Col. Luther, Goshen; Mrs. David Carpenter; Ambrose, Goshen; Mrs. Elias White; Frederick P., Goshen. Alvan went West, and perhaps others.

Capt. Robert Webster, homestead the present Hiram Bates place. Wm. H. Webster, a grandson, now lives in Springfield. Capt. Robert was a prominent man, and commanded the Chesterfield company of 47 that marched to Boston after the battle of Lexington.

Ebenezer Amidon, a mile and a half southwest of the centre; buildings gone. Ansel Amidon, perhaps a son of Ebenezer, had 17 children, all boys but one; all grew up, and all went to school to Emmons Putney, as the latter still delights to relate.

Joseph Blake, of Braintree, east of the old Putney farm. Children: Mrs. Elijah Wolcott, Williamsburg; Mrs. Joseph Smith, Hatfield; Silas, Goshen; Mrs. Abner Bates; Eleazer Swanton, Joseph, and Comfort died young.

Abijah Tucker was a pioneer with David Stearns, but of his family we have little or no account. Isaac Walker lived on the Chesterfield road; was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in the service, being left sick with the small-pox in a house that was soon after captured and burnt. Zebulon Willcutt. His homestead was two miles away from the centre, near the Olds place. The family is spoken of in the notes upon Chesterfield. Samuel Grimes, homestead one and a half miles west of the meeting-house.

Ebenezer Putney, of Charlton, homestead the place still known as the Putney farm. Children: Joseph, Goshen; Mrs. John Salmon, Goshen; Mrs. John Smith, Goshen; Elisha, Michigan, killed in the war of 1812; Nahum, drowned in Lake Erie; Moses, New York; John, Goshen; Amos, New York; Emmons Putney, a son of Joseph, the only grandson of the name living in Goshen.

Mr. Barrus, in his sketches, states that Ebenezer Putney was a Revolutionary soldier and a man of great daring, and Joseph could swing a barrel of rum with two fingers of one hand. Mr. Putney's second wife was the Widow Walkley, daughter of Dyar Bancroft, and a cousin of President Hayes.

Other pioneers of whom we have but little account were Daniel Wyman (1770), Joseph Maynard (1770), Edward Wing, from Warren, William Meader, from Nantucket, Stephen Grover, John P. Tucker, Jacob Barrett, and Seth Burk

Samuel Narramore, two miles west of the meeting-house. Children: Nathaniel, Capt. Joseph, Thaddeus, Alpheus, Mrs. Whitcomb, and Mrs. Dr. Kittredge. Caleb Cushman. Children: Rufus and Ralph became ministers, and Calvin, the well-known missionary; and there were five daughters,—Wealthy, Theodana, Minerva, Vesta, Polly. Jared Hawks settled in Goshen soon after the Revolution, and married the daughter of Col. Nehemiah May. Elijah Billings, the long-time blacksmith, came from Belchertown in 1816. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier.

William Hallock, from Long Island, settled in Goshen in 1766. He had nine children who lived to grow up, seven of them daughters. The two sons were Rev. Moses Hallock and Jeremiah Hallock.

The Fourth of July, 1806, was celebrated at Goshen, Chesterfield and Cummington uniting in the affair. An oration was delivered by Rev. Samuel Whitman. The dinner was served at the house of Maj. May. One of the toasts was, "The Government of Massachusetts: may the main pillar continue to be STRONG."

ORGANIZATION.

The people of the different portions of the town of Chesterfield and of Chesterfield Gore found it difficult to harmonize upon a common centre for either public business or public worship. The distance of Ireland Street from the northeast portions was considerable, and the long struggle over the location of Chesterfield meeting-house is not surprising when these distances are considered, and when there is also added the rough topography of the surface, rendering travel in some directions vexatious and difficult. These things soon led to a project for a new town. It was opposed for a time by Chesterfield, as is usually the case when an attempt is made to divide an existing jurisdiction. The opposition was not, however, very strenuous or long continued. The people of Chesterfield felt as if their meeting-house had been located to please the people of the Gore, and that the latter ought not to secede. But the reasons offered were sufficient to influence the General Court, and the town of Goshen was therefore incorporated and organized as shown in the following records:

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one.

An act for the incorporation of the Plantation called Chesterfield Gore and the Northwestern part of the town of Chesterfield, in the County of Hampshire, into a town by the name of Goshen.

Whereas, the inhabitants of the plantation called Chesterfield Gore, formerly known by the second additional grant made to Narragansett Township, No. 4, and those on the Northern part of the first additional Grant to said Narragansett Township, now included in the town of Chesterfield, aforesaid, have represented to this court the great difficulties and inconveniences they labor under in their present situation, and have earnestly requested that they be incorporated into a town.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, the plantation called Chesterfield Gore and that part of the first additional Grant to Narragansett Township aforesaid, now included in the town of Chesterfield, and bounded as followeth, viz.: Beginning at the Southeast corner of the second additional Grant, or Chesterfield Gore, thence North, bounding Westerly on unappropriated lands eight hundred and sixty-four rods to Ashfield South line; thence east nineteen degrees South on said Ashfield South line till it comes to Conway west line; thence South nineteen degrees west on said Conway west line to a bounds formerly known by Hatfield Northwest corner; thence South eleven degrees west on Williamsburgh west line to the Southeast corner of the first additional grant to said Narragansett, Number 4; thence west on the South line of said grant six hundred and fifty-four rods, including the whole of the four-tier of the original lots on the said first additional grant; thence North eleven degrees east on the west line of the aforesaid four-tier of original lots four hundred and fifty rods to the Northwest corner of the original Lot No. Twenty-nine; thence west three hundred and twenty-six rods to the Southwest corner of lot No. Ninety-four, being

the Northwest corner of the Pine-timber lot so called; thence North eleven degrees East four hundred rods to the South line of the second additional grant, or Chesterfield Gore; thence west to first-mentioned bounds, be, and hereby is, incorporated into a separate town by the name of Goshen, with all the powers, privileges, and immunities that towns within this Commonwealth have or do enjoy.

And be it further enacted that Jacob Sherwin, Esq., be, and hereby is, empowered to issue his warrant to some principal inhabitant of said plantation, requiring him to call a meeting of said inhabitants, in order to choose such officers as, by law, towns are empowered to choose, in the month of March annually, provided, nevertheless, the inhabitants of that part of the first additional grant, which are included in the town of Chesterfield, shall pay their proportionate part of all such State and county taxes and town taxes, so far as respects the raising of men and supplies for the Continental army, as are already set upon them by the town of Chesterfield, in like manner as though this act had not been made.

In the House of Representatives, May 14, 1781. This Bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

CALEB DAVIS, *Speaker*.

In Senate, May 14, 1781. This bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

JEREMIAH RUSSELL, *President*.

Approved.

JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.

Attest,

JOHN AVERY, *Secretary*.

WARRANT FOR THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, ss.:

To Mr. Nehemiah May, of Goshen, in said county, greeting: Whereas the Great and General Court of this Commonwealth did, at their session in May instant, by an act of said Court, erect the Plantation called Chesterfield Gore, formerly known by the second additional grant, made to Narragansett township No. 4, and those in the northwardly part of the first additional grant to said Narragansett Township, in said county aforesaid, into a town by the name of Goshen, investing the inhabitants thereof with all the powers, privileges, and immunities which the inhabitants of the towns within this commonwealth do enjoy, and at the same time empowered me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace within and for the said county of Hampshire, to issue my warrant for calling the first meeting.

These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to require you forthwith to notify and warn the inhabitants of Goshen aforesaid, lately belonging to Chesterfield, qualified by law to vote in town-meetings, to assemble themselves together and meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Williams, in the town of Goshen aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 23d day of May instant, at one of the clock in the afternoon, then and there, after a moderator being chosen, to choose all such officers as are required by law to manage the affairs of said town.

Hereof fail not, but make returns of this warrant with your doings thereupon unto myself on or before said day.

Given under my hand and seal at Ashfield, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1781, and in the fifth year of our independence.

JACOB SHERWIN, *Justice of the Peace*.

Another warrant was issued by Jacob Sherwin, Esq., at the time, and same in substance with the above, directed to Mr. Barzillai Bannister, to warn the second additional grant.

Attest: SOLOMON WEEKS, *Town Clerk*.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a legal Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Goshen, held at the house of John Williams in said town on the 23d day of May, 1781, Jacob Sherwin, Esq., Moderator, said inhabitants made choice of Thomas Weeks for their Clerk; Mr. Joshua Abell, Treasurer for said town; Capt. Wm. White, Lieut. Lemuel Lyon, and Maj. Christopher Bannister, Selectmen for said town. Voted that the above selectmen be assessors for said town. Voted to choose two constables. Made choice of Thomas Brown and Ebenezer Parsons for constables in said town. Voted that Messrs. Lemuel Bannister and Farnum White serve as Tythingmen. Voted that Farnum White, Lemuel Bannister, Ebenezer Putney, Lieut. Timothy Lyman, Thomas Weeks, and Barzillai Bannister be Surveyors of Ways and Bridges. Voted that John Smith and Maj. Christopher Bannister be Fence-Viewers. Voted that Samuel Olds be Leather-Sealer. Voted that Barzillai Bannister be Deer-Reeve. Voted that John Williams be Sealer of Weights and Measures. Voted that Nehemiah May, Daniel Brown, Barzillai Bannister, and Lemuel Bannister be Hog-Reeves. Voted that the Surveyors of Ways and Bridges be Collectors of Taxes for the same. Said meeting was then dissolved.

The newly-elected selectmen immediately called another town-meeting, that assembled at the house of John Williams on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1781:

Capt. Wm. White was chosen Moderator. Voted to raise the sum of fifty pounds, silver money, for the use of Repairing the Highways in said town. Voted that the said sum of fifty pounds be laid out upon the Highways at the rate of 3 shillings per day for a man, 1 shilling 6 pence for a good yoke of oxen, and one shilling for a cart and the same for a plough for a day. On a motion whether Hogs should run at large, passed in the negative. On a motion whether the town would raise a sum of money for the use of hiring preaching, passed in

the negative. Voted to raise the sum of eight dollars, silver money, for the use of purchasing a book for the records of said town and paper for the said town. On a motion whether the town would petition for a part of the State's land and the Chandler grant lying west of said town, to be annexed thereto as will best accommodate said town, voted in the affirmative, but it was afterward reconsidered and no action authorized. Voted to give Mr. Joseph Barker a call to settle with them in the work of the ministry. Voted to make proposals for the settlement of Mr. Barker, and appointed Maj. Bannister, Thomas Brown, Lemuel Bannister, Lieut. Timothy Lyman, and Ebenezer Putney a Committee to draw up said proposals. Voted to adjourn to Thursday, June 21st, at 4 o'clock p.m.

June 21, 1781.—Met according to adjournment. Voted that said town will give Mr. Joseph Barker the sum of 100 pounds as an encouragement, provided he should settle with them in the work of the ministry,—the same to be paid at the rate of rye 3s. per bushel and Indian-corn 2s. per bushel.

Voted that if he should settle with them his salary shall be forty pounds the first year, and after that to increase annually five pounds until it amounts to sixty-five pounds, and then to be stated at the said sum of sixty-five pounds annually at the rate above described.

Voted that Messrs. Lemuel Bannister, David Stearns, and Thomas Brown be a committee to wait upon Mr. Barker with the proceedings of said town with respect to the offers made him above.

Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1781.—Voted to accept the doings of the militia officers and selectmen in raising three militia soldiers for three months.

Voted to raise the sum of thirty-six pounds three shillings for the purpose of paying the bounty and wages of three soldiers for three months' service, agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court of the 30th of June, 1781.

Voted to procure five linen shirts, five pairs of stockings, five pairs of shoes, and two blankets, for the Continental army, agreeable to a resolve of the General Court passed June 22, 1781.

Voted to procure this town's proportion of beef for the army according to the act of June 22d, viz.,—2101 pounds of beef,—and to raise the sum of thirty-two pounds of money for said purpose.

Voted that Ebenezer Putney, Lemuel Bannister, and Thomas Hamilton be a committee to purchase said beef.

At a town meeting Oct. 16, 1781, Capt. Wm. White, Moderator.

Voted a committee upon preaching, viz.,—Lemuel Bannister, Thomas Brown, Farnum White, Thomas Weeks, David Stearns.

Voted to raise fifteen pounds for the above purpose.

Voted a committee to divide said town into school districts, viz.,—Ebenezer Putney, Timothy Lyman, Thomas Hamilton, Benjamin Burger, Oliver Taylor, Christopher and William Hallock.

Voted to pay one pound to John Williams for the use of his house the year past.

At a town-meeting Nov. 7, 1781, Maj. Christopher Bannister, Moderator.

Chose a committee of seven to set up a stake in the most convenient place to set a meeting-house on the hill in Lieut. Lyman's field, and another in the most convenient place for said house south of the burying-ground. The committee were David Stearns, Lemuel Lyon, John James, Lemuel Bannister, James Packard, Thomas Hamilton, Joshua Abell.

Adjourned the meeting fifteen minutes.

The committee made prompt work driving those stakes, for when the meeting assembled at the end of the fifteen minutes, it was voted "to set the meeting-house south of the burying-yard where said committee had set up a stake for that purpose."

Voted "to build a meeting-house 50 feet in length and 40 in width; the posts to be two feet shorter than Chesterfield meeting-house."

Voted to build a porch in front of said house for the accommodation of going up gallery.

Voted a committee on plan and on the sale of pews, viz.: John James, Barzillai Bannister, Ebenezer Putney, Artemas Stone, and Lemuel Bannister.

The committee were to lay out the money arising from the sale of pews in building the meeting-house.

Nov. 15, 1781.—Voted to reconsider the former action for one porch, and voted to have two porches, one at each end.

Voted to reserve the pew on the right hand next to the pulpit for the use of the town.

Voted that the pew ground on the lower floor be divided into thirty-eight equal parts, as near as may be.

Voted to raise the sum of 25 pounds for schooling.

Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1781.—William White, Moderator.

Voted that Mr. Joshua Abell be the person to receive the donations that may be given in this town to the support of the sufferers in the Southern States, agreeable to a brief from his Excellency, John Hancock, and pay the same to the gentlemen said brief directs.

Voted that the committee to hire preaching are hereby instructed to hire Mr. Abraham Fowler to preach ten Sabbaths more after the next Sabbath.

Voted to choose a committee of three to give reasons to the General Court (in behalf of said town) why a number of inhabitants of this town should not be set off to Chesterfield as best they can. Committee: Capt. William White, Maj. Christopher Bannister, and Barzillai Bannister.

Jan. 10, 1782.—Maj. Christopher Bannister, Moderator.

Voted that the town will make answer to a petition of Moses Dresser and others why the prayer of said petition should not be granted at the next sitting of the General Court.

Capt. William White, Maj. Christopher Bannister, Lieut. Lemuel Lyon were named as a committee to draft said answer.

Voted that the Selectmen be instructed to make a just representation to the General Court of the valuation to be taken from Chesterfield and set to this town.

At the first regular March meeting, held on the 4th day of the month, 1782, Mr. John James was chosen Moderator; Thomas Weeks, Town Clerk; Thomas Brown, Town Treasurer; Capt. William White, Maj. Christopher Bannister, Lieut. Oliver Taylor, Selectmen; John James, Reuben Dresser, Capt. William White, Assessors; Barzillai Bannister, Nehemiah May, Constables; Farnum White, John Smith, Tythingmen; Maj. Christopher Bannister, Farnum White, Moses Dresser, Barzillai Bannister, Artemas Stone, Ebenezer Putney, Surveyors of Ways and Bridges; James Packard, Adam Beals, Fence-Viewers; Samuel Olds, Leather-Sealer; Christopher Grant, Deer-Reeve; John Williams, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Justin Parsons, Daniel Brown, David Stearns, Capt. William White, Cyrus Lyon, Hog-Reeves. Voted to allow Thomas Weeks the sum of nine shillings for his service surveying roads in said town. Voted that each school district draw their proportion of the money granted by said town for the purpose of schooling.

At another meeting, April 1, 1782.—Voted to accept several roads laid out during the previous year by the surveyors. Voted to allow the Widow Margaret May the sum of four pounds eight shillings, for boarding Mr. Barker four weeks at 6s., and his horse do., at 2s., and boarding Mr. Fowler seven weeks, at 6s., and his horse do., at 2s. Total £4 8s.

At a town-meeting, April 3, 1782, presided over by the Selectmen, the following votes were given: For Governor, John Hancock, 11 votes; James Bowdoin, 5 votes. Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Cushing, 13 votes. For Councillor and Senator, Noah Goodman, 14 votes; John Bliss, 14 votes; Samuel Mather, 14 votes; David Smead, 14 votes.

April 1, 1782.—Wm. White, Moderator. Voted to raise 65 pounds for repairing highways. Voted to allow 3s. per day for a man to the last day of July, and 2s. 6d. from then to the last of October. Voted that the town confirm what the assessors have done with respect to classing said inhabitants to raise two Continental soldiers, agreeable to the resolve of the General Court. John James, Oliver Taylor, and Reuben Dresser were appointed a committee to settle with the treasurer. Voted to choose a delegate to send to the County Convention at Hatfield, and elected Wm. White said delegate. Voted to raise 20 pounds for the support of preaching.

April 6, 1782.—Voted to accept the report of the committee to settle with the treasurer.

May 13, 1782.—Voted that the Ministry Committee be hereby directed to hire Mr. Fish to preach eight Sabbaths more than he is now engaged for. Voted Dr. Benjamin Burger to be a delegate to the Convention to meet at Hatfield, May 14th. Ebenezer Putney, Mr. Orcutt, Capt. White, Lieut. Taylor, and Reuben Dresser were appointed a committee to instruct said delegate.

May 20, 1782.—Capt. Wm. White, Moderator. Voted to centre said town and build a meeting-house in the centre, or the nearest convenient place thereto. Chose Reuben Dresser, Thomas Hamilton, Joshua Abell, Barzillai Bannister, and John James a committee to find the centre of the town. Voted that swine run at large the present year, yoked and ringed, as the law directs. Voted to hear the report of the agent returned from the County Convention. Voted to reconsider the vote to set the meeting-house where the timber now lies. Voted to accept the report of the committee upon the centre of the town. Voted another committee to find the nearest convenient place to the centre to set the meeting-house. Committee, Reuben Dresser, Thomas Hamilton, Joshua Abell, Barzillai Bannister, John James, Maj. Bannister, Dr. Burger, Ebenezer Putney, Ebenezer Parsons, and Lemuel Lyon. Adjourned for half an hour. Called to order again. Committee returned, and report accepted, and, as it appears, in accordance therewith, voted that the town "would set the meeting-house about ten rods North of Lieut. Lemuel Lyons' house, a stake being set up for the Southeast corner thereof."

May 21, 1782.—Maj. Christopher Bannister, Moderator. "Voted to choose an indifferent committee to affix a place to set the meeting-house in the centre of the town or the nearest most convenient place thereto." Chose Deacon Ebenezer Snell, of Cummington, Capt. Benjamin Phillips, of Ashfield, Josiah Dwight, of Williamsburgh. Voted to add three to the above committee, with the proviso that the former or either of them should fail of attending, viz., William Ward, Jacob Sherwin, and William Bodman. Voted said committee be requested to attend a meeting of said town on Monday next, at 9 o'clock. Voted that the committee be governed by plans already drawn for finding the centre of the town. Voted a committee of five to wait upon the committee from abroad, viz., Capt. Wm. White, Joshua Abell, Thomas Hamilton, Reuben Dresser, Barzillai Bannister. Voted that any person or persons should lay any papers or reasons before said committee for their consideration respecting setting or affixing a place for said house.

May 30, 1782.—Capt. William White, Moderator. Voted to set the meeting-house on the division line between Lieut. Lemuel Lyon and the Widow Margaret May's lands, on the east side of the road leading from the Widow May's to said Lyons.

This was the final decision.

One account of the selection of the name is given by Mrs. William Tilton. Her mother told her she heard Oliver Taylor say, after returning from a preliminary meeting on the subject of division, that they were going to call the new town Goshen, because it was the best part of Chesterfield, as ancient Goshen was the best part of Egypt.

Local home independence shows out strong in the following:

Sept. 22, 1783.—Voted not to pay any Continental, State, or County taxes until Congress rescind their former vote about allowing five years' pay to the officers of the Continental army.

In the warrant for a meeting, Jan. 16, 1797, one article was this:

"To see if the town will agree to let any person have the small-pox in this town by way of inoculation which have not been exposed to it, or what order the town will take upon it." And accordingly the town appointed Dr. Benjamin Burger, Ebenezer Putney, Deacon Oliver Taylor, Capt. Ambrose Stone, Lieut. Nehemiah May, Justin Parsons, Deacon Thomas Brown, Lieut. Ebenezer Parsons, a committee "to conduct the business respecting the small-pox as they shall see fit."

And thus we reach the end of one year's work by the new town of Goshen, the above account being an almost verbatim transcript of the entire records of the year found in the office of the town clerk. They show what a variety of questions the town was compelled to consider at the very outset of its official existence. It was yet unsettled whether a national government was to be established, or whether these States were again to become provinces under the dominion of his Majesty George III. Churches, schools, roads, taxes, the support of the poor,—in short, all the minute details of domestic necessities,—were to be adjusted in the very presence of the overshadowing storm of civil revolution.

Bravely, steadily they met all these responsibilities. They voted, sometimes in close connection, to furnish soldiers for the army, buy beef to feed them, procure clothing for them, hire a minister, establish schools, open roads, permit hogs to run at large if properly yoked, drive stakes to designate a site for a meeting-house, send out a committee to drive them over again in half an hour, audit a bill for the board of the minister, guard the integrity of their own territory, send agents to Boston to resist applications for a division, face the incipient troubles of the hard times that a little later culminated in Shays' rebellion,—and *all* this in the first year of their history! Surely the men of Goshen were men of whom any age might be proud,—men worthy to be the founders of a nation, as they were the organizers of a town.

At a town-meeting, April 1, 1805, voted to accept a grant made to the town in the will of the late John James, said grant being the sum of \$100, to be placed on interest and to accumulate for one hundred years; all expense of the investment to be paid by the town, so that the revenue from the principal shall not be diminished at all by the care of the fund. At the end of one hundred years the principal and the accumulated interest are to constitute a vested fund forever, the interest of which shall be annually used for the support "of a gospel minister in said town of the Congregational standing order, so called," for the support of schools, and for the support of the poor in said town, or for the building and repairing of public buildings, as the case may be. There is a good time ahead for the Goshen taxpayers of 1905.

In the warrant for a town-meeting, to be held April 4, 1808, was the following clause: "To see if the town will forward a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying for an explanation of their measures respecting the Embargo and redress of Grievances, or what order they will take upon it." And the town voted a committee to draft such a memorial,—Deacon Taylor, William White, Deacon Parsons, and Col. May.

The warrant for a meeting Aug. 23, 1808, contains the clause: "To see if the town will forward a petition to the President of the United States, asking for a suspension of the Embargo." This action was taken in view of a circular letter from the selectmen of Boston.

The warrant for a meeting Jan. 31, 1814, contained the clause: "To see if the town will prefer a memorial to the Legislature of this Commonwealth relative to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to attend to any other matters the town shall think proper relative to our unhappy situation as a nation."

At the meeting a long series of resolutions was adopted, the first three of which are as follows:

Resolved, That the present war in which we are involved is impolitic, unnecessary, unjust, and consequently wicked, and that we will not voluntarily afford any aid, directly or indirectly, in carrying it on.

Resolved, That if the war in which we are engaged were ever so just and necessary, yet the way and manner in which it has been carried on argues the weakness of the present administration to be without a parallel.

Resolved, That although we utterly disapprove of rising against Government,

yet the taxes that are soon to be collected of us that have been laid by the national Government we shall pay with the greatest reluctance.

These resolutions were accompanied by a memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature.

The first intention of marriage on record in the oldest town-book is between James Hunter, of Pelham, and Widow Sarah Nelson, of Goshen, April 21, 1783; the next, between Justis Lewis, of New Hartford, and Eleanor King, of Goshen, June 30, 1783. The first births on record are those of the Samuel Grimes family, commencing with the oldest, James Grimes, born Feb. 7, 1769, at Brookfield. Then follow the families of Stephen Graves, Joseph Narramore, Cyrus Lyon, Daniel Brown, Cheney Taft, Samuel Olds, Lemuel Lyon, William Bannister, Abner Baker, Caleb Cushman, Farnum White, and many others. There is a large amount of family history in these volumes, as the custom of publishing intentions of marriage brought them all to the town clerk for record. Several pages, too, are full of the marriages solemnized by Rev. Mr. Whitman and by Oliver Taylor, Esq.

On page 73 of the second volume of town records there is a report upon the James fund, showing it to amount to \$367.74 in the year 1827.

Town-meetings were held "at the house of John Williams," now the homestead of Hinckley Williams, until the meeting-house was partially finished in the winter of 1782-83, and there they continued for fifty-one years. The meeting for Nov. 10, 1834, was called at the hall over the store of Ebenezer W. Town, and there they continued for several years. The first meeting called at "the town-hall" was that of Nov. 11, 1839. A meeting for Sept. 29, 1842, was called "to meet at the Congregational meeting-house." After that they met at "Bridgman's Hall" until the meeting of Nov. 12, 1849, which was the first called at the present town-hall.

SELECTMEN.

- 1781.—Wm. White, Lemuel Lyon, Christopher Bannister.
- 1782.—Wm. White, Oliver Taylor, Christopher Bannister.
- 1783.—Wm. White, Reuben Dresser, Lieut. Oliver Taylor.
- 1784-85.—Wm. White, Reuben Dresser, Ebenezer Parsons.
- 1786.—Dr. Benjamin Burger, Thomas Brown, Christopher Bannister, Samuel Grimes, Ebenezer Putney.
- 1787.—Dr. Benjamin Burger, Deacon Oliver Taylor, Thomas Brown.
- 1788-89.—Wm. White, Thomas Brown, Oliver Taylor.
- 1790.—Reuben Dresser, Oliver Taylor, Benjamin Burger.
- 1791.—Reuben Dresser, Lemuel Bannister, Barzillai Bannister.
- 1792.—Reuben Dresser, Benjamin Burger, Oliver Taylor.
- 1793.—Oliver Taylor, Thomas Brown, Nehemiah May.
- 1794.—Oliver Taylor, Ambrose Stone, Nehemiah May.
- 1795.—Nehemiah May, Ebenezer Parsons, Joseph Narramore.
- 1796.—Reuben Dresser, Ebenezer Putney, Ambrose Stone.
- 1797.—Lieut. Nehemiah May, Joshua Abell, Jr., George Salmon.
- 1798.—Oliver Taylor, Ambrose Stone, George Salmon.
- 1799.—Oliver Taylor, Ambrose Stone, Justin Parsons.
- 1800.—Justin Parsons, George Salmon, Alpheus Narramore.
- 1801.—Oliver Taylor, George Salmon, Alpheus Narramore.
- 1802.—Oliver Taylor, John Williams, Solomon Parsons.
- 1803.—Reuben Dresser, John Williams, Capt. Joseph Narramore.
- 1804-5.—Justin Parsons, Ambrose Stone, George Salmon.
- 1806.—Reuben Dresser, Ellis Coney, John Williams.
- 1807.—Reuben Dresser, Ambrose Stone, John Grant.
- 1808.—John Grant, Giles Lyman, Gershom Cathcart.
- 1809.—John Grant, Gershom Cathcart, Timothy Lyman, Jr.
- 1810-11.—John Grant, Joshua Abell, Jr., Timothy Lyman, Jr.
- 1812.—John C. Lyman, Joshua Packard, Jr., Oliver Taylor.
- 1813.—Oliver Taylor, Ambrose Stone, John C. Lyman.
- 1814.—Maj. Stone, John C. Lyman, Benjamin White.
- 1815-16.—John C. Lyman, Joshua Packard, Jr., Benjamin White.
- 1817.—Maj. A. Stone, T. Lyman, R. Dresser.
- 1818.—Timothy Lyman, Benjamin White, Joseph Putney.
- 1819.—Timothy Lyman, Benjamin White, Robert Webster.
- 1820-23.—Timothy Lyman, Robert Webster, Luther Stone.
- 1824.—Benjamin White, Capt. John Grant, Joshua Simmons.
- 1825.—Benjamin White, Asabel Billings, Francis Lyman.
- 1826.—Benjamin White, Luther Stone, Joshua Packard.
- 1827.—Benjamin White, Joshua Simmons, Asabel Billings.
- 1828.—Timothy Lyman, John Grant, Samuel Luce.
- 1829-31.—Timothy Lyman, John Grant, Luther Stone.
- 1832.—John Grant, Asabel Billings, Horace Packard.
- 1833.—Luther Stone, Asabel Billings, Horace Packard.

1834.—Luther Stone, Asahel Billings, Franklin Narramore.
 1835.—Asahel Billings, Moses Dresser, Horace Packard.
 1836.—Asahel Billings, Barney Prentice, William Titson.
 1837.—Emmons Putney, Francis Lyman, Selah Bardwell.
 1838.—Luther Stone, Asahel Billings, Moses Dresser.
 1839.—Luther Stone, Moses Dresser, William Abell.
 1840.—William Abell, Franklin Narramore, Horace Packard.
 1841.—Luther Stone, Asahel Billings, Franklin Narramore.
 1842.—Benjamin White, West Tilton, Daniel Williams.
 1843-44.—Franklin Narramore, Luther Stone, Francis Dresser.
 1845.—Franklin Narramore, Ralph Utley, Freeman Sears.
 1846.—Ambrose Stone, Freeman Sears, West Tilton.
 1847-49.—Freeman Sears, Francis Dresser, West Tilton.
 1850.—Freeman Sears, Franklin Narramore, West Tilton.
 1851.—Franklin Narramore, Asahel Billings, George Abell.
 1852.—Asahel Billings, George Abell, John M. Smith.
 1853-54.—Asa White, Franklin Narramore, Ralph Utley.
 1855.—Freeman Sears, Asahel Billings, Reuben Gardner.
 1856.—Freeman Sears, Hiram Packard, Calvin A. Packard.
 1857.—Freeman Sears, Hiram Packard, Henry White.
 1858-59.—Hiram Barrus, Calvin A. Packard, Caleb C. Dresser.
 1860.—Freeman Sears, Hiram Packard, Ralph E. Smith.
 1861.—Hiram Barrus, Calvin A. Packard, Caleb C. Dresser.
 1862.—Calvin A. Packard, Caleb C. Dresser, Alonzo Shaw.
 1863.—Calvin A. Packard, Caleb C. Dresser, George Dresser.
 1864.—Calvin A. Packard, Alonzo Shaw, George Dresser.
 1865-66.—Calvin A. Packard, Alvin Barrus, Joshua Knowlton.
 1867-68.—Freeman Sears, Daniel Williams, Timothy D. Pierce.
 1869.—Calvin A. Packard, George Dresser, Alvin Barrus.
 1870.—Alvin Barrus, T. P. Lyman, John H. Godfrey.
 1871-72.—Alvin Barrus, John H. Godfrey, Joseph Beals.
 1873.—William S. Packard, George Mayor, Elisha H. Hayden.
 1874.—William S. Packard, Elisha H. Hayden, Lorin Barrus.
 1875-76.—William S. Packard, Lorin Barrus, John H. Godfrey.
 1877-78.—Alvin Barrus, Hiram Packard, John H. Godfrey.
 1879.—Alvin Barrus, Hiram Packard, Alonzo Shaw.

TOWN CLERKS.

Thomas Weeks, 1781-82; Wm. White, 1783-1813; Joseph White, 1814-27; Benjamin White, 1828-42; Elijah Billings, 1843-48; Hattiel Washburn, Jr., 1849-51; Elijah Billings, 1852; Benjamin White, 1853-61; Alvin Barrus, 1862; Benjamin White, 1863; Joshua Knowlton, 1864-66; Elijah Billings, 1867-80.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Justin Parsons, 1805; Nehemiah May, 1806; Samuel Whitman, 1808; William White, 1809; Oliver Taylor, 1810-12; Nehemiah May, 1813; Oliver Taylor, 1814; Ambrose Stone, 1815; Timothy Lyman, Jr., 1816; Ambrose Stone, 1827; Joshua Simmons, 1828; Asahel Billings, 1834; Wm. Hubbard, 1836; Luther Stone, 1837; Asahel Billings, 1840; Fred. P. Stone, 1841; Franklin Narramore, 1842; Luther Stone, 1849; Wm. Tilton, 1851; Asahel Billings, 1852; Franklin Narramore, 1853; John C. Thompson, 1862; Calvin A. Packard, 1867; Hiram Packard, 1873; Alvin Barrus, 1879.

VILLAGES—LOCAL NAMES.

GOSHEN CENTRE

is the only place that has any claim to the name of a village in town. This consists of one street nearly a mile in length, extending from the cemetery and the residence of Hinckley Williams on the north, to (perhaps it may be proper to say) the place of Emmons Putney on the south. It includes quite a number of substantial private residences, some of them the old-time mansions of the last century; the meeting-house of the Congregational Church; the chapel of the Second Advent Society; the town-hall; the store of J. H. Godfrey; and the Highland House. This is a large and convenient hotel, kept by the well-known Maj. Hawks, a favorite with the traveling public, and with those summer tourists who have discovered how charming a place this mountain village is in the hot months of the year. Once located here under the care of the major, upon the highest land in Hampshire County, enjoying the purest air of the Green Mountain chain, it is no wonder that guests are loath to leave and quick to come again. Nowhere does day dawn over the eastern hills with lovelier tints, nor paint the western sky with more resplendent colors. From the wide and pleasant piazzas of the Highland House charming views greet the eye in every direction,—landscapes of unequalled beauty, comprising mountains and valleys, forests and fields, rural homes and village mansions. But this is not all. Beautiful and romantic drives are everywhere open to the tourist. Moore's Hill is but a short distance away,—a fine

rounded elevation of open fields and unobstructed views, rising six hundred feet above Mount Holyoke,—with a far wider range of vision. The whole town is so elevated that to climb the highest summit is an easy affair, neither fatiguing the traveler nor requiring a *perpendicular* railway. The cascade, the Devil's Den, and Lily Pond are worth many a visit, while numerous unnamed localities offer abundant attractions. The geologist may gather the choicest specimens known to science, and the botanist cull flowers of rich and rare beauty.

SCHOOLS.

Prior to the incorporation of the town, schools were kept mostly in private houses. The first school-house is said to have been built near the place owned in later years by Charles Barrus, but the date is uncertain. James Richards, afterward of Plainfield, was the first teacher in that building. About the same time another school-house was built, near or on what has been known as the Putney farm, in the south part of the town.

As a part of Chesterfield there had already been schools kept within the present limits of Goshen, though we have little or no account of them. During the first six years the appropriations were small, and not regularly made. Some action was taken, however, to encourage the inhabitants to establish schools for themselves. A committee was finally appointed to divide the town into definite districts. This committee made a report, which has a double value. It shows not only the school districts, but the general location of the pioneer families; and further, it is proper to suppose that it includes *all the families* of the town at that date, October, 1781, and is therefore a valuable statement of early settlement complete.

Oct. 23, 1781.—Voted to accept the report of the Committee upon school Districts, as follows: That Samuel Olds, John Hatch, Deborah Narramore, James Packard, Isaac Kingman, Ezekiel Thomas, Wait Burk, Samuel Snell, Joshua Packard, James Orr, John Jepson, Moses Elwell, Ambrose Stone, Justin Parsons, Caleb Cushman, Barzillai Bannister, Sylvanus Lyon, Nathan Bigelow, and Thomas Hamilton constitute District No. 1. That John James, Oliver Taylor, Lemuel Bannister, Ebenezer Amadon, Joel Gustin, Barnabas Potter, David Stearns, Cyrel Leach, Jesse Willcutt, William Bannister, Benjamin Bourn, Christopher Bannister, Samuel Grimes, Isaac Tower, Cyrus Lyon, and Thomas Weeks constitute District No. 2. That John Smith, Ebenezer Parsons, John Williams, Lemuel Lyon, Nehemiah May, Benjamin Burger, Timothy Lyman, Artemas Stone, Widow Halbert, Reuben Lummis, Jedediah Buckingham, Stephen Grover, Thomas Brown, Daniel Brown, Dexter May, Edward Orcutt, Farnum White, Christopher Grant, Asa Grant, Adam Beal, William Hallock, Adam Beal, Jr., William Meader, and Benjamin Abell constitute District No. 3. That Joshua Abell, William White, Ebenezer Putney, Reuben Dresser, Richard Tower, Thomas Tower, Moses Dresser, John King, Daniel Wyman, Nathaniel Vinton, James Lull, Joseph Blake, Ebenezer Paine, Ezekiel White, Widow White, Noah White constitute District No. 4.

Jan. 1, 1787.—Voted to raise 150 pounds to build school-houses.

March 3, 1788.—School-house committees were appointed. For the Southwest District, Lemuel Bannister, Cyrus Lyon. For the Northwest District, Capt. B. Bannister and Abraham Stone. For the Northeast District, Nathaniel Abell and Capt. Jonathan Snow.

Dec. 8, 1789.—Voted to raise the sum of 30 pounds for schooling.

Oct. 4, 1790.—Voted to raise 30 pounds for schooling for the present year.

From 1790 to 1795 considerable change took place in the school districts. It seems to have been difficult to make a convenient arrangement adapted to all, either because of the irregular figure of the town, or the direction of the roads, or the face of the country as to hills and valleys. The four original districts seem to have been reduced to three, and then in later years changed to four again. In the earlier times appropriations do not appear to have been made every year for the support of the schools. The little given by the town was supplemented by the citizens of each district. The wages of teachers were low, so that schools were pretty well sustained for quite a portion of each year.

April 3, 1797.—Voted to raise \$250 for schooling.

March 5, 1798.—Voted to raise 75 pounds for schooling.

March 11, 1799.—Voted to raise 250 dollars for schooling, and William White, Reuben Hawes, Justin Parsons, Ambrose Stone, and Moses James were appointed school Committee.

April 1, 1800, the dog tax was appropriated to the support of schools, and this year there were five districts and a committee appointed for each. In 1802 a general school committee was appointed,—Deacon Parsons, Deacon Taylor, Nathaniel Abell, Joshua Abell, and Cyrus Stearns. Each one of these probably had special oversight of a particular district. In 1803 it was voted to raise \$300 for schooling; 1804, \$200; 1805, \$300. The school committee of 1809 were Reuben Dresser, John V. Hunt, John Cargil, Jared Hawks, Greenwood Brown. In 1812, \$300 were voted for schooling, and this was the usual sum for many years.

Under the act of the General Court, "Further to provide for the instruction of youths," the town chose, April 3, 1826, the following school committee: Rev. Mr. Wright, Joseph White, Capt. Grant, Dr. G. Wright, David Carpenter, Jared Hawks, Jr., Emmons Putney. This was the commencement of the modern management of the schools, succeeded a few years later by the appointment of a State secretary of education.

Select schools were frequently taught in this town in former years, and have flourished to some extent in later years, affording to many young people a better opportunity of education than the district schools afforded. Mr. Bradford taught one in 1824. E. W. B. Canning, afterward a poet of considerable renown, conducted one in 1830; Alfred Longley in 1832; Frederick Vinton in 1836; Mr. Partridge in 1837; L. F. Clark in 1839-41; W. H. Sheldon, 1840; R. C. Allison, 1848; Hiram Barrus, 1852-58; Miss Myra Holman, 1862.

In this connection we give a list of graduates and distinguished men and women natives of Goshen. The facts are derived from Barrus' sketches of Goshen:

Rev. Wm. Hallock—not exactly a native, but coming here in 1766, six years old—became the well-known minister for forty years at Canton, Conn. He was a brother of the celebrated minister and educator, Rev. Moses Hallock, of Plainfield.

Ralph Cushman graduated at Williams College, became a minister in Kentucky. His brother, Rufus Cushman, became a minister, and preached at Fairhaven, Vt.

Levi Parsons graduated at Middlebury College, 1814, Andover, 1817; sailed for Palestine as a missionary, Nov. 3, 1819; reached Jerusalem, Feb. 17, 1821, and was engaged for a time in Bible and tract distribution. His health failed, and he died at Alexandria, Feb. 10, 1822.

Horatio Bardwell spent most of his boyhood in Goshen, though not born here; graduated at Dartmouth, 1814; ordained a missionary, Oct. 23, 1815; arrived at Bombay, Nov. 1, 1816. His health failed, and he returned to this country after a few years.

Jason Olds became a minister, and settled in Ohio. Justice Parsons became a minister late in life, and preached in Vermont, at Whiting. Erastus Parsons entered the ministry and settled in Vermont. Silas also entered the same profession. Benjamin Parsons, at first a lawyer at Chesterfield, afterward entered the ministry. Preston Taylor, like Justice Parsons, left his farm in middle life to preach the gospel. William Williams graduated at Amherst, a classmate of Henry Ward Beecher, became a professor in Lagrange College, Alabama. Benjamin F. Brown graduated at Amherst, became a minister, and went to Virginia. Ezekiel Cheever Whitman graduated at Williams, became a minister and author. E. Putney Salmon entered the ministry, and settled in Ohio.

Alvan Stone commenced a course at Amherst, but left before graduating, to enter upon an active career of religious work in Illinois, where he died at twenty-five in 1833.

Frederick W. Burgess studied at Williams, graduated at Union, died in 1838, at the early age of twenty-seven. B. Franklin Parsons graduated at Williams, became a noted teacher, also entered the ministry.

A very noted event in missionary history is the departure

from Goshen, Sept. 13, 1820, of John Smith, Elijah Bardwell, Calvin Cushman, and their families, as missionaries and teachers for the *Choctaws* in Mississippi. Their voyage and subsequent eventful career may almost be styled a missionary romance, proving that facts—and *religious* facts, too—are often stranger than fiction.

Goshen has been rather famous in furnishing wives for ministers and missionaries. Rhoda Bardwell married Rev. Wm. Fisher in 1807. Laura Bardwell, Rev. Calvin Cushman, missionary to the *Choctaws*, and Sarah Bardwell, Rev. James Richards, missionary to Ceylon. Abigail Hallock married Rev. Joel Chapin. Esther Hallock, Rev. Josiah Hayden. Hannah Dresser married Rev. Abel Farley. Electa May, Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, missionary to the *Choctaws*. Hannah Putney, John Smith, of the Choctaw Mission. Prudence May married Rev. Wm. Babbitt. Electa Hawks, Rev. Wm. H. Boardman. Theodocia Stowe, Rev. Rufus Cushman. Sophia Dresser, Rev. Samuel Walley. Ellen Smith, Rev. Robert C. Alison. Clarinda B. Williams, Rev. Lucius M. Boltwood. Martha Baker Williams, Rev. Wm. Carruthers. Silas Lyon entered the profession of law, and Lyman James; Silas A. Burgess also. Wm. White, Jr., studied medicine, but died young. Araunah Bardwell became a physician, and George M. Burgess. Alfred White, a journalist.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1847.—Number of schools, 5; attending in summer, 118; average, 86; winter, 148; average, 113; in town, between 4 and 16, 134; under 4, 5; over 16, 15; summer schools, 19 months; winter, 14 months, 7 days; total, 33 months, 7 days; summer teachers, 5 females; winter, 4 males, 2 females; male teachers' average wages per month, \$16.67; female, \$10.24.

January, 1857.—Five schools; attending in summer, 100; average, 81; winter, 107; average, 83; under 5, 17; over 15, 15; in town, between 5 and 15, 93; summer teachers, 5 females; winter, 2 males, 2 females; summer schools, 16 months, 10 days; winter, 11 months, 3 days; total, 27 months, 13 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$28; female, \$16.42.

January, 1867.—Five schools; attending in the summer, 81; average, 69; winter, 93; average, 75; under 6, 5; over 15, 11; in town, between 5 and 15, 82; summer teachers, 5 females; winter, 1 female, 4 males; summer schools, 13 months; winter, 14 months; average wages of male teachers per month, \$32; female teachers, \$18.

January, 1878.—Four schools; repairs, \$12.29; attending, 92; average, 56; under 5, 3; over 15, 13; in town, 67 between 5 and 15; teachers, 2 males, 5 females; 2 from normal school; 25 months, 10 days of school; share of school fund, \$210.14; average wages of male teachers, \$24 per month; female, \$22; taxation, \$350; board, fuel, etc., voluntarily given, \$211; superintendence, \$30.50; printing, \$7.00.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF GOSHEN.

Immediately after the civil organization of the town the selectmen, as already stated, called a special meeting to consider matters connected with public worship.

The call then voted to Rev. Joseph Barker did not secure him as a regular pastor, though he preached for them some time. Calls were extended to others through several years,—Rev. Abraham Fowler, Rev. Reuben Parmalee, Rev. Elisha Hutchinson, Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, Rev. Jesse Remington, and Rev. Mase Shepard. All of these preached in Goshen for longer or shorter periods, but no one of them accepted the relation of settled pastor. Before the incorporation of the town the organization of the church had taken place, Dec. 21, 1780. It was constituted by Rev. Mr. Kilburn, of Chesterfield, as it is stated, or perhaps by a council over which he presided. The confession of faith and the covenant were only signed at the outset by Thomas Weeks and wife, Lemuel Lyon, Thomas Brown and wife, Daniel Brown, John Smith and wife.

After the long series of unsuccessful "calls," mentioned above, Rev. Samuel Whitman, of Ashby, finally accepted the overtures of the church. He was dismissed in 1818, owing, it is said, to some change in his belief that seemed to be a departure from the established doctrines of the Congregational Church. The desire for a change, which in later years has made pastorates so much briefer than formerly, undoubtedly

had some influence in bringing about the termination of Mr. Whitman's labors.

The installation of Mr. Whitman took place Jan. 10, 1788, and was an occasion of much interest. The council included Rev. Timothy Allen, of Chesterfield; Rev. Joseph Strong, of Williamsburg; Rev. Aaron Bascom, of Chester; Rev. James Briggs, of Cummington. It will be seen that his pastorate lasted thirty years, and his name was a household word in all the families of the town. He had buried the dead of a generation; baptized the children; united them in marriage, and pointed them all to the better life beyond.

Meeting-House.—The controversy shown in the town records of 1781–82 over the site of the meeting-house was evidently settled during the summer of 1782. Dec. 19, 1782, it was voted that John James, Capt. White, and Maj. Bannister be a committee to agree with Mrs. May and Lieut. Lyon for a quantity of land to set the meeting-house upon. At the same meeting plans for galleries and pews were considered, and the discussion over the site seems to have been ended. Committee on plan for the galleries were Artemas Stone, Barzillai Bannister, Moses Hallock, Capt. Wm. White, Farnum White. 20th of January, 1783, chose the first wardens,—William Hallock and Oliver Taylor.

The first town-meeting held at the meeting-house was Dec. 19, 1782. August 6th they had met at the house of John Williams, so the house of worship was probably completed sufficient for use between those dates; and it was located "on the division-line between the lands of Widow Margaret May and those of Lieut. Lemuel Lyon," and must have actually been erected before any complete bargain was made for the land.

It was evidently expected that Rev. Abraham Fowler would be ordained at one time, as a committee was chosen to make arrangements. He did not, however, become the settled pastor.

Mrs. May was allowed an account for boarding Mr. Elisha Fish. He was probably a minister.

Oct. 2, 1784, Farnum White was allowed £1 4s. "for riding after ministers."

July 26, 1786.—Voted to raise the sum of fifteen pounds to build a pulpit in the meeting-house.

April 1, 1793.—Voted that "the singers improve the fore seats in the gallery in the meeting-house on the Lord's day."

Propositions to remove the meeting-house began to appear in the town-meetings, 1796 to 1800.

Joshua White was an early singing-master in town.

April 4, 1818, the sum of \$20 was voted to pay Rev. Abell Farley for preaching the past winter.

April 4, 1826.—Voted a Committee to procure a base Viol for the church.

From 1825 to 1830 church notices grow less upon the town-books and disappear. The latest clauses in the warrants are in the following form: "To see if the *Congregational Society* will raise," etc. The old order of things was passing away. The union of church and town died out under the increase of different denominations and the impulse of modern views of religious liberty.

The first meeting-house of 1782 stood nearly opposite the present one,—on what was then "the Common,"—partly in the road that opens to the east. It had neither bell nor steeple, and was probably never painted. In the great tornado of Aug. 14, 1834, it was partially unroofed, and so much injured generally that it was then rebuilt and located upon the site it now occupies. It was then provided with a bell, the gift of Col. Timothy Lyman. It was again remodeled in 1858, at an expense of nearly \$1000.

Mr. Barrus, in his valuable "History of Goshen," says of the singing:

"This received early attention. It was voted, Dec. 28, 1780, that Brother Thomas Weeks read the Psalm in the church, and Bro. John Smith lead the singing. During the next year the church appears to have been disturbed by

some outside influences respecting their singing matters, and they voted the church *ought* to govern in the worship of God, and that the church *shall* govern, and that we disapprove of the present mode of singing. A committee was then chosen to make a selection of tunes to be sung in public worship. It was further voted to sing in the forenoon and the first time in the afternoon, reading line by line.

"It was voted, in 1784, that the singing be performed without reading as often as the *quiriters* see fit. In 1786, Ebenezer White was chosen to lead; in 1789, Josiah White; in 1793, Joshua Abell, Jr., Alpheus Narramore, and James Orcutt. Josiah White—known as Uncle 'Shiah—served many years, and, like his brother Ebenezer, was an excellent musician. Calvin Cushman, Asahel Billings, and Frederick P. Stone were also leaders for various periods. Maj. Joseph Hawks was leader for thirty-two years, and connected with the choir more than forty. Elijah Billings was leader fifteen years. J. M. Smith did long and faithful service. C. C. Dresser for nearly thirty years was connected with the choir, and furnished an organ quite a portion of the time."

Among the teachers of singing may be mentioned James Richards, in the earliest times; Capt. Anderson, of Chesterfield, 1800; Capt. Frary, 1809–10; Asahel Birge, of Southamptton, a few years later; Nehemiah White, of Williamsburg, 1823–28; Asa Barr, 1837–38; Geo. W. Lucas, 1842–43; and in modern times, Prof. Jenkins.

Record of the Pastors.—1st. Rev. Samuel Whitman, installed Jan. 10, 1788; services for the church terminated in July, 1818, by an *ex-parte* council; he probably preached in town for some two or three years longer. 2d. Rev. Joel Wright, installed Sept. 26, 1821; dismissed September, 1828. 3d. Rev. Henry B. Holmes, settled Sept. 25, 1830; dismissed January, 1833. 4th. Rev. Stephen Mason, settled June 22, 1836; dismissed April 10, 1837. 5th. Rev. John C. Thompson, installed Oct. 4, 1837; his services closed by reason of ill health in 1842. 6th. Rev. Royal Reed, installed Oct. 19, 1842; dismissed June 15, 1847. 7th. Rev. William J. Boardman, stated supply; services closed by reason of ill health in 1849. 8th. Rev. Robert Crosset; he came soon after Mr. Boardman left; his labors closed in 1853; one of his sons is now a missionary in China. 9th. Rev. Thomas H. Rood, labors commenced in 1853; installed Jan. 31, 1855; dismissed January, 1861. 10th. Rev. J. C. Thompson, again returned to the pulpit, but his health failed in a short time; he removed to Illinois. 11th. Rev. Sidney Holman, labors commenced in the fall of 1862; closed April, 1866. 12th. Rev. H. M. Rodgers, preached during the two years following the departure of Rev. Mr. Holman. 13th. Rev. Townsend Walker, installed by a council Sept. 29, 1868; services closed January, 1874. 14th. Rev. George Juchau, labors commenced Jan. 1, 1875; closed Dec. 31, 1876. 15th. Rev. D. P. Lord, the present pastor; his labors in connection with this church and people commenced Jan. 1, 1877.

Record of Deacons.—Oliver Taylor, chosen in 1787; died May, 1826. Artemas Stone, chosen in 1787; died in 1790. Thomas Brown, chosen in 1790; died in 1801. Cyrel Carpenter, chosen in 1809; removed to Enfield, 1819. Jonathan Lyman, chosen in 1810; removed to Northampton, 1834. Stephen Parsons, chosen in 1822; removed to Buckland, 1838. Ebenezer W. Town, chosen in 1833; removed to Enfield, 1838. Asahel Billings, chosen in 1837; removed to South Hadley, 1846. Marcus Linsley, chosen in 1839; removed to Southwick, 1841. Benjamin White, chosen in 1845; died Jan. 25, 1873, at an advanced age. Francis Lyman, chosen in 1845; died July 5, 1851. Theron L. Barrus, chosen in 1858; present deacon (1878). Henry H. Tilton, chosen in 1861; removed to Williamsburg, 1865. Hiram Packard, chosen June 29, 1871; declined. Elijah Billings, chosen Jan. 4, 1872; present deacon (1878).

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GOSHEN.

Under date of Dec. 24, 1814, this certificate appears in the town records:

To the Town clerk of Goshen:—The following is a list of those who have joined the Baptist Society of Goshen: Ebenezer White, Josiah White, Jesse Willcutt, Joshua Packard, Joshua Packard, Jr., Caleb Bryant, Ansel Amadon, Robert Webster, Gershom Bates, Enoch Willcutt, Cyrus Stearns, Ezra Stearns, Phineas Manning, Nathaniel Abell, *Alexander Miller's estate*, John Williams, John Wil-

Liams, Jr., Abner Damon, James Orr, Levi Vinton, Samuel Luce, Samuel Snow, Nathaniel Bates, Gordon Williams, Sanford Boies, Zebulon Willcutt.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest: JOSEPH WHITE, Town Clerk.

May 27, 1815, Roswell Ranney and Benjamin Gates, committee of Ashfield, certify that Jonah Williams, of Goshen, is a member of the Second Baptist Society of Ashfield. March 6, 1820, John Williams, Clerk of Baptist Society, certifies that Isaac Wing is a member. Clement Sliter is also named as a member of the Baptist Church of Ashfield.

As a curious relic of the religious controversy of those days, we give the return of Elias White, constable, upon a warrant he had executed:

"GOSHEN. March 3, 1823.

"Pursuant to the within warrant, on the 23d day of February last I left an attested copy of said warrant to be posted up at the Baptist meeting-house in said Goshen, and on the 23d day of February last past posted up myself an attested copy upon the *Pedo-Baptist meeting-house* in said town. Therefore I conclude that the legal voters of said town qualified as within expressed, *belonging to both Congregations*, have had legal notice of the time and place as therein expressed to meet for the purposes within mentioned.

"ELIAS WHITE."

There are also certified as members of the Baptist Society of Goshen, Lyman Hunt, 1821; Leonard Jenkins, 1827; Nathaniel Tower, Silas Burgess, Daniel Carpenter, and Abner Damon, Jr., 1827; John Grant and Rufus Moore, Samuel W. Hall, Otis Ingraham, Joseph Bassett, Roland Rogers, Robert Rogers, Elihu Hubbard, Jabez Bement, Eleazer Hawks, David Whitman, Gordon Williams, Jonathan Vinton, Moses Hosford, Zelotes Bates, Asa Partridge, 1824 to 1828.

Lest the casual reader may suppose that all these were positive converts to the faith of the Baptist Church, and received *rite of baptism by immersion*, it may be necessary to explain that, under the ancient law of Massachusetts, the whole people were required to support the preaching of the gospel, and were taxed for that as for any other town business. Of course, this made the "Regular Congregational Church of the Standing Order" a town church, and everybody was taxed for its support, whether he were Jew, pagan, or Christian, Catholic or Protestant.

This ancient rigor was relaxed quite early in this century, by the passage of an act enabling any one to "sign off" to the Baptists, to the Methodists, or to any other denomination, and then be clear of taxation to support the Congregational Church. The theory still was, every man must belong somewhere. If he could not show that he was an actual member of some other religious society, the Congregational Church still claimed him. These changes were required to be actually made, and were therefore a matter of record. It is probable that some sought escape from what they deemed oppression by joining a Baptist society, but not the Baptist Church.

The organization of the Baptist Church seems to have been as early as 1814, and probably 1806 to 1809. Elders Todd, of Chesterfield, and Keyes, of Conway, were early ministers of this denomination in Goshen; and tradition states that Elder Winans was ordained here in 1809. From 1813 to 1819, Elder William Hubbard was pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. David Woodbury, 1820 to 1823. Rev. Orra Martin then preached six years,—half-time services. Elder Hubbard again preached, from 1831 to 1837. The last regular pastor was Rev. Isaac Childs, who died Dec. 24, 1842. Preaching was still continued by various ministers for a few years; but the church was weakened by extensive removals. The services were finally discontinued, and the society virtually disbanded. They met for several years in Williams' old store.

The meeting-house was erected in 1822, and was a comfortable place of worship. It stood near the present residence of Hinckley Williams. The last religious service held in it was the funeral of Mrs. Mercy Williams, relict of John Williams. Her family had been among the first members and the main active supporters of the church. The building was

sold in 1862, remodeled into a barn, and burned on the ground where the new barn now stands.

THE FIRST CALVINISTIC SOCIETY OF GOSHEN.

This church originated to some extent—perhaps wholly—from the difficulties arising at the time of the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Whitman, in 1818. Certificates appear (1828) in the town records that Mr. Benjamin Tilton, Mr. Stephen W. Tilton, Mr. Stephen Hosford, Mr. John Fuller, and Mr. Holland Hubbard are members of "the said first Calvinistic Society in Goshen." It is evident that the unpopular laws with reference to taxation for church purposes had some influence in giving rise to this new organization. This society held meetings for a while at private houses. Owing to the omission of certain formal legal steps by the old society, there was a reasonable opportunity for the new church to claim to be the first. The new organization did not continue for many years, but it undoubtedly had an influence in effecting a separation of "church and town" and the formal organization of the parish of the Congregational Church, which took place in 1828.

SECOND ADVENTISTS.

A church of this denomination was formed in the west part of the town in March, 1858. It included members from Chesterfield and Cummington. Jared Damon and Joseph Crosby were chosen the first deacons; Abner Damon and Andrew Baker, elders. For several years they met at private houses, with an occasional preacher from abroad. They have recently removed their meetings to the village, and have erected a small, neat, and convenient house of worship.

BURIAL-PLACES.

Some items with reference to burying-grounds appear in the town records. The action the first year, 1781, respecting the location of the church, shows that a burying-place was already in use at the centre.

April 1, 1800.—Voted to raise ten dollars "to purchase a burying-cloth."

The "improvement" of the burying-ground by pasturing was occasionally struck off to the highest bidder at the town-meetings. In 1806, Elijah Bardwell gave \$2 for the privilege of mowing it.

May 6, 1816.—Voted that the selectmen fence the burying-ground.

These items refer to what is still the principal place of burial, half a mile north of Goshen village. In 1877, \$100 was voted to fence the ground. This burial-place is rather picturesquely situated on the southeastern slope of the hill, above the residence of Hinckley Williams. Attempts at modern improvement have been made, but the ground is so full of graves, many of them marked simply with common field-stone, and irregularly placed, that little can be done, except to right up the old monuments, smooth the turf tenderly over the sacred dust of the olden times, and let Nature with each returning spring rear above the dead her annual tribute of blade and leaf and flower, emblems of the resurrection. A large addition has recently been made to the ground, and this can be laid out in any form desired. The first burial here is said to have been a member of the Nelson family.

Among the early inscriptions are the following:

Mr. Samuel Grimes, died Jan. 6, 1789.

Mrs. Ruth Abell, died Aug. 29, 1777, aged 48.

Mrs. Elizabeth Abell, died Aug. 29, 1774, aged 40.

Joshua Abell, died Aug. 29, 1811, aged 80.

This is a singular fact, if correctly engraved and correctly copied,—three deaths the same day of the same month and so many years apart.

Daniel Nelson, died Sept. 26, 1775.

Col. Ezra May, died Jan. 11, 1778, aged 46.

Widow Margaret May, died Jan. 19, 1788, aged 56.

Samuel Narramore, Dec. 9, 1777.

There may be stones with earlier dates, as some are very

difficult to read, and there were no doubt burials still earlier than these inscriptions. We mention a few others prominent in history:

Col. Nehemiah May, died Sept. 10, 1813, aged 59.

Dr. Benjamin Burgess, died Dec. 13, 1807, age 170.

Maj. Ambrose Stone, March 18, 1850, aged 93.

Capt. Thomas Weeks, April 20, 1817, aged 80.

Rev. Isaac Child, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Dec. 24, 1842.

There are said to have been a few burials upon the Beals farm, in the west part of the town, but the remains were removed. In the extreme eastern part of the town, on the road to Williamsburg, is another burying-ground of ancient date, where a considerable number of persons were buried.

The fearful pestilence of 1777 ought to be mentioned in connection with this subject. The dysentery, introduced, it is said, by a sick soldier, raged fearfully. Husbands and sons were absent to resist the march of Burgoyne, and the mothers were left to battle almost alone in the fearful struggle. Some lost all their children, often burying two in one grave. In twenty-one days there were twenty-one deaths. Other sad years of sorrow are mentioned in tradition,—the fever of 1813, of 1824, and also the scarlet fever of 1803, '4, '31, '44, and '52.

In the old cemetery is buried Mrs. Elihu Parsons, a daughter of the eminent theologian, Jonathan Edwards; no monument marks the spot. Four clergymen are buried there,—Rev. Samuel Whitman, Elder Isaac Child, Abel Farley, Frederick W. Burgess. Four physicians,—Benjamin Burgess, Ellis Coney, George M. Burgess, Daniel Pierce. Four early magistrates,—Wm. White, Oliver Taylor, John Williams, Timothy Lyman.

TOWN SOCIETIES.

In Goshen the only societies were and are now missionary organizations, sewing-circles, and similar unions that cluster around the church, and are really an effective part of its work.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR OF SPECIAL NOTE.

In the western part of the town have at times been found traces of Indian occupancy. In 1840 a stone gouge, that had evidently been used in tapping the sugar-maple, was found upon the farm of Col. Stone. Two miles north, the fragments of a stone kettle, surrounded by decayed fire-brands, was found several years ago, still further indicating the manufacture of sugar by the Indians.

Fragments of flint and arrow-heads are found in such quantities as to show that the Indians made their weapons in this vicinity.

It is an old tradition that a gang of counterfeiters carried on their operations in Goshen. They are said to have had a secret hiding-place in the forest that still stretches along the highway between the house of Hiram Packard and the top of the hill eastward. Certainly in these rocky fastnesses there was ample opportunity for concealment, but there seems to be no record that any counterfeiting was ever really proved.

Moore's Hill, already mentioned, is a point of great interest. Its altitude, 1713 feet, gives it a commanding view. From here the eye looks down upon Mount Holyoke and Mount Tom; Mount Monadnock in New Hampshire, and Mount Wachusett in Worcester County, are both in sight. More than thirty church-spires can be counted in a clear day. Amherst College is in full view. A good road ought to be opened to the summit, so that it might become a popular resort.

The "Great Meadow," so called, in the northerly part of the town, is supposed to have been a beaver pond at some period before the white men settled here, and it is claimed that the first settlers of Goshen saw old logs constituting the dam, distinctly showing the marks of the beaver teeth. Before the settlement of these western towns the people of Hatfield are said to have cut and stacked hay here in large quantities, and then sent their cattle to be fed while the hay lasted. This "Great Meadow" is now the basin of the upper reservoir.

Lily Pond does not seem to be as poetical a place as its name would indicate. It is described by a modern writer as a natural reservoir of mire and water. Cattle cannot cross it in safety, and the bridge which passes over it is continually sinking, so as to require repeated layers of logs and earth to bring it up to a suitable height above the water to make travel safe. Samuel Olds lowered the natural outlet twenty feet, but failed to drain the land sufficient for cultivation, as he expected. The two reservoir ponds add features rather attractive than otherwise to the natural scenery of Goshen.

The "Devil's Den" is a wild, rocky gorge, through which Mill River flows for some distance, in the south part of the town. To enjoy it travelers should descend the bank with a guide; travel down the bed of the stream, between and under the overhanging walls of granite; and tread cautiously along the rocks carpeted with the beautiful but treacherous moss, avoiding if possible an unexpected bath in some deep, dark pool.

The "Cascade" is a short distance above the upper opening of the "Devil's Den," and at some seasons of the year is really a waterfall of considerable beauty.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture is the principal business of Goshen. More or less of lumber, in the early times, and fire-wood found their way to market, as they do yet to some extent. Goshen has some fine farms. Indeed, if it is not a land "flowing with milk and honey," and if the sons of the early settlers have left their native hills for the fertile fields of other States, yet here is still many a pleasant home on the hill-side or in the valley. There are still many farms where skill, industry, and economy—those old-fashioned virtues—may yet secure a comfortable living, a reasonable competence.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

On the Dresser Brook, one of the tributaries of the Dead Branch, was located, more than a hundred years ago, the saw-mill of the pioneer Reuben Dresser. The property has remained in the family to this day. The works have always comprised a saw-mill. A broom-handle factory was added forty years ago or more. In later years the button-mold manufacture has been carried on, and is, to some extent, at the present time. The present owner is C. C. Dresser, son of Moses Dresser. About two miles above the Dresser mills, on the same stream, was formerly a saw-mill, built by Emmons Putney about 1835, and run for twenty years or more, passing meanwhile into the possession of William H. Webster. The works were abandoned several years since.

On Swift River, a tributary of the Westfield, flowing from Goshen into Cummington, was, in ancient times, a grist-mill, below what is known as Shaw's Bridge, and not far from the Cummington line, probably built by Deacon Bigelow, as early as 1800. Above, at the present mills of Amos Stone, was originally located the clothing-works, built in 1780, by Maj. Ambrose Stone. He carried on the business for many years with the aid of only hand-machinery, and had few or no competitors, even in adjoining towns. A saw-mill was built perhaps fifty years ago; the broom-handle business was also added a few years later. The works at the present time comprise a saw-mill and a brush-handle factory. They are owned by Amos Stone, a grandson of the pioneer, and have always been in the family. A short distance above the mills of Mr. Stone is said to be the site of the first grist-mill in town; some traces of the dam and the race still remain. Still farther above on the stream was a saw-mill, built perhaps forty-five years ago, by Hiram Packard. It was run for a few years and abandoned; no buildings now at that point. On the site of the present mills of Freeman Sears was an old saw-mill of early times, owned by Deacon Stephen Parsons. Near the north line of the town, on what is called the Williams Brook,

a branch of Swift River, a saw-mill and a grist-mill were erected, no doubt before 1800, by Daniel Williams, of Ashfield. They were continued in the hands of various owners for many years. In later times the grist-mill was given up. The present owner, Mr. J. D. Shipman, has an establishment for the manufacture of children's wagons, and also continues a saw-mill.

Of Mill River, whose waters reach the Connecticut at Northampton, instead of through the Westfield, there is one tributary flowing down from the vicinity of Moore's Hill. On this was a saw-mill, built by Asa White, perhaps fifty years ago. It was run for a few years and allowed to go down. On the main stream was a saw-mill, built 1812 to 1815, by Ebenezer White, Elias Lyon, and another partner. It was afterward owned by Capt. Horace Packard. It was abandoned, however, many years ago. A mile below, on the same stream, about on the line of Williamsburg, was an old grist-mill, built more than a hundred years ago by Col. Nehemiah May. It was abandoned fifty years ago perhaps. The site of a dwelling-house, and even the outlines of the garden, appear, but no mills or buildings of any kind are there, not a vestige of the old timbers remaining. Maj. Hawks remembers going to mill there when he was a boy. Farther up-stream is the Emmons Putney mill-site, where he erected a saw-mill in 1839. He has continued business of some kind there nearly all the time since. In later years he has made button-molds, and does so yet to a limited extent. As showing the perfection of modern machinery, and the ease and rapidity with which the molds can be made, Mr. Putney states that he has known one girl at work for him turn off in one day 150 gross, or 21,600 molds. Farther up is found the site of the "Sumac Mill," established to make ground sumac, to export to Europe for tanning the best morocco. The mill was built by Nehemiah May and Ebenezer Putney about 1788, on land belonging to the former. It was run only a few years; the business could not be made profitable, as other materials were discovered in Europe and brought into use for the same purpose. There is little now to mark the place except some remains of the old dam. Still above, toward the reservoir, is the present saw-mill of Rodney Hawks. On the site of this was formerly an old mill, built perhaps by Washburn & Russ, thirty-five or forty years ago. Mr. Hawks rebuilt it about 1870.

Coming up to the road running east from the meeting-house, there was originally a saw-mill, built as early as, perhaps earlier than, the incorporation of the town,—probably by John Williams, known as "Carpenter John," to distinguish him from the merchant and tavern-keeper at the burying-ground. This afterward passed into the hands of Abner Moore, who established a manufactory of broom-handles, and afterward of button-molds. He added also a small grist-mill. The oldest dam was somewhat above the present reservoir-dam, and still shows in low water. All these works were bought out and given up when the reservoir was established.

At the upper reservoir, built in 1873, the dam is erected upon the site of the old dam belonging to the Lyman saw-mill, built by Francis and Thomas Lyman, 1820 to 1828; continued in the hands of the Lymans down to the construction of the reservoir, though the mills had been out of use for some time before. At Goshen Centre, lower reservoir, there were also built, about 1845, a saw-mill and plane-making works. The proprietors were Oscar Washburn and Ralph Utley. The enterprise was abandoned after a few years. The old-time cider-mills were those of Dresser, White, James, Gloyd, Lyman Parsons, Packard, and Narramore. Present cider-mills are run by Joseph Beals and by Edward C. Packard.

Other business enterprises may be noted: Levi Kingman, 1812-14, made what was known as Tuscarora socks,—a patent overshoe. Solomon Parsons and John James engaged in the manufacture of potash, and continued for many years. Oliver

Taylor had a tannery on the William H. Webster farm, before the Revolution, and tanners were thought so important to the country that when he enlisted the authorities sent him home again to make leather, rather than to fight. Benjamin Tilton had a tannery for some years. In old times, Thomas Weeks, Jason Olds, Silas Olds, and Levi Stearns were the principal cabinet-makers. Spinning-wheels were made by Weeks, and at a later day by Reuben Kingman. The blacksmiths of Goshen may be mentioned as John Williams, Jonah Williams, Thomas Brown, Cyrus Stearns, Thomas W. Stearns, Asahel Billings, and Elijah Billings. The latter came here in 1816, and the ring of his hammer upon the anvil has been a familiar sound to Goshen for a long series of years. Joshua Packard, Sr., was a shoemaker in the olden times. In later years may be noted Hattil Washburn, Sr., John V. Hunt, Lysander and Spencer Gurney, and Lowell Hunt.

The ten leading articles of farm production for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values: Butter, \$7529; fire-wood, \$2243; maple-sugar, \$2540; beef, \$2475; hay, \$19,058; manure, \$5778; potatoes, \$3689; pork, \$1572; milk, \$1550; eggs, \$1083.

MILITARY.

The action of the town during its first year, 1781-82, is given under the head of organization.

Aug. 6, 1782.—Voted that said town will pay their equal proportion of procuring and mustering a man to serve in the Continental army three years, which hath already been procured by that part of Goshen lately set off from Chesterfield. Voted that said town will pay their equal proportion of procuring and mustering a man if required of Chesterfield Gore. Voted to raise the sum of sixty pounds, to be assessed on their polls and estates, for paying a man already procured for the Continental army for three years.

It is recorded in the case of a soldier who had deserted that his friends procured an able-bodied man to take his place, and secured thereby the honorable discharge of the defaulting man,—signed by Moses Hazen, brigadier-general, and by Lieut. Samuel Buffinton; also receipted for by Seth Bannister, captain and commandant at Springfield post; by Col. Benjamin Bonney, Nahum Eager, and William White. Certain differences with the town of Chesterfield over the furnishing of men and supplies for the army in 1780 to 1781 were submitted to arbitration.

To this *official action* of the town ought to be added the following notes, with reference to the men who went from this part of the town of Chesterfield *before Goshen was incorporated*. Of the company that marched from Chesterfield, April 21, 1775, two days after the battle of Lexington, Capt. Robert Webster of this town was in command, and Christopher Bannister was one of the lieutenants, Wm. White, first sergeant, Timothy Lyman, third sergeant, and Jonathan Nelson, corporal. The company also included the following privates from the present territory of Goshen: Tilly Burk, Benjamin Bourn, Caleb Cushman, Barzillai Bannister, Nehemiah May, Cyrus Lyon, Oliver Taylor, Artemus Stone, Reuben Dresser, Samuel Thomas, Ebenezer Parsons, Samuel Olds, Christopher Grant, Adam Beals, and Wait Burk. It is uncertain how many of these went regularly into the Continental army, but many of them are known to have done so, and been engaged in long and arduous service.

In the absence of authentic records, tradition supplies the following notes with reference to some: Christopher Bannister became captain, and was in service on Long Island. He attained the rank of major before the close of the war. Maj. Ezra May was also engaged upon Long Island. He also belonged to the Northern army, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, but his health failed, and, returning home, he died Jan. 11, 1778.

Timothy Lyman belonged to the army of the North during the Burgoyne campaign; was at the battle of Bennington, and also at the surrender of the British army at Saratoga. He brought home a musket of the "Queen's Arm" stamp, taken

at Saratoga. It is now in the possession of the Lyman family of this town. Joshua Abell was also at the surrender of Burgoyne. Before that, at the battle of Bennington, a bullet struck his gun and glanced off, leaving him unhurt. The gun is a cherished memorial in the family of his descendants, and shows clearly where it was struck. The same gun was carried in the war of 1812.

Asa Grant served for a time in Connecticut; William Hallock and his son Moses, in New Jersey; Jeremiah Hallock, at Ticonderoga. Isaac Kingman, John Jepson, and Joseph Jepson, Caleb Bryant, David Stearns, Jr., Lemuel Stearns, and John Stearns were all in the Revolutionary service to a greater or less extent. Zebulon Willcutt was in service nineteen months. Phineas Manning served through the whole war; was acquainted with Gen. Washington, and had seen him ride between the contending lines in battle. Manning suffered severely at Monmouth; was at White Plains, at the surrender of Cornwallis, and received from Gen. Washington the "Badge of Merit." The Mannings honored their patriotic name in the civil war, as the records abundantly show. James Orcutt served at West Point, and was on duty in command of a company detailed to guard the great chain the night after Arnold's treachery. The American column sent forward for the safety of the fort and for the arrest of Arnold passed his guard in their ardor without replying to the challenge. Maj. Ambrose Stone served under Gen. Ward at Boston, and under Arnold at Lake Champlain. He was in the battles of Bemis Heights, that compelled the surrender of Burgoyne. It is said of him that as the smoke lifted during the battle, once, he found himself face to face with the enemy alone, his men having retreated to the cover of a wood. He fired his musket, leaped a rail fence, and escaped unharmed. He was at Valley Forge, and shared in the sufferings of that fearful winter. He was the last survivor of the soldiers of the Revolution from this town. He died March 18, 1850, aged ninety-three. Thomas Weeks, before coming to Goshen, had spent several years in the army. He served as commissary and as lieutenant, and was often clerk of courts-martial and other military gatherings. His papers, journals, and memorandums comprised much valuable history. He was on Long Island in important service watching the enemy.

Doubtless many others should be included in this roll of honor, but their names have not survived the lapse of years. History states that there were thirty men from Chesterfield in the army of the Revolution, January, 1776. A number of these were of course from Goshen,—perhaps the same as those mentioned above. (See Webster papers, in chapter on Chesterfield.)

The following is from the *Hampshire Gazette*:

GOSHEN, July 6, 1812.—At a legal meeting, voted "unanimously that it is the sense and full belief of the inhabitants of this town that an offensive war against Great Britain at this time is unnecessary, perfectly unjustifiable, and to the last degree impolitic. That it is the unanimous voice of this town (one vote only excepted) that we cannot voluntarily engage nor assist in an offensive war against Great Britain, but that we stand ready at all times, at the risk of our lives and

fortunes, to defend and support the Constitution of the United States and our country against all invasion and hostile attempts of any person or persons, nation or nations, whatsoever, under heaven."

The above shows the prevalent feeling of 1812, and probably there was only one regular soldier from Goshen—John Manning—in the army during that war. The following, however, went to the defense of Boston: Capt. Timothy Lyman, Asahel Billings, orderly, Wm. Abell, Wm. Tilton, Oliver T. Cathcart, Enoch James, John Fuller, Robert Barras, Abisha Williams, Arad Hosford, and probably Moses Dresser.

It was reserved for the great civil war of 1861-65 to wake anew the patriotism of this people. Then, as elsewhere at the North, the national colors flashed out over these hills and valleys, the emblems of national life, and with passionate love of the old flag of their fathers the sons went forth to battle in its defense.

OFFICIAL ACTION DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

At a town-meeting May 6, 1861, it was voted to appropriate \$200 to be expended in recruiting volunteers. C. A. Packard, H. H. Tilton, Hiram Packard, Daniel Williams, and Francis Jepson were appointed a committee to attend to the same. November 5th the provisions of the law with reference to State aid to families of volunteers were accepted, and authority given the selectmen to borrow the amount necessary for this purpose. Sept. 3, 1862, the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of \$100 each either for three years' volunteers or for those of nine months only.

Jan. 19, 1863.—Voted to borrow \$1140 to pay bounties to volunteers.

March 2d.—Voted to use \$1000 of the "James Fund" to pay bounties.

April 6th.—Voted to borrow \$300 to aid the families of soldiers.

April 4, 1864, a bounty of \$125 each was offered for recruits to fill the quota of the town under existing calls, and June 15th the vote was made general to fill all future calls to March 1, 1865. May 22, 1865, it was voted to pay by taxation one-third of the war-bounty debt and borrow two-thirds.

Schouler's "History" states that Goshen furnished 47 for the war, a surplus of 6 above all demands. A part of these were recruits hired abroad. Thirty-four citizens of the town went, of whom 8 lost their lives. A list of these is appended.

The whole amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$3374.50; the assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$157,942, and the population was 439; amount of aid to families, afterward refunded by the State, 1861, \$41.92; 1862, \$573.57; 1863, \$768.60; 1864, \$638.88; 1865, \$155.45; total, \$2178.42.

One family may fairly receive a special mention. Phineas Manning, in the war of the Revolution, and his son, John Manning, in the regular service during the war of 1812-15, have been already mentioned. The old heroic blood survived the long years of peace, and in 1861-65 four of the Manning name, descendants of the hero of White Plains and Yorktown, fought for the safety of the Union, and two laid down their lives in its defense. The "Badge of Merit," given by Washington to the sire, has been honored by the sons.

SOLDIERS' RECORD, WAR OF 1861-65.

John H. Godfrey, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 52d M.V. M., Co. C; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Abner Phelps, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M.V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863; died Sept 1st, of disease contracted in the army.

Anson W. Godfrey, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 1st H. Art., Co. A; killed in action, Oct. 27, 1864, at the battle of Boynton Plank-Road, Va.

Lyman F. Rice, Sept. 2, 1864, 1st H. Art., Co. A; was taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run; disch. June 4, 1865.

James B. Taylor, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 1st H. Art., Co. A; was taken prisoner at Hatcher's Run; disch. June 24, 1865.

Augustus A. Manning, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. C; had been pro. to sergt., and was wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. July 1, 1864.

George P. Manning, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. C; wounded Feb. 8, 1862, at Roanoke Island, N. C., and died Feb. 16, 1862.

Jonathan Burroughs, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. G; disch. to re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863 (Northampton).

Joel D. Manning, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. C; disch. July 3, 1862, for disability; re-enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 1st H. Art., Co. A; disch. with the regiment, June, 1865.

John H. Manning, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. C; died May 31, 1862, at Ship Island, Miss.

Austin M. Rice, enl. Feb. 11, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. C; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.

Ansel A. Roberts, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. C; disch. Nov. 19, 1864.

George F. Tilton, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. F; pro. orderly to Gen. Stoneman in his raid upon

Richmond; wounded, and died from the effects of the wound at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 21, '63.

Lorin Barrus, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. F; on detached duty at Division Headquarters; disch. at the close of the term of enlistment.

Alvin Barrus, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. F; detailed for hospital service, serving two years or more; the last two months with his regiment in the field; discharged.

Joseph Beals, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Cav., Co. F; on detached service; disch. at the close of the term of enlistment.

Henry Parsons, enl. May, 1861, 10th Regt., Co. H; wounded at Fair Oaks; served through and disch.

Wm. Manning, enl. in the 20th Regt.; wounded twice in the battles of the Wilderness, losing a leg; discharged.

Leroy Phelps, enl. Dec. 1863, 1st H. Art., Co. A; wounded April 1, 1864, and died April 11th.
 Horace H. Packard, enl. in 29th Regt., Co. H; detailed as a carpenter for a portion of the time at Fortress Monroe; served through; disch. with the regiment.
 Joseph H. Dawes, enl. in 105th N. Y.; pro. as orderly to the colonel; served through, and disch. with the regiment.
 John H. Bessell, enl. July 23, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. D; twice wounded; in hospital only one week; served through, and disch. with the regiment.
 Joel Wing, enl. 1862, 27th Regt., Co. H; killed in the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, '62.
 Henry Putney, enl. in the Navy, and served out his full term of enlistment.

Charles H. Dawes, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 32d Inf., Co. B; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; wounded before Richmond and four days a prisoner; disch. May 26, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Henry L. Narramore, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 32d Inf., Co. B; trans. June 18, 1864, to Vet. Res. Corps; had been wounded; was leader of a hospital relief-party for some time.
 Timothy D. Pierce, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 32d Inf., Co. B; had been detailed for garrison duty at Fort Warren; disch. Feb. 20, 1862, for disability.
 Lyman W. Parsons, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; was detailed as teamster for regiment and then brigade service; and had charge of personal supplies for Gen. Wright and staff; disch. June 21, 1865.

Timothy P. Lyman, enl. Aug. 1861, 1st Cav., Co. E; taken prisoner at Aldie, June 17, 1863; in Libby prison; paroled; declared exchanged; re-enl. Feb. 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. and quartermaster; discharged.
 Levant Phelps, enl. Dec. 1863, 1st H. Art., Co. A; served through; disch. with the regiment.
 Thomas S. Holman, enl. in 1862, and was asst. surg. at Camp Day, North Cambridge, was taken ill, and died at Goshen, Dec. 7, 1862.
 Frederick A. Hubbard, enl. in 52d Regt., Co. F; served through, and disch. with regiment.
 Alexis R. Hubbard, enl. in 34th Regt., Co. E; served through, and disch. with regiment.
 Calvin A. Hubbard, enl. in 5th Conn. Regt., Co. E; served through, and disch. with regiment.

CHESTERFIELD.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

CHESTERFIELD is situated nearly central with reference to that portion of Hampshire County west of the Connecticut River. Its principal village is stated by air-line measurement at eleven and a half miles from the county-seat.

Those who drive over the road will find it farther than that. The town is bounded north by Worthington, Cummington, and Goshen; east by Goshen, Williamsburg, and Westhampton; south by Westhampton and Huntington; west by Worthington. The area of the original town before Goshen was incorporated was 29,640 acres. It is now stated in the reports of the census of 1875 as 16,748 acres.

The title to the soil of this town is traced back to a direct grant by the colony of Massachusetts Bay. The previous extinction of the Indian title to all this section of country is fully treated in the general portion of this history. To the 800 troops who assisted in subduing the *Narragansett* Indians in the King Philip war of 1675 the State granted certain townships of land. Some of these being found to be barren and scarcely worth settling, the State granted certain compensation lands, among them the present town of Chesterfield; and 7261 acres of the north part were given to the claimants or their heirs under the *Narragansett* grant. The State also secured to certain soldiers engaged in the Canada expedition of 1690, or to their heirs, lands in the south part of the town. A special grant of 600 acres to Mr. Coleman in the south part of the town is supposed to have been for services in connection with laying out this and perhaps other townships for the State, though the reasons for this valuable grant are not really known.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The prominent feature of this town is the valley of the Westfield River, extending very nearly north and south through the western part of the town. On each side of this and nearly parallel are ranges of hills, mostly continuous through the town, though differing considerably in elevation at various points. Farther east is a second valley, through which flows the Dead Branch, and this is also nearly north and south in its general direction. The extreme eastern portion of the town consists of a rough, hilly tract. Dead Pond, in the east, is the only body of water to be noted. Generally speaking, Chesterfield is drained by the Westfield River and its tributaries.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

The town of Chesterfield was settled from 1760 to 1765. The first actual pioneer who established himself and family

within the limits of this town and wintered here was George Buck. He lived in what is known as Ireland Street. It is related that, getting short of provisions, he started for Northampton to obtain a supply. He was delayed by a snow-storm, and his family were compelled to kill and eat their dog to save their lives. We have little account of his family. Several of the same family name, presumed to be his sons, appear in these sketches.

It is not easy to give the names of the other early settlers in chronological order. From the town records, rolls of highway accounts, and other papers, it is easily determined that the following located in this town, including Goshen, from 1760 to 1768: From Dudley, Joseph Burnell and David Stearns; from Scituate, Benjamin Bryant, Consider Bryant, Prince Bryant, Abiel Stetson, Abner Bates, Nehemiah Bates, Benjamin Bates, Benjamin Pierce, Thomas Pierce, Jonathan Pierce, Seth Sylvester, Nehemiah Sylvester, Luke Sylvester, Jacob Litchfield, Robert Damon, Amos Damon, Joshua Rogers, John Rogers, John Pyncheon, Isaiah Damon, and Joseph Bailey; from Cohasset, Ichabod Damon, John Stephenson, and Zebulon Willcutt; from Sutton, Jeremiah Stockwell, Benjamin Tupper, and Ansel Tupper; from Pembroke, Benjamin Bonney and Seth Taylor; from Charlton, William White and Ebenezer Putney; from Pelham, Charles Kidd, Benjamin Kidd, and Robert Hamilton; from Connecticut, Jeremiah Spaulding; from Bridgewater, several families of the Coles; from Northampton, Elisha Warner, Elijah Warner, Joel Warner, Paul King, Silas King, Justus Wright, Paul Clapp, and Amasa Clapp; from Pembroke, Gideon Bisbee and Jotham Bisbee; from various places not certain, Robert Webster, Ezra May, George Buck, Prince Cowing, Simeon Higgins, John Holbard, Aaron Jewell, Asa Grant, Charles Beswick, Everton Beswick, Archelaus Anderson, and Jonathan Anderson. The names of still others appear in the records given. John Cowing, son of Prince Cowing, is said to have been the first white child born in town. Jeremiah Spaulding was the first man who died in town, and his death was caused by sticking a nail into his foot at the raising of a house upon the place owned in later years by Bela Stetson.

The first death in town was, however, the wife of Benjamin Bonney. Her grave, according to the deed of the yard at the centre, should be found near the north line, a little east of the new Russell tablet.

FAMILY NOTES.

Archelaus Anderson, owned at the centre, the north line of the cemetery being his north line; his place became soon after

the property of Rev. Benjamin Mills. Jonathan Anderson lived west of the centre; sons, David and Alanson.

Abner Bates, homestead east part of the town. Nehemiah Bates, homestead the present place of Hudson Bates. Children: Jacob, Vermont; Ephraim, Plainfield; Eliab, New York; Nathaniel, who died at twenty-one; Nehemiah, Asa, Levi, in Cummington; Gershom, Goshen; Solomon, on the old homestead; Ruth, died in infancy; Mehitable (Mrs. Jonathan Luce), Chesterfield. The wife of Solomon Bates lived to the age of ninety-five. Benjamin Bates probably lived near Sugar Hill.

Joshua Bailey, brother of the next mentioned. Joseph Bailey, homestead the present farm of Calvin Damon; Joseph Bailey, who died some fifty years ago, was probably a son, and was a merchant for many years, and a hotel-keeper, also a member of the Legislature; kept what has since been the Clapp tavern.

Benjamin Bonney settled about a mile south of the centre. He had one son, David D., who later in life moved West; two other sons were Benjamin, Jr., and Marshall.

Gideon Bisbee, homestead on "the mount." Had two sons, Gideon, of Ohio, and John, Chesterfield; daughter, Mrs. Rush Gurney, Chesterfield.

Jotham Bisbee, homestead on the present Franklin Buck property. Children: Jonathan, Asahel, and Elisha, Chesterfield; Jotham, died unmarried; Job, finally went to New York; Mrs. Seth Remington, of Chesterfield; Rebecca, died unmarried; Mrs. Luther Gere, of Worthington; Mrs. Felix Stanton, of Huntington. Oren Bisbee, of the mills, and a brother, Osman, are grandsons of Jotham, sons of Elisha.

George Buck was the first settler, but there is little account of his family, though the name is found in town in later years, and in the records of Worthington.

Charles Beswick; none of this family name in town for the last thirty or forty years. Everton Beswick, Beswick Hill. The early location, no doubt, of these families is near the Williamsburg line.

Col. Patrick Bryant, a Revolutionary soldier, settled between West Chesterfield and "the mount." Children: Zenas, Oren, Martin, and Asahel, of Chesterfield; John, New York; Nathaniel, Ohio; Mrs. Asa Gurney, of Cummington, afterward moved to Ohio; Mrs. Obadiah Skiff, of Goshen.

Joseph Burnell, homestead present place of S. C. Damon; he died at the age of eighty-two. Children: John, Chesterfield; Mrs. Reuben Dresser, Goshen; Mrs. Richard Sylvester, Chesterfield; Joseph, Chesterfield; Ephraim, Cummington; Manasseh, St. Alban's, Vt. The missionaries Thomas S. and Kingsley A. are grandsons, and sons of Rufus.

Elisha Baker, homestead on Sugar Hill, present place of Esther Baker. Children: Electa, died young; Elisha, Chesterfield (father of Deacon Baker); Fanny (Mrs. Israel Graves), Williamsburg; Mrs. Ralph Utley, Chesterfield; Andrew, Chesterfield; Sarah (Mrs. Darius Stephenson); Daniel, Chesterfield; John, Chesterfield; Alsie, died unmarried.

Benjamin Bryant, homestead where Frank H. Bryant now lives, who is a great-grandson. Of his sons, Eli and Asahel settled in Chesterfield. Eli in the latter part of his life lived at the centre, and was an extensive landholder. Consider Bryant was a brother of Benjamin; homestead the present place of Levi Bryant. Prince Bryant was another brother of Benjamin Bryant.

Isaac Buck, homestead on "the mount." Children: Nathan, West; Moses, West, and another brother also; Jesse, Abner, and Isaac, Chesterfield; Mrs. Porter; Mrs. Stephenson, Connecticut; Mrs. Silas King.

Ebenezer Cole; he had one son, Amasa. The Cole name is prominent in the west part of the town, and has included several public men in years past and at the present time.

Paul Clapp was one of that family name in town. Amasa Clapp settled on the present Erwin Rice farm. Of his chil-

dren, Ira settled in Chesterfield (father of Ira, now living in town), and a daughter was Mrs. Alvin Rice.

Prince Cowing settled on Ireland Street. The following were probably sons of Prince: Calvin, went West; Thompson, went to Western New York; Samuel, died on Ireland Street.

Luther Curtis, homestead probably in the east part of the town, now owned by Asa Curtis, a great-grandson. He had two sons, Luther and Nathan. James Cox owned the mills at Bisbee's, and lived at the site of an old cellar in late years on the road west. Nathaniel Coleman lived on the present Levi Witherell place. Sons: Nathaniel, Noah, John.

Ezekiel Corban, mechanic, made the old churn owned by Joel Willcutt's mother.

Amaziah Cole, homestead on the farm now owned by Widow Smith on Ireland Street. Sons: Ebenezer, Joseph, Amaziah, Jr., settled in Chesterfield. Ephraim Cole, of Ireland Street, is a son of Amaziah, Jr. Consider Cole. Sons: Isaac, went West; Daniel, Seth, William, and Consider, Jr., settled in Chesterfield. Horace Cole, of Worthington, is a grandson.

Amos Damon came to this town in 1762; settled on what is now the Adelbert Bisbee farm. No house there now. Of his children, Amos, Jr., was in the Revolutionary war seven years, and the gun he carried is now in the possession of Calvin Damon; David, settled in Chesterfield; Nathan, in Westhampton; James and Isaac, in Chesterfield. Calvin, a son of Isaac, lives on the old tavern-site of the Damons and the Pierces. Isaiah Damon settled near the present residence of Calvin Damon. Children: Joseph, Reuben, and Jason. Ichabod Damon lived in the north part of the town. Robert Damon, still another pioneer, seems to have been no relation to the above.

John Ewell, 1779, homestead a mile south of the centre. Children: James, settled in Norwich; Malachi, Ohio; Melzar, Chesterfield; Solomon, Consider, John, Ohio; Sarah, Mrs. David Anderson; Rachel, died unmarried; Deborah, died young.

Oliver Edwards came to Chesterfield about 1775 to 1780, and settled at Sugar Hill, on the farm now owned by a grandson, Ebenezer Edwards. Of his children, Luther and Oliver settled in town; Elisha Edwards, in Springfield, and was a well-known public man. Daughters were Mrs. Wm. Pomeroy, of Williamsburg; Mrs. Ambrose Stone, of Williamsburg; Mrs. Joshua Bates, of Skaneateles, N. Y. A grandson, Oliver, the third of the same name, resides at the centre. Oliver, the second, was a merchant at the centre from 1811 or 1812 down to 1865; he died in 1874.

Robert Hamilton lived beyond Calvin Damon. Sons: Robert, Jr., Levi, Samuel, John K. Elijah Higgins was a citizen with a large family of descendants. Joshua Healey; he lived in the north part of the town; Parley Healey and Seth Healey, probably sons, lived and died in Chesterfield.

Timothy Ingram moved from Williamsburg to Chesterfield, December, 1798, and lived on the Coleman tract. Children: Timothy and Benjamin, Westhampton; Joel, now living at Chesterfield, eighty-nine years old; Nathaniel and Porter, Chesterfield; Otis, still living, Chesterfield; Mrs. Edwin Damon; Deborah, died unmarried, ninety-seven years old. Joel, Jr., son of Joel, is the present postmaster, and merchant, of Chesterfield village.

Charles Kidd; homestead was the present place of Ambrose Cudworth. Benjamin Kidd lived farther east, now known as "Kidd's Lookout," from which extensive views are obtained. Thomas Kidd was a son of Benjamin. Eleazer King; he had two sons, Isaac and Eleazer. The former was a prominent public man, and was thrown from a carriage and killed. Jacob Litchfield, homestead on the Delbert Bisbee farm. Bezar Ludden; he had one son, Bezar, who was in the regular army, war of 1812.

Daniel Littlefield, homestead near the Gate, present place of Horace Cole. Children: Daniel, Vermont; Josiah, Walter,

Joshua, New York; Caleb, died young; Mrs. Peter Shaw, Vermont; Mrs. David Macomber, Mrs. Wm. Higgins, Mrs. McQuivey, Vermont.

Rev. Benjamin Mills was the first pastor, and died in Chesterfield. One son, Josiah, settled in Worthington, a man of considerable prominence. A son of Josiah, James K., was prominent in the founding of Holyoke City.

David Macomber, from Easton, came in about 1770, and settled on the place on which Alvin Macomber now lives. Of his children, Daniel, settled in Westford, Vt.; David, settled in Westford, Vt.; Eunice, died young; Jacob, settled in Westford, Vt.; Cyrus, in Westford, Vt.; Rebecca (Mrs. Moses Bates), settled in Westford, Vt.; Edmond, settled in Chesterfield; Harvey, in Westford, Vt.; Hannah, died young; Alvin, now lives on the old homestead; Melzar, Kingsville, Ohio; Sophronia (Mrs. Zenas Gurney), in Cummington, and then in Chester, Ohio.

Joseph Nichols settled, 1793, about one and a half miles from the centre, on property still owned by his descendants; was a soldier of the old French war, and of the Revolution. Children: Mrs. Wm. Whittaker, Vt.; Jonathan, Otisco, N. Y.; Joshua, Chesterfield. A son of the latter, Albert Nichols, lives at the centre, a public officer of the town for many years. He has the old historic gun of his grandfather.

Samuel Luce came from Martha's Vineyard to Williamsburg in 1776, with five children,—James, Elisha, Harvey, Joseph, and Jonathan. He soon after removed to Goshen, and he had seven more children born there,—Obed, Shubael, Nathan, Henry, Mrs. Joshua Porter, Conway; Mrs. Hartland, Conway; and Mrs. John Lomond, Montague. Jonathan Luce married Mehitable Bates, about 1801, and settled where his son, Nehemiah, now lives, and had a family of fourteen children. Mr. Bates, father of Mrs. Luce, came from Cohasset, settled on the farm north, and had ten children.

Joshua Healey lived a little south of Mr. Luce, where he was fired at in bed during the Shays rebellion. In this neighborhood Mr. Truesdell perished in early times, having lost his way returning from Northampton by marked trees. The house Mr. Luce lives in was moved two feet by the great tornado of 1786. Mr. Luce has a large collection of relics and antique curiosities.

Benjamin Pierce, homestead the present residence of Calvin Damon. Children: Benjamin, Chesterfield; Israel, died young; Mrs. John Hatch, Chesterfield; Mrs. Sylvanus Clapp, Westhampton; Mrs. Solomon Bissell, Mrs. Levi Stebbins, Mrs. Parsons. Thomas Pierce and Jonathan Pierce, two other pioneers, were perhaps brothers. John Pynchon, homestead where his grandson, Wm. Pynchon, lives. Consider Pynchon, a son of John, died in 1877, in the same room in which he was born, ninety years of age or more. The Pynchon house is more than a hundred years old. Ephraim Patch probably settled on Ireland Street. Ezra Philips south, on the Coleman tract. One son was Ezra, Jr.

Samuel Reed, homestead on "the mount," the present Shaw place. Children: Samuel, New York; Daniel, New York; Mrs. Joseph Nash, Simeon, Chesterfield; Joseph, New York; Oliver, died unmarried; Mrs. Luther Tower, Chesterfield; Mrs. Pettergill, afterward Mrs. Stearns; Mrs. Jacob N. Bates, city of New York; Alanson went as a missionary to China.

Solomon Russell, the blind merchant of Chesterfield, who kept a store at Utley's Corners, had one son, Solomon, now living (1878) in Pittsfield, and the sons of the latter are among the wealthy manufacturers of that place.

Abiel Stetson. Children: Bela, Mrs. Elias Parsons, Mrs. Nathan Healey. John Stephenson, homestead about two miles north of the centre; had two sons,—John and Nathaniel; settled in Chesterfield; the second went to Ohio afterward.

Benjamin Tupper; homestead was the present Ira Clapp

place; went to Ohio, and was one of the founders of Marietta. Ansel Tupper, adjutant of regiment, went to Ohio. Seth Taylor; the Taylor homestead was about three miles south of the centre. Of his children, Seth, Stephen, and another settled in Chesterfield; one daughter was Mrs. Southwick, of this town.

James Utley, homestead at the Utley Corners. Sons: Frederick, William, Chesterfield; Ralph, Goshen; Samuel, a minister in New York; Mrs. Gershom House, Chesterfield; Mrs. Knowlton, Chesterfield; and Sally, who died unmarried.

Jesse Willcutt had been a seafaring man, and bought a tract of land in No. 5. He was here at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and by putting his ear to the ground heard the guns. His grandson, Joel, says he can go now to the spot where the old man used to say he stood then. The children of Jesse were Jesse, Jr., Mrs. Gustin (hers was the first death in Goshen), Mrs. Litchfield, Cohasset; another Mrs. Litchfield, Cohasset; Zebulon, who settled in Goshen. Jesse Willcutt, Jr., was himself a pioneer here probably as early as his father, having reached this town April 6, 1772, and settled at once on the place now owned by his son Joel. Children: Mrs. Asa Turner, Ashfield; Enoch, Goshen; Mrs. Luke Keaith, Mrs. Solomon Bates (who died in the fall of 1878, having sixty-one actual descendants), Mrs. James King; Jason and Warren Michigan; Alpheus, Goshen; Mrs. Eleazer Hawks; Mrs. Aaron James; Joel, now living (eighty-two years old Dec. 23, 1878); Mrs. Levi Bates, Cummington; and four died young. Joel relates the remarkable circumstance that his father, in 1778, saw the Hudson River frozen at Albany, so that soldiers *crossed on the ice October 2d*. Joel Willcutt states that before the Revolutionary war there was some attention to military matters, but only three at first had uniforms,—Capt. Lemuel Bannister, Lieut. Jesse Willcutt, and Ensign Ambrose Stone. Having procured them fresh and new at the same time, they agreed to go to meeting the next Sunday with them on. Two failed to come, and Jesse Willcutt found himself obliged to stand the staring of the congregation alone.

Elisha Witherell, homestead south part of the town. Three of his sons were Elisha, Jr., Nathaniel, and Joseph. Abijah Whitton, homestead the present Randall place. An only son, Abijah, went West. Daughters: Mrs. Joshua Littlefield, Mrs. Ford, Plainfield; Mrs. Alpheus Ford, New York; Mrs. Pagenwagh, New York; Mrs. Wm. Keene, New York; Mrs. Simeon Reed, Chesterfield; Mrs. Alpheus Thayer, Mrs. Briggs Cudworth, Savoy; Mrs. David Macomber, Vermont.

Nehemiah Sylvester, of Scituate, homestead on Ireland Street. His wife was a Damon. Mr. Sylvester bought his land and settled about 1762. Sons were Seth, Richard, Nehemiah, Nathaniel, Gershom. A grandson of Seth is Rev. C. S. Sylvester, of Feeding Hills, Mass. Dr. E. Ware Sylvester,* the fruit-culturist of Lyons, N. Y., is also a grandson of Seth. A. H. Laughlin, member of Congress from the Herkimer District, N. Y., and naval officer of the port of New York, was also a grandson of Seth. N. B. Sylvester, of Troy, N. Y., author of this history of the Connecticut Valley, is a grandson of Nathaniel. Another grandson of Nathaniel is Sidney Sylvester, of Lewis Co., N. Y., who has held the offices of county clerk, member of Assembly, and county school commissioner. A son of the Nathaniel who removed to Lewis Co., N. Y., also named Nathaniel, is still living there, in his ninetieth year.

Of other early pioneers, there were Ebenezer Lane, John Lyman, Seth Sylvester, Nehemiah Sylvester, Jeremiah Spalding, Elisha Spalding, Roger Sprague, Aaron Jewell, Levi Jillson, Ebenezer Truesdell, Elisha and Elijah Warner, Aaron Wright, Daniel Winter, Philip White, David and John Russell, Thomas Rogers, Timothy Rice, Joshua and John Rogers, Jonathan Russell, Hezekiah Reed, Nathan Lane, Zebulon Herrick, Thomas Halbard, Richard Humphries, John Wilder,

* Died since the above was written.

Joel Warner, Justus Wright, Josiah Perry, Zebulon Herrick, Bezaliah Moffett, John, Elias, and Sterling King. But some of these, probably, belong to Goshen.

TAVERNS.

The first tavern in town was opened by Benjamin Tupper; in 1764, in a house the remains of which are still visible just east of the house occupied, in late years, by Mr. Brett. J. Wilder opened one at a very early date on land owned in later years by John Rhodes. This was probably on Sugar Hill. The William Baker house was built by a man named Hunt, for a tavern. His wife, somewhat inclined to joke, is said to have told him he would be *hunted* out of town if he built such a great shell of a house. This is the large brown house standing on the north side of the main road just before descending from the east into West Chesterfield. The old house on the site of the present residence of William Bancroft was a tavern. Joshua Bailey kept there, and also on the other side of the street. Paul King kept a tavern opposite the well-known Luther Edwards place. This was on Sugar Hill.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. RICHARD CLARKE.

Her maiden name was Olive Cleveland, of Williamsburg. She was born September, 1785, and is therefore ninety-three years old past. She was married May 25, 1809, and without wasting any time or money upon a wedding trip came to Chesterfield and settled upon the farm where they ever since resided, on "the mount." Mr. Clarke died June 29, 1876, at the age of ninety years and six months, their married life having extended seventeen years beyond the celebration of their golden wedding,—sixty-seven years in all.

The year before her marriage she climbed Mount Holyoke with her future husband, going up by a foot-path. Few ever visited the mountain then. When she first came to Chesterfield, Rev. Isaiah Waters was the pastor. Families went to meeting horseback, the wife riding behind her husband and carrying the baby. She says the town was famous for large families,—ten children to where there is one now. The school-house was then opposite Mrs. Clarke's home, and she recalls the names of early teachers,—her sister, Hannah Cleveland, still living in Otis Co., N. Y., Ira Daniels, and Horace Meech. Pork and flax and other produce were taken to Boston considerably, Northampton not being much of a market. People made nearly all their cloth used. Great spinners were noted. A woman in Westhampton did all the work of a family of five, spun a day's work each week-day, except Monday, and was paid half a dollar a week, while calico was one dollar a yard. One girl kept school in Mrs. Clarke's district, who had only one dollar a week and boarded herself. There was a shoemaker at the centre,—Gaius Hammond. Mrs. Clarke's father moved to Skaneateles in 1817; died ninety years and six months old, almost to a day the same as her husband's age. Her mother, who was a Parsons, lived to be one hundred and four years and seven months, and one sister ninety-nine. As an infant of a few months, Mrs. Clarke was carried by her parents horseback to an ordination at Amherst ninety-three years ago. Rev. Edward Clarke, her son, resides with her, having returned from the work of the ministry to stay with his parents in their old age.

Nehemiah Luce states that the first frame house in town was built on his farm, and that the cellar-place and the old well are still to be seen. Just south of Mr. Luce's was the old parade-ground, familiar to those who remember the old trainings.

The following are from old files of the *Hampshire Gazette*:

Aug. 11, 1788.—Solomon Allen advertises various goods, at the store lately occupied by Southworth Cole:

"West India Rum by the hoghead or less quantity, New England Rum, Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Brandy, Gin, Indigo, Snuff, Crockery Ware, Felt hats; the best of Bohemian tea at 3s. 4d. per pound for cash, less by the hundred weight. Seythes, sickles, &c."

"The above articles will be sold as cheap as any store in the county. Almost all kinds of produce will be received in payment."

"Said Allen wants to purchase 2000 bushels of flaxseed; one-half he will pay in cash, the other half in goods, and the highest price given. Also wants to purchase a number of *Cattle for barreling and shipping*."

Oct. 2, 1793.—Samuel Huntington advertises a runaway indentured boy, William Russell: "Whoever will take up and return said boy to his injured master shall have two Bungtown Coppers, and no charges paid."

June 3, 1793.—The Blind Man of Chesterfield having lately received from New York a general assortment of goods, solicits a continuance of favors, flattering himself that their commiseration for the singularity of his circumstances, blind for years as well as his fair dealing, will induce them to multiply their favors.*

SOLOMON RUSSELL.

Dec. 11, 1801.—Benjamin Parsons, secretary of the Hampshire Musical Society, announces the next meeting at Whately, and gives the following tunes as selected for the occasion:

"A Tribute to Washington;" Anthem, "I said I will take Heed to my Way;" "Crucifixion;" "Devotion;" "Deerfield;" "59th Psalm, Psalm tune;" "Friendship;" "Jerusalem;" "Marlborough;" "No. Five;" "Norfolk;" "No. Nineteen;" "Old Age;" "Oxford;" "Redemption;" "Submission;" "Sinai;" "Denmark;" with the supplement; "Suffex;" and "Union." This is a glimpse at the music seventy-seven years ago.

ORGANIZATION.

Incorporation followed closely upon settlement in the case of Chesterfield. As already shown, there seems to be no certain information as to the exact date when the first pioneer settled within the present limits of the town. Vinton's historical address in 1862 speaks of Gideon Bisbee as coming out from Northampton in 1755-56 and clearing land, but returning every Saturday night; and the various gazetteers and histories already written are so silent upon this point we conclude that quite a portion of the first settlers came together in something of a colony,—1760 to 1762,—and sought immediate incorporation. It is stated that the town was named from the earl of Chesterfield, but the writers above alluded to fail to show any incident that led to this, and give no indication with reference to the individual who named the town in honor of the distinguished earl. We suggest the following explanation until further discoveries are made. Hospitality is genuine politeness. Politeness had its most noted instance in Lord Chesterfield. Hospitality is not only genuine but generous in this beautiful town, therefore its appropriate name is Chesterfield.

We quote from the records the facts with reference to the town organization.

July 20, 1762.—At a legal town-meeting in Chesterfield, by virtue of a warrant from one of his majesty's Justices of ye Peace, which warrant runs after ye following manner, viz.:

HAMPSHIRE Co., ss.:

To Jeremiah Stockwell, one of ye principal inhabitants of the town of Chesterfield, in said county, Greeting: Pursuant to an act made and passed, ye Great and General Court at their session in May, 1762, empowering the subscriber, one of his majesty's Justices of the Peace for and within said County of Hampshire, to issue a warrant to some principal inhabitant of Chesterfield, requiring him to call a meeting of ye inhabitants in order to choose such officers as by law towns are authorized to choose in ye month of March annually.

These are, therefore, in his Majesty's name to require you to warn and give notice to ye inhabitants of sd Chesterfield that they assemble themselves at the dwelling-house of Elisha Warner, in sd Chesterfield, on Wednesday, ye 20th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock in ye forenoon, then and there to choose such officers as by law towns are empowered to choose in the months of March annually; hereof you are not to fail, but make return of this warrant to me ye subscriber before ye time prefixed for holding sd meeting, together with your doings therein. Given under my hand & seal this 6th day of July, in the 2nd year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3d, A.D. 1762.

SAMUEL MATHER.

July 20, 1762.—At a legal meeting in Chesterfield at ye house of Elisha Warner, ye inhabitants being assembled, Eleazer King was chosen moderator of said meeting; then entered upon choosing Town officers, and ye persons hereafter named were chosen & appointed to ye several offices annexed to their respective names: Eleazer King was chosen Town Clerk; Benjamin Bryant, Constable; Joseph Bernal, Benjamin Bonney, Everton Beswick, Selectmen; Elisha Warner, Town Treasurer; Seth Sylvester, Jeremiah Stockwell, Robert Welsier, Surveyors of Highways; Benjamin Kidd, Fence-Viewer; Robert Hambleton, Prince

* This store was at Utley's Corners.

Cowing, Seth Sylvester, Field-Drivers; Everton Beswick, Benjamin Bonney, Assessors; John Halbert, Jeremiah Read, Hog-Reeves.

No other business is recorded at this meeting.

The house of Elisha Warner was on a place now owned by Ebenezer Edwards, well known as Sugar Hill,—supposed to be on the site of the present house occupied by a tenant,—a little more than a mile east of Chesterfield village.

Another town-meeting, pursuant to a warrant of the selectmen, was held Oct. 15, 1762, at which Joseph Burnell was chosen moderator, and it was voted that each man should be allowed 3s. 4d. per day for working on the highways, and a proposition to build a pound was voted down,—“and so concluded.”

No other meetings were held during this first partial year, nor is there any record of other business until the regular town-meeting of March 7, 1763. This was held at the house of Elisha Warner, and the following action taken:

1st, chose Ezra May Moderator of the meeting; 2d, chose Joseph Burnell Town Clerk; 3d, chose Ezra May 1st Selectman; 4th, chose Abijah Tucker 2d Selectman; 5th, chose Benjamin Bryant 3d Selectman; 6th, chose Ezra May Constable; 7th, chose Benjamin Bonney Constable; 8th, chose Elisha Warner Town Treasurer; 9th, chose Robert Hambleton and Ezekiel Corban Tythingmen; 10th, chose Jeremiah Stockwell, David Stearns, Eleazer King, Wardens; 11th, chose Robert Webster, George Buck, Samuel Lyon, and Benjamin Kidd, Surveyors of Ways; 12th, chose Seth Burk Surveyor of Shingles, Hoops, and Clapboards; 13th, chose Elisha Warner Sealer of Weights and Measures; 14th, chose Jeremiah Stockwell and John Narramore Hog-Reeves; 15th, chose Hezekiah Reed, Ithamar Amidon, and Prince Cowing, Fence-Viewers; 16th, chose Benjamin Bryant and William White Deer-Reeves; 17th, accepted of a town road laid out by the Selectmen on the 18th of December, 1762, beginning as follows: “At a beech-staddle which stands on the south side of the county road, at the east end of the west row of lots in the town of Chesterfield, extending south from said staddle on the line which divides the west row of lots from that which adjoins it on the east, extending so far south as the lot No. 86. Said road 40 feet wide till it comes within 20 rods of Mr. George Buck’s well; then widening out until it comes to be 60 feet wide by the well, then narrowing off till it goes 20 rods beyond said well, then holding its first mentioned width to its aforesaid bounds;” 18th, accepted of an account of labor done on the highways, viz., 29½ days at 3 shillings and 4 pence per day; 19th, accepted of an account of Everton Beswick and Benjamin Bonney, viz., of the sum of 2 pounds 12 shillings and 3 pence, lawful money; 20th, voted to raise 200 pounds, lawful money, to build a meeting-house, to settle a minister, and for clearing and repairing roads; 21st, voted to allow each man for every faithful day’s work on the highways 3 shillings and 4 pence per day; 22d, allowed Jeremiah Stockwell’s account for warning a town-meeting the 20th day of July, 1762, viz., the sum of 8 shillings, lawful money.

The meeting was then dissolved.

This meeting filled all the usual town offices, and made the organization complete.

Our limits permit only a few brief extracts from the ample materials contained in the volumes of town records extending over a period of one hundred and sixteen years.

March 11, 1765.—Allowed Jeremiah Spalding’s account for 20 Lord’s-Day noons, 10 shillings.

May 12, 1766.—Voted to meet at Mr. Jeremiah Spalding’s on Lord’s Day for 2 pounds a year.

May 4, 1767.—Voted “to choose a committee of *indifferent men of judgment* to come and view the situation of the town, and pitch upon the most justest spot to set a meeting-house upon.”

Oct. 29, 1767.—Voted to meet on Lord’s day at the house of Lieut. Abner Brown.

May 7, 1770.—Voted that Mr. John Tucker sweep the meeting-house 12 times a year, and lock it and open it on all suitable occasions, and allow him 9 shillings for this year.

March 6, 1769, a road was accepted, described as follows:

“Beginning at a Hemlock-tree on ye county road, about six rods east of ye Rev. Benjamin Mills’ house, and thence straight by ye east end of his barn, and thence straight by ye east end of ye burying-yard, thence straight to and between ye lowermost rocky ledge and ye second ledge and Lt. Abner Brown’s lot, and thence between ye ledge to a convenient place to go down, thence straight to ye meeting-house, and ye road is four rods wide.”

June 5, 1769.—Voted “to clear the new road across Westfield River.”

This is now the old River Hill road. The date when the bridge was built is uncertain, though probably about that year. Nearly thirty years later, when the Third Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation was established, this road became a part of the turnpike. A toll-gate was kept just beyond the west end of the bridge, and the old house on the south side of

the road was erected for the residence of the gate-tender. The neighborhood is still known to some extent as the Gate.

Feb. 12, 1767, Joshua Healy, Robert Webster, and Eleazer King were appointed a committee to examine the bridge built by Benjamin Bonney, near John May’s saw-mill, March 15th. Bonney’s account was allowed to the amount of £8 15s., and at a later meeting Richard Sylvester’s bill for 1388 feet of 2-inch plank sawed, £1 1s. and 10d. It is stated that “this bridge was located on the stream passing Bisbee’s mills, and about a mile below them, near the lower end of the Coleman grant, and not far from where Mr. Elisha Witherell, Sr., lived.”

Sept. 19, 1774.—Voted 12 pounds 10 shillings to buy a barrel of powder, and the remainder of the money, if any there be, in lead and flints.

Dec. 21, 1774.—Committee on resolves of the Continental Congress,—Maj. Ezra May, Lieut. Robert Webster, Capt. Benjamin Tupper, Capt. Benjamin Bonney, Mr. Ephraim Patch, Mr. Joseph Bailey, Mr. Eleazer King. Voted that the selectmen call town-meetings, and the constables warn them as usual.

The last town-meeting called “in his Majesty’s name” was March 4, 1776. Of course the phrase had been a mere form for the year previous. For a town-meeting May 20, 1776, the expression is omitted and no other used. The selectmen simply say to the constable, “You are hereby required forthwith to warn and give notice.” This was the “interregnum,” when the town of Chesterfield called its meetings in its *own name*, by virtue of its own sovereignty. And the constable returns, “According to the orders of the selectmen I have given notice,” etc.

June 19, 1776, the warrant for a town-meeting commences in “*the name of the thirteen United Colonies*.” Oct. 7, 1776, the warrant is issued in “the name of the State of Massachusetts Bay.” The successive steps are thus seen to be: 1st, royal authority; 2d, town authority (reserved inherent home rule); 3d, national authority; 4th, and finally, the STATE. This order unconsciously recognizes that the nation is supreme, and this State exists *under* it, and not *above* it.

At the meeting of October 7th the resolves of the Assembly of the State were considered, providing the steps to “erect such a constitution for this State as shall be judged most to the safety of said State in all future generations.”

The following are the instructions of the town of Chesterfield to the representative of said town, viz., Benjamin Mills, Esq., May 26, 1776:

SIR,—You are required and enjoined by your constituents to attend the following instructions relating to your representative capacity the ensuing year:

1st. That you give a general attendance upon your duty at the House of Representatives for the year ensuing, more especially at the election, and till the tax bill is passed.

2d. That you use your influence that as soon as may be a bill be passed, that no act of the General Court be valid unless a majority of the Representatives of the colony be present.

3d. That the Representatives be paid out of the public treasury as other public expenses are, and not by the particular towns they represent.

4th. That the House and Council act in conjunction, and not as two separate bodies.

5th. That every town have the privilege of registering their own deeds.

6th. That ministers pay taxes equally with other people according to their interest, and that the grants to the president and other officers of Harvard College be forever hereafter suspended.

7th. That you use your influence that the gospel be maintained by free contributions, and no other way.

8th. That every town be empowered to settle their disputes, and choose a committee to settle all debts and controversies between man and man whatsoever.

The town-meeting of June 9, 1776, was held at the meeting-house. It was called by the signatures of Benjamin Bonney and Ezra May, selectmen, and warned by Malachi Ewell, constable. The meeting is a memorable one in the history of Chesterfield, when the declaration of support to the Continental Congress was passed, twenty-three days before the passage of the Declaration of Independence. It was a brave resolution, bravely passed, pledging “their lives and fortunes,” as the members of the Continental Congress pledged theirs three weeks later.

The committee of safety and inspection, 1777, were Ben-

jamin Mills, Capt. Benjamin Bonney, John Stephenson, Capt. Christopher Bannister, Ephraim Patch, Joseph Burnell, John Wilder, Seth Sylvester, Eleazer King, John Ewell, Joshua Healey.

Nov. 16, 1778.—Voted to choose a committee of 3 to make further provision for the clothing of the Continental men. Voted to raise 500 pounds for that purpose. Voted to choose a committee of three to procure powder and other warlike stores. Committee, John James, Nathan Lane, Ephraim Patch. Voted to raise 250 pounds for the purpose.

Jan. 21, 1779.—Voted to build a parsonage 38 by 28, and a barn 30 by 30, and clear 50 acres of the parsonage farm.

June 26, 1779.—Voted to raise 720 pounds as a bounty for six men, to be raised in said town for the Continental service.

July 5, 1779.—Voted to raise 19 pounds 16 shillings as mileage for the soldiers going to Springfield. Voted a committee to procure firearms.—Capt. Benjamin Bonney, Capt. William White, Nathan Lane.

Aug. 9, 1779.—Voted that Capt. William White and Mr. Luke Bonney be delegates to the convention to meet at Cambridge to form a new constitution. Voted to raise 750 dollars for the clothing of Continental soldiers.

March 6, 1780.—Voted a committee to care for the families of Continental soldiers.—Lieut. Everton Beswick, Lieut. Daniel Littlefield, John Rogers, Capt. Cole, Benjamin Pierce, Timothy Bannister.

Oct. 20, 1783.—Voted to send Charles Kidd and Lieut. Aaron Jewell delegates to the Hatfield Convention (Shays movement).

The letter of instructions closes with the following passage:

"Finally, relying firmly on your integrity that you will strictly adhere to the instructions of your constituents, and that you will seek the public good, our hope is that the county will unite in measures salutary to the present period and productive of future benefit to posterity."

No treason about that commission, whatever the Shays men may have attempted at a later period.

The currency question is not new to 1878. It is found in the hard times of 1784, and the warrant for a town-meeting in Oct. 25, 1784, Chesterfield, contains the clause: "To see if the town will vote that a *paper currency* is absolutely necessary, sufficient to defray our quota of the debt contracted by this commonwealth in the late war, and what order the town will take upon it." The town voted that it *was* necessary, foreign debts excepted.

Jan. 31, 1785, a general division into school districts was made; six were arranged. Feb. 14, 1786, the town voted that a new emission of paper money ought to be issued by the General Court on such principles as shall be just and honorable to the inhabitants of the commonwealth. Oct. 4, 1790, seven school districts were arranged.

Town-meetings were held as follows: 1762, at the house of Elisha Warner; 1763, at the house of Benjamin Tupper; also, 1763, at Mr. Jonathan Anderson's; 1764, at the house of Jeremiah Spalding; 1765, at the house of Benjamin Tupper; 1766, at the house of Archelaus Anderson; 1767, at the house of Jeremiah Spalding; 1768, at the house of Lieut. Abner Brown, and also at Jeremiah Spalding's; Aug. 16, 1768, "at the public meeting-house." Dec. 11, 1769, met at the meeting-house, but adjourned immediately to the Widow Spalding's. Was the meeting-house warm enough Sundays, but too cold on week-days?

The town-meetings were held at the meeting-house for many years. In later times, commencing about 1836, the people met at the old town-house, now the public-school building of the centre village. After the Methodist Church had ceased to use its house of worship that building was purchased, and now constitutes a neat and convenient town-hall, located on the southeast corner of the public square.

SELECTMEN FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

- 1762.—Joseph Burnell, Benjamin Bonney, Everton Beswick.
- 1763.—Ezra May, Abijah Tucker, Benjamin Bryant.
- 1764.—Ezra May, Abijah Tucker, Benjamin Bonney.
- 1765.—Joshua Rogers, Abijah Tucker, Benjamin Bonney.
- 1766-67.—Ezra May, Abijah Tucker, Benjamin Bonney.
- 1768.—Joshua Rogers, Eleazer King, Robert Webster.
- 1769.—Ezra May, Benjamin Bonney, Lieut. Abner Brown.
- 1770.—Benjamin Bonney, Joshua Abel, Joshua Bailey.
- 1771-73.—John Stephenson, Christopher Bannister, Benjamin Bonney.
- 1774.—John Stephenson, Abijah Tucker, Benjamin Bates.
- 1775-76.—Benjamin Bonney, Ezra May, Joseph Bailey.

1777.—Benjamin Bonney, Benjamin Mills, Esq., Ezra May, Ephraim Patch, Joseph Bailey.

1778.—Benjamin Mills, Benjamin Bonney, Roger Sprague, Ephraim Patch, Robert Webster.

1779.—Benjamin Mills, William White, Benjamin Pierce, Reuben Dresser, Daniel Littlefield.

1780.—William White, Samuel Rhoades, Luke Bonney, John Ewell, Benjamin Bonney.

1781.—Benjamin Mills, Esq., Samuel Rhoades, John Ewell, Benjamin Bonney, Richard Sylvester.

1782.—Joseph Bailey, Luke Bonney, Mr. John Russell.

1783.—Benjamin Bonney, Benjamin Pierce, Russell Kellogg.

1784.—Russell Kellogg, Paul King, Thomas Wright.

1785.—Benjamin Tupper, Benjamin Bates, Benjamin Bonney.

1786.—Benjamin Bates, Joseph Bailey, Thomas Wright, Luke Bonney, Peter Strong.

1787.—Benjamin Bonney, Benjamin Bates, Luke Bonney, Peter Strong, Charles Kidd.

1788.—Benjamin Bonney, Charles Kidd, Spencer Phelps.

1789.—Benjamin Bonney, Charles Kidd, Luke Bonney, Samuel Rhoades, Amasa Clapp.

1790-91.—Joseph Bailey, Oliver Edwards, Wm. Bannister.

1792-94.—Joseph Bailey, Oliver Edwards, Spencer Phelps.

1795-96.—Benjamin Bates, Joseph Bailey, David Macomber.

1797.—Joseph Bailey, Benjamin Pierce, Spencer Phelps.

1798.—Spencer Phelps, Thaddeus Baker, John Burnal.

1799.—Spencer Phelps, Ens. Thaddeus Baker, Joseph Rhoades.

1800.—Spencer Phelps, Oliver Edwards, Thaddeus Baker.

1801-6.—Oliver Edwards, Walter Bonney, Reuben Cowing.

1807-9.—Spencer Phelps, Walter Bonney, David Macomber.

1810.—Walter Bonney, Elias Parsons, Thomas Bush.

1811.—Walter Bonney, Thaddeus Baker, Isaac King.

1812.—Walter Bonney, Thaddeus Baker, Calvin Cowing.

1813.—Isaac King, Eliakim Sylvester, Calvin Cowing.

1814-16.—Isaac King, Calvin Cowing, Joseph S. Bailey.

1817.—Isaac King, Abijah Whiting, Capt. Asabel Kingsley.

1818-20.—Calvin Cowing, Joshua Nichols, Thaddeus Baker.

1821.—Calvin Cowing, Joshua Nichols, Samuel Davis.

1822-25.—Isaac King, Calvin Cowing, Samuel Davis.

1826.—Isaac King, Samuel Davis, Elkanah Ring.

1827.—Isaac King, Samuel Davis, Gideon Wood.

1828.—Isaac King, Ira Clapp, Timothy Phelps.

1829.—Samuel Davis, Luther Edwards, Simeon Reed.

1830.—Samuel Davis, Luther Edwards, Isaac King.

1831.—Samuel Davis, Isaac King, Horace Cole.

1832.—John Hatch, Rufus Burnell, Alvan Macomber.

1833.—John Hatch, Alvan Macomber, Ira Clapp.

1834.—John Hatch, Alvan Macomber, David Taylor.

1835.—John Hatch, David Taylor, Horace Cole.

1836.—Jonathan Ring, Horace Cole, Ralph Utley.

1837-38.—Isaac King, Horace Cole, Edsel Witherell.

1839.—Timothy A. Phelps, Samuel Davis, Hudson Bates.

1840-41.—Samuel Davis, Alvan Macomber, Hudson Bates.

1842.—Bela P. Clapp, Alvan Macomber, Hudson Bates.

1843.—Alvan Macomber, Luther Edwards, Jonathan Ring.

1844.—Alvan Macomber, Edsel Witherell, William L. Stetson.

1845-46.—Job Cudworth, Edsel Witherell, William L. Stetson.

1847.—Edsel Witherell, Varnum Nichols, Thomas K. Utley.

1848.—Edsel Witherell, Varnum Nichols, Job Cudworth.

1849.—Edsel Witherell, Varnum Nichols, John Cole.

1850.—Edsel Witherell, Charles Cudworth, John Cole.

1851.—Timothy A. Phelps, Charles Cudworth, John Pomeroy.

1852.—Timothy A. Phelps, Charles Cudworth, Paul H. Cudworth.

1853.—Charles Cudworth, Samuel C. Tinker, Patrick Bryant.

1854.—Edsel Witherell, Samuel C. Tinker, Patrick Bryant.

1855.—Edsel Witherell, Lyman Rice, Ebenezer Edwards.

1856.—Edsel Witherell, Patrick Bryant, Albert Nichols.

1857-58.—Lyman Rice, Ephraim Cole, Charles Cudworth.

1859.—Albert Nichols, Ephraim Cole, Eli A. Sylvester.

1860.—Ephraim Cole, Eli A. Sylvester, Loren L. Tower.

1861-62.—Eli A. Sylvester, Loren L. Tower, Samuel House.

1863.—Loren L. Tower, Samuel House, Ephraim Cole.

1864.—Patrick Bryant, Ebenezer Edwards, Chauncey Witherell.

1865.—Patrick Bryant, Samuel House, Chauncey Witherell.

1866-68.—Ephraim Cole, Charles Cudworth, Loren L. Tower.

1869.—Ephraim Cole, Albert Nichols, Spencer Tower.

1870.—John Cole, Patrick Bryant, Levi Baker.

1871-72.—Ephraim Cole, Levi Baker, Horatio Bisbee.

1873-75.—Ephraim Cole, Loren L. Tower, Franklin H. Bryant.

1876.—Albert Nichols, Washington I. Rice, Eli A. Shaw.

1877.—Ephraim Cole, Franklin H. Bryant, Eli A. Shaw.

1878.—Ephraim Cole, Eli A. Shaw, Washington I. Rice.

1879.—Eli A. Shaw, Washington I. Rice, Loren L. Tower.

TOWN CLERKS.

Eleazer King, 1762; Joseph Burnell, 1763-67; Benjamin Tupper, 1768-71; John Stephenson, 1772-82; John Russell, 1783; John Stephenson, 1784-92; John

Russell, 1793-98; Joseph Merick, 1799-1801; Alanson Anderson, 1802-4; Thos. Mayhew, 1805-8; George H. Sylvester, 1809-15; Alvan Rice, 1816-22; Oliver Edwards, Jr., 1823; Alvan Rice, 1824-33; Timothy A. Phelps, 1834; Dyar Bancroft, 1835; Oliver Edwards, 1836-45; Quartus Ely, 1846-47; Oscar Edwards, 1848-49; Quartus Ely, 1850; Oscar Edwards, 1851; Tabott Bancroft, 1852-55; Edward Bancroft, 1856-58; Oliver Edwards, 1859; Albert Nichols, 1860-76; Orson M. Pearl, 1877-80.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Benjamin Mills, 1775-77; Matthew Buck, 1778; Benjamin Barney, 1780; Benjamin Mills, 1781; Russell Kellogg, 1782-83; Benjamin Tupper, 1785; Benjamin Bonney, 1787-91; Thompson Maxwell, 1793; Spencer Phelps, 1797-1800; Benjamin Bonney, 1801-2; Alanson Anderson, 1804; Benjamin Parsons, 1805-8; Thomas Mayhew, 1809; Eliakim Sylvester, 1810; Oliver Edwards, 1812; Joseph S. Bailey, 1813-16; Alvan Rice, 1823; Dyar Bancroft, 1826; Alvan Rice, 1827; Dyar Bancroft, 1829-30; Samuel Davis, 1831; Dyar Bancroft, 1832-35; Oliver Edwards, 1837; Belah P. Clapp, 1838; Timothy A. Phelps, 1839; Samuel Davis, 1840; Timothy A. Phelps, 1842; Alvin Macomber, 1844; Asahel Pierce, 1845; Rufus Burnell, 1846; Hudson Bates, 1850-51; Edsel Witherell, 1852; Paul H. Cudworth, 1853; Lorin L. Tower, 1855; Albert Nichols, 1861-65; Edward Clarke, 1870; Orrin Bryant, 1876.

VILLAGES.

CHESTERFIELD VILLAGE

is delightfully situated, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. It contains a number of fine private residences; the meeting-house of the Congregational Church; a town-hall, formerly the house of worship belonging to the Methodist Church; one store; the old Clapp tavern, now a place of hospitable entertainment under its present proprietor, Joseph Kelso; several shops and business places. The village has many attractions. "No Mill River disaster can ever happen there," said a chance acquaintance of the writer. Swept by mountain breezes, with an enchanting prospect spread out before the eye of the traveler, it is no wonder that the people of Chesterfield are enthusiastic in their love of home, or that summer tourists linger here with delight.

This village has always been the business place of the town, merchants and professional men carrying on their business and residing here more uniformly than at any other point. The extracts from the *Hampshire Gazette*, already given, afford many items of interest upon these points.

The longest-continued mercantile enterprise by any one citizen was that of the late Oliver Edwards, who, commencing in business about 1812, remained in trade until 1865. Benjamin Parsons, the first lawyer of the town, resided here, and it appears that he mingled with the hard and knotty problems of the law the softer notes of music, as he held for a long time the secretaryship of the Hampshire Musical Association. Dyar Bancroft was a prominent lawyer of Chesterfield. He was born in Torrington, Conn. He studied at Yale one year, then went to Williams College, and graduated in the class of 1809; taught school in Brattleboro', Vt.; studied law with Hon. Daniel Dewey, of Williamstown, and was a tutor in Williams College a part of the time. He was admitted to the Bar at Lenox, and came to Chesterfield, Feb. 4, 1814. He married, May 25, 1815, Sallie Hayes, of Brattleboro', Vt., an aunt of President Hayes. She survives Mr. Bancroft, and is now residing in Chesterfield at an advanced age. Mr. Bancroft had a large and successful law-practice; was postmaster more than twenty-five years, and the office was established through his efforts, there being none previously nearer than Worthington. He was often a representative in the Legislature, and filled a large number of public offices. He died Dec. 13, 1866, aged eighty years and five months. One daughter, Mrs. Putney, of Goshen, died some years ago. One son, Edward, died in early life, and two sons, William and Talcott, reside upon the old homestead. Benjamin Parsons was the first postmaster. Dyar Bancroft was succeeded by Oscar Edwards, by Oliver Edwards, and by the present incumbent, Joel Engram.

Dr. Robert Starkweather was a practicing physician for more than fifty years at Chesterfield Centre. He was from Stonington, Conn., and settled here in 1790. His later resi-

dence was the present homestead of Oliver Edwards. His practice extended largely into other towns, and he was often consulted by the medical profession of the county. Of his children, Horace went to Michigan; Rodney remained in town many years, and late in life removed to Ohio. Daughters were: Mrs. Oliver Edwards (the mother of the present Oliver), and Mrs. Emmons Putney, of Goshen.

Other physicians succeeding him were Drs. Ellis, Wilson, Perry, and J. H. Richardson, who remained ten or twelve years; now resides in Medfield, Mass. The present physician, Dr. D. M. Streeter, settled at the centre in 1866, and has continued in practice since that time.

The Oliver Edwards store was the present place of Joel Ingram, Jr., who succeeded to the business of Oliver Edwards & Son, and is also postmaster.

In early times Benjamin Bryant had a store on the site of the present town-hall, and it was known as "the store on the rock." Asa White had a store at the centre for several years before and after 1800, and his business passed to Oliver Edwards.

The Clapp Tavern, now kept by Joseph Kelso, is seventy-five or eighty years old; receives its name from Amasa Clapp, who kept it for a long series of years.

Timothy A. Phelps was a noted magistrate for many years, and often practiced law.

WEST CHESTERFIELD,

as its name implies, is situated in the west part of the town, about two miles from the centre village, and on the Westfield River. It contains one store kept by Nelson A. Higgins, another by Henry Edwards. Its mills are mentioned elsewhere. There is a post-office, Nelson A. Higgins postmaster. A room is fitted up for meetings, the pastor of the centre church preaching there Sunday evening. On the river below, at the "Gate," were formerly a store and a tavern,—the latter kept by Zebulon Robinson, in the old times when the stage-route flourished, and the former by his son, Asa. Patrick Bryant speaks of the old militia-trainings which took place at that point. The post-office of West Chesterfield was established about 1850. The postmasters have been James M. Angell, Job Cudworth, Ansel Thayer, Joseph M. Tirrell, and the present incumbent.

SUGAR HILL

was the place where Elisha Warner lived, and where the first town-meeting was held, the place so long occupied in after-years by Luther Edwards. It is said to derive its name, not, as one might suppose, from the maples and the maple-sugar for which Chesterfield is famous, but from a circumstance that happened at the tavern of Paul King, opposite the Luther Edwards place. It was in the old days when New England rum was sold by the hogshead, and at country stores a barrel was easily used up at the raising of a single meeting-house. The landlord is supposed to have been a little mellow, when a thirsty traveler called for a drink. The liquor was poured out and the sugar set before the stranger. Lifting in a reasonable quantity, he waited for it to dissolve as well-behaved sugar ought to, but it refused, and actually floated. The sugar was only *brown bread*, hence the name.

BOFAT

is a name applied to a portion of the eastern part of the town. Tradition gives the following account: *Bofat* is an old-fashioned word of French origin, describing a cupboard built so as to cut off the corner of a room,—a sort of a three-sided affair. Benjamin Bryant, once having collected a tax from a citizen over toward the Williamburg line, was asked how they got along over there. "*Poor as the devil's Bofat*," was his reply, and the name arose from that circumstance. "They say" is our authority.

Ireland Street is the old name of the first road laid out by town authority,—already described in another place,—running north and south past Mr. George Buck's well. The road retains to the present day nearly its original course, and the old well is still visible at the roadside. It was the earliest settled portion of Chesterfield, and some of its first settlers were of Irish nationality, giving occasion for the honorable name it has borne so long.

What is now known as "Utley's Corners," north of the centre,—being the location of the meeting-house in the old times for twenty years,—was then likely to be a place of business, but the setting off of Goshen and the consequent change to the centre of Chesterfield deprived this place of its importance. Near the Westhampton line, on the Dead Branch, is something of a business point, containing a store by J. E. Witherell, and a basket-factory, of which Mr. Witherell is the proprietor. Near the Huntington line, on the Dead Branch, not far from its junction with the Westfield, is another point of business. There is a store by H. K. Weeks, and cutlery-works, of which Mr. Weeks is also the proprietor. The heights northwest of West Chesterfield village were called Mount Livermore, from the name of the first settler. Afterward his name was dropped, and the place was known as "the mount." His son lived where Rev. Edward Clarke now resides. A curious dwelling-house, built at the "Ledges" by either father or son, was called "Solomon's Temple."

SCHOOLS.

The first official action was rather negative. Dec. 21, 1767, the town voted to have a school or schools, but soon after refused to vote any money for their support. Sept. 28, 1768, it was voted to raise £9 to be expended in schooling, and three districts were determined upon. All beyond the river constituted the west district, and a line from east to west past the meeting-house divided the north district from the south. A committee of three was appointed for each district: South District, Benjamin Tupper, Everton Beswick, John Wilder; North District, Ezra May, Joseph Burnell, Robert Webster; West District, George Buck, Ephraim Patch, Seth Sylvester. They were empowered to hire "masters and dames," and to find places for them "to keep at." A memorandum among the papers of Deacon Oliver Taylor shows that he hired a dame for fifty cents a week, and that she boarded herself. May 8, 1769, it was voted to raise £12 for summer schools. The town was divided into five districts, and one man appointed committee for each, as follows: Deacon May, Benjamin Bonney, Joseph Burnell, Robert Hamilton, and John Buck. Dec. 11, 1769, they voted £18 for winter schools, and each district was authorized to build a school-house.

Dec. 11, 1769, four school districts were arranged: 1st, all west of Westfield River; 2d, all between said river and the East Branch, and south of the county road; 3d, all north of and upon the county road between Westfield River and the East Branch, and so to the north line of the town, and extended east to include Mr. Healey, David Russell, John King, and Mr. Burnell, Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Stearns; 4th, all the remainder in the northeast part. Dec. 22, 1772, they voted £24 for schools, and March 7, 1774, they appropriated £30. The progress and the condition of the modern schools are shown by the following statistics from the report of the Board of Education of this State, at intervals of ten years each:

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Ten schools; attending in summer, 273; average, 222; winter, 339; average, 289; in town between 4 and 16, 339; summer schools, 40 months, 15 days; winter, 33 months, 15 days; summer teachers, 10 females; winter, 4 males, 6 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$12.75; female teachers, \$5.

January, 1847.—Ten schools; attending in the summer, 216; average, 172; winter, 250; average, 197; number of children in town between 4 and 16, 297; attending under 4, 23; over 16, 30; summer school, 38 months; winter, 28 months, 21 days; total, 66 months, 21 days; teachers in summer, 10 females;

winter, 7 males and 4 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$20.57; female, \$11.60.

January, 1857.—Ten schools; attending in summer, 173; average, 130; winter, 194; average, 151; attending under 5, 22; over 15, 29; in town between 5 and 15, 209; summer teachers, 9 females; winter, 6 males, 3 females; summer schools, 41 months, 12 days; winter, 27 months, 12 days; total, 69 months, 4 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$23; female, \$18.66.

January, 1867.—Ten schools; attending in the summer, 155; average, 122; winter, 163; average, 131; attending under 5, 8; over 15, 35; in town between 5 and 15, 222; summer teachers, 10 females; winter, 1 male, 8 females; summer schools, 36 months, 11 days; winter, 25 months; average wages of male teachers per month, \$29.40; female teachers, \$22.60.

January, 1878.—Nine schools; attending, 141; average, 107; under 5, 7; over 15, 15; in town between 5 and 15, 147; teachers, 1 male, 14 females; school, 57 months, 5 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$30; female, \$23; by taxation, \$1100; board and fuel voluntarily given, \$500; expenses of committee, \$50; printing, \$10; vested funds, \$600; income of fund and dog tax, \$47; 1 private school, 20 scholars; tuition, \$175; town's share of State funds, \$224.41.

No attempt to establish an academy was ever made at Chesterfield, but many select schools have been maintained. The teachers have often been students from Amherst College, and many of the present citizens enjoyed in the schools the means of obtaining the elements of higher education. The following graduates from college were natives of Chesterfield: Samuel Utley, Union College; George Waters, Amherst College; Edward Clarke, Williams College; Merrick Knight, Amherst College.

CHURCHES.

Very early arrangements for religious worship were made by the people of Chesterfield. The next year after the incorporation of the town the sum of £200 was voted "to build a meeting-house, settle a minister, and repair the roads." This may seem to the people of these modern times as blending some unlike things in one resolution; but it was one of the most important advantages of good roads that people could *get to meeting by means of them*. In this view the vote provided for a meeting-house, for a minister, and for roads, so that the people could go to hear him,—propositions all germane to each other, and naturally connected in one vote. Committees were appointed to carry out this vote. They were to find the centre of the town, build a meeting-house at or near that point, and provide preaching. It was several years before all this was accomplished, but the *preaching* was secured immediately, and meetings were held alternately at two houses in different parts of the town. Rev. Thomas Allen, afterward the well-known patriotic minister of Pittsfield, preached in Chesterfield in the summer of 1763.

We quote from the actual records some account of the transactions alluded to above:

At a town-meeting, May 9, 1763, Ezra May, Moderator, among various items of business were the following: "Chose Ezra May, Daniel Winter, Eleazer King a committee to provide preaching. Voted to build a meeting-house in the centre of the town of Chesterfield aforesaid, if it be a convenient place, and if not, the next convenient place from it. Chose Joseph Burnell, Benjamin Bonney, Ezra May, Joshua Healy, Everton Beswick a committee to build said meeting-house. Chose Benjamin Bryant, Joseph Burnell, and Lemuel Lyon a committee to find the said centre of Chesterfield. Voted to meet every other Sabbath at Mr. Robert Webster's, and every other Sabbath at Mr. Jeremiah Stockwell's."

Robert Webster's was the present farm of Hiram Bates, in the town of Goshen, and Jeremiah Stockwell's was on what is called "the mount," near, and a little north of, the present residence of Rev. Edward Clark.

Aug. 8, 1763.—"Voted to cancel and disannul all the votes that were passed at the meeting of May 9th, relating to a proper spot to set a meeting-house upon, also all the votes that were passed relating to building a meeting-house, and also for raising money to build a meeting-house."

Having thus swept away the former action, they proceeded:

"Voted to build a meeting-house. Put to vote to see if the town will set the meeting-house on the highest piece of land on Mr. Archelaus Anderson's wheat-field,—decided in the negative. Then voted to come into a method to set the meeting-house in the centre, or the nearest place to the centre that shall be thought convenient. Chose five men as a committee for said purpose,—Ezra May, Joseph Beal, Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Bonney, Seth Burk,—and made choice of Benjamin Tupper for a surveyor. Also chose a committee to agree with the owners of land to set the meeting-house upon, viz.: Benjamin Bonney, Seth Sylvester, Benjamin Bryant. Voted to build a meeting-house fifty feet wide and sixty feet long. Chose as building committee Benjamin Bonney, Ezra

May, Archelaus Anderson, Prince Cowing, and Joseph Burnell. Voted to hire Mr. Allen for a longer term to preach on probation. Voted to meet one-half of the time at Archelaus Anderson's and the other half at Joseph Burnell's."

Oct. 3, 1763.—Committee upon place reported that, by the aid of the surveyor, they had determined "the centre to be about 24 rods North of the County Road, a little east of the first slough east of Archibald Anderson's wheat-field; and that not being a convenient place, the committee agreed to set the meeting-house 16 rods Southwest, on a more convenient place." This report was accepted by the town.

March 5, 1764.—Voted to cancel the vote accepting the report of Oct. 3d; and voted, further, "that Ezra May and Joseph Burnell be a committee to find the centre of the town to build a meeting-house upon or the nearest convenient place to it, and also have the assistance of Capt. Dwight, of Cold Spring, as a Surveyor; and if it shall be judged by the aforesaid Capt. Dwight that the centre is where the former committee declared it to be, then the abovesaid Ezra May and Joseph Burnell are not to be paid for their trouble; but if the centre shall be judged to be from that place, then the town will pay the cost of finding it." Building Committee again appointed,—Benjamin Bonney, Robert Webster, Benjamin Bryant, and Joseph Burnell. Voted the meeting-house to be 45 feet wide and 58 feet long. Voted a committee to procure a minister to preach on probation,—Ezra May, Jeremiah Stockwell, and Jeremiah Spalding.

May 10, 1764.—Capt. Dwight reported as follows: "I went in company with Mr. Ezra May and Joseph Burnell, in order to find the centre of the town, and began at a certain known boundary on the north line of the town, and run 114 rods without any allowance, and came out at the foot of the hill just over the dead River. Then I added 38 rods to the measure, which carried us near the top of the hill, which is the centre of the town; and that not being a convenient place to set a meeting-house, we looked around and found a convenient place about 20 rods further southwestward, and we run to that, where we marked a beech-staddle thus, E M; J B; N D; J F;* with stones by it, which staddle stands 124 rods east of Archelaus Anderson's fence the east side of his field, where we marked a maple-staddle.

"SALMON KENTFIELD, }
"JONATHAN FOSTER, } *Choir-men."*

"NATHANIEL DWIGHT.

This report was accepted by the town, and we infer that Ezra May and Joseph Burnell were entitled to receive pay for their services.

This is a part of the town action. The whole is too long for this sketch, and we can only give a summary statement of the final action. It may, however, be an interesting study for the young surveyors of Chesterfield now to determine the site designated by the first committee, and also that of the second, and find the location of the "beech-staddle" and of the "maple-staddle."

It could easily be inferred from the above record that there was no meeting-house for several years. The first committee of 1763, as shown above, was succeeded by several others before the centre of the town was found and a house of worship erected. The aid of outside parties appears to have been invoked, and in June, 1767, Maj. Selah Barnard, of Deerfield, and Col. Wm. Williams, of Pittsfield, reported in favor of a site, and it was accepted by the town. But in March of the next year, in order to better accommodate the people living in "Chesterfield Gore" (afterward Goshen), the site was changed, and the town voted to remove the timber to the new site, which was about a mile north of the centre, at what is now known as Utley's Corners, and there it was at last actually built, the "raising" taking place in July, 1768. The house was used as soon as possible, while in an unfinished state, pews neither on the ground floor nor in the gallery being completed. It was not finished until some twenty years later, and soon afterward the necessity of accommodating the Gore ceased, Goshen having been incorporated and a separate church formed. This meeting-house was accordingly taken down in 1791, and the materials used to build another, on the site ever since occupied for that purpose. But, though the fathers contended earnestly for the right place to build, yet they were united in providing for religious worship somewhere, and this was not delayed by the controversy.

July 19, 1764.—Voted to give Mr. Benjamin Mills a call to settle in the ministry; voted to offer him 150 pounds settlement, lawful money, to be paid in one year, exclusive of a right of land in said town, and a salary of 42 pounds the first year, with 5 pounds to be added yearly, until the sum should amount to 80 pounds, and that to be the fixed salary. Chose a committee to lay those votes before Mr. Mills, viz.: Eleazer King, Joshua Healey, Benjamin Tupper, Ezra May, Seth Sylvester.

Oct. 22, 1764.—Chose a committee to ask the advice of neighboring ministers in a council, viz.: Ezra May, Joshua Healey, Benjamin Tupper. Same committee directed to provide for the ordination of Mr. Mills.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES FOR THE INSTALLATION OF REV. TIMOTHY ALLEN, AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY THE TOWN, JUNE 4-20, 1785.

By Capt. Healey:

To 5 gallons of West India rum.....	£	s.	d.
" 1 lb. of allspice.....	1	2	0
" 1 1/2 lb. of pepper.....	0	0	9
" 6 lbs. of sugar.....	0	4	6
" a journey to Northampton and expense.....	0	7	0
" 1 lb. of rice.....	0	3	0
" 1 lb. of coffee, 1s. 4d. time and expense.....	0	5	4
" sundries 11d., 5 lbs. loaf sugar 1s. 3d.....	0	7	2
" 1 lb. Bohea tea.....	0	1	9
" 2 lbs. Malaga raisins at 1s. 2d.....	0	2	5
" 1 oz. nutmeg.....	0	2	0
" 46 lbs. veal at 3d.....	0	11	6
" 25 lbs. flour.....	0	5	6
" 11 lbs. cheese.....	0	6	5
" 1 bus. French turnips.....	0	1	0
	4	1	10

By Col. Benjamin Bonney:

To 8 lbs. pork at 7d.....	£	s.	d.
" time and expense.....	0	4	8
	0	4	0
	0	8	8

By Capt. Amasa Clapp:

To 12 lbs. veal at 3d.....	£	s.	d.
" 8 lbs. butter at 8d.....	0	3	1
" time and expense.....	0	5	4
	0	4	0
	0	12	5

By John Russell:

To 7 lbs. butter at 8d.....	£	s.	d.
" 1 doz. eggs.....	0	1	8
" time and expense.....	0	0	8
	0	4	0
	0	9	4

To Mr. Thomas Rodgers for tending.....	£	s.	d.
" Mr. Quance for help to cook.....	0	5	0
" Mrs. Quance for help to cook.....	0	3	0
" Mrs. Abigail Tucker for help to cook.....	0	2	0
	0	1	0
	0	11	0
Total.....	£	s.	d.
	6	3	3

It is evident that the town made ready for a good time in the way of material things as well as spiritual.

All the preliminary movements for religious services were made by the town in its official capacity, as was the custom in New England. Church organization soon followed.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHESTERFIELD

was formally organized Oct. 30, 1764, and the ministers assisting were Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Hadley, and Rev. John Hooker, of Northampton. There were seven members besides the Rev. Benjamin Mills, who had received a call from the town the preceding July, had accepted, and commenced his labors. He was installed as the first pastor of the newly-formed church November 22d, three weeks after the organization. The first members were Benjamin Mills, Joseph Burnell, Joshua Healey, David Stearns, Ezra May, Robert Hamilton, Benjamin Tupper, and Geo. Buck. Their names are signed to the covenant. Ezra May and Benjamin Tupper were chosen the first deacons January 9th of the following winter. The former was afterward the well-known Maj. May of the Revolutionary times. The latter became Gen. Tupper, and, removing to Ohio, was one of the pioneers at Marietta.

The first meeting-house was repaired in 1814-15, and stood till 1835, having been in use about sixty-seven years. The new house was dedicated Nov. 18, 1835. July 4, 1838, it was voted to build a parsonage, and it was erected not long after.

Record of Pastors.—1st. Rev. Benjamin Mills, ordained Nov. 22, 1764; dismissed by reason of poor health, Dec. 21, 1774; he continued to reside in town, and became prominent in public affairs during the war of the Revolution. 2d. Rev. Josiah Kilburn, ordained Nov. 9, 1780; died while absent from the town, in September, 1781, probably about twenty-six years old. 3d. Rev. Timothy Allen, installed June 15, 1785; he had already preached one year; was seventy years

* The town record is obscure.

old when installed; his services ceased in 1796; he remained in town, and died Jan. 12, 1806. 4th. Rev. Isaiah Waters, ordained Nov. 22, 1796; he remained for thirty-five years, when, at his request, he was dismissed. He died at Williamsburg, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1851. Rev. Benjamin Holmes supplied the pulpit for two years. 5th. Rev. Israel G. Rose, installed Nov. 18, 1835; he died while still pastor, Feb. 5, 1842, at the age of forty-three. 6th. Rev. Oliver Warner, ordained June 6, 1844; his services closed by reason of ill health, June 5, 1846. Mr. Warner, however, supplied the pulpit considerably before the settlement of another pastor. 7th. Rev. Samuel W. Barnum, ordained Jan. 25, 1853; dismissed Jan. 25, 1855, and there were services by Rev. O. M. Sears for a time. 8th. Rev. John E. Corey, stated supply, commencing, as appears by the first entry, May 1, 1856; labors closed April 29, 1859. 9th. Rev. J. W. Allen, labors commenced May 15, 1859; closed May 11, 1862. 10th. Rev. William W. Rose, stated supply, labors commenced May 25, 1862; ordained by a council that met Dec. 28, 1862; labors terminated April 30, 1864. 11th. Rev. J. A. Wilkins, May 1, 1864; services closed at the end of the year, May 1, 1865. 12th. Rev. Edward Clarke, May 1, 1865, to April 30, 1872. 13th. Rev. I. P. Smith, May 1, 1872; services continued about a year. 14th. And lastly, Rev. William A. Fobes; services commenced the last Sabbath of June, 1873, and he continues, the present pastor.

The list of deacons includes Ezra May, Benjamin Tupper, Benjamin Pierce, Thomas Halbert, Nathaniel Coleman, Spencer Phelps, John Russell, Benjamin Pierce, Asahel Searl, Timothy A. Phelps, Seth Healey, Rufus Burnell, Sidney S. Smead, David Healey, and William Baker. The last named is the sole acting deacon at present; he was chosen May 17, 1861. Deacon Smead removed to Sunderland; Deacon David Healey to Westfield; Deacon Rufus Burnell died at Aurora, Ill., March 7, 1875; Deacon Seth Healey died a few years since; Deacon Phelps died in South Deerfield.

The first baptism recorded, Jan. 13, 1765, Joel, son of Lemuel Lyon; second, March 10, 1765, Electa, daughter of Daniel Winter; third, April 14th, Mary, daughter of Abijah Tucker.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHESTERFIELD.

A number of the families of Chesterfield subsequent to the Revolution were inclined to the doctrines of the Baptist Church, and an organization was effected at an early date. The first house of worship was situated near the road where it turns on Ireland Street from the road leading by the Gate to Worthington. An accident is noted in connection with the raising: Charles Beswick, Jr., fell from the frame and was taken up apparently dead, but afterward recovered. Rev. Ebenezer Vining was ordained the first pastor, June 16, 1791. Elder Ebenezer Smith made the introductory prayer; Elder Peter Werden preached the ordination sermon, from 1 Tim. iii. 15; Elder Asa Todd made the ordaining prayer; Elders Stow, Warren, and Hamilton joined in the laying on of hands; Elder Obed Warren gave the charge, Elder Adam Hamilton the right hand of fellowship, and Elder Stow made the concluding prayer. This account is found in the *Hampshire Gazette* of that year. Mr. Vining was dismissed in 1802. The next year Rev. Asa Todd was installed, and continued pastor for twenty-one years.

In connection with this church it is interesting to notice that among the first settlers were some families of Baptist sentiments nearly thirty years before a church organization. Under date of July 27 and Aug. 17, 1767, there are recorded in the town books certificates signed by Rev. Ebenezer Smith, pastor of a Baptist Church in Ashfield, stating that Mr. Moses Bacon and Mr. Wm. White, of Chesterfield, "are conscientiously of the Anabaptist persuasion," and attend church in Ashfield. We infer that this certificate procured their release from church taxes in Chesterfield.

Mr. Chandler Macomber furnishes the following valuable paper in relation to the work of the Baptist Church in Chesterfield:

"According to the ancient records, the first meeting of this church was held at the house of Zebulon Robertson [Robinson], on the 22d of September, 1789, with Luke Bonney as clerk; and for a long time after, the meetings were held at private houses. Oct. 6, 1789, a committee consisting of Luke Bonney, Zebulon Robinson, and Seth Taylor was chosen to provide a *teacher*. Jan. 26, 1790, it was reported from this committee favoring and recommending the engagement of Brother Vining as minister, and, the report having been accepted, it was voted to raise £45 14s. 6d. by subscription to defray the expenses of ordaining Brother Vining, moving his family, and furnishing him with a suit of clothes. June 15, 1790, Elder Vining was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Chesterfield. In the following May it was voted to move the meetings to Mr. Stone's barn, and in 1798 we find a meeting reported as being held in the meeting-house, with Dan Daniels, of Worthington, clerk,—an office which he held for thirty years, assisted in the later years by his son, Ira Daniels. Jan. 30, 1801, Samuel Kingman, of Worthington, and William Keene, of Chesterfield, were chosen deacons to wait on the church.

"Some time during the year 1803 the name of Asa Todd appears as the second minister of the church, and in 1805, Deacon Keene having removed, Noah White was chosen deacon. Jan. 31, 1807, Deacon Kingman was dismissed. In March, 1808, David Macomber was chosen, and July, 1815, Timothy Austin was chosen in place of Noah White, dismissed. In January, 1817, the name of Job Cudworth appears as one of the deacons.

"In the year 1817, by the death of one of the brethren, a fund was left to the church for the support of the communion-table, and a committee consisting of Deacon Macomber, Deacon Austin, and Dan Daniels was chosen 'to obtain the money left to the church by our brother, Reuben Hitchcock, of Worthington.'

"Previous to this time—and, as tradition has it, long before the organization of the church—there had been a small body of Baptists in the east and northeast part of the town, holding their meetings at a house now occupied by Morris J. Thayer, and in the year 1818 they erected a meeting-house in the east part of the town, and we find records occasionally of church meetings in this house, showing that they were considered a part of the same church organization, with the same officers and minister.

"Nov. 2, 1820, Elder Todd was dismissed from the church in consequence of a dissatisfaction among some of the church members on account of his having joined the *Free Masons*, and also from difficulties of a more personal nature; but he continued to live in the town till July 17, 1847, when he died at the ripe old age of ninety-one.

"In June, 1822, Rev. Paul Hines was received into the church as pastor. At this date there appear about 225 names of members on the records, among which we find names not yet extinct,—of Curtiss, Hayden, Davis, Macomber, Thayer, Torry, Bisbee, Litchfield, Bryant, Cole, Todd, Cudworth, Carr, Higgins, Stanton, Tower, Metcalf, Kendall, Taylor, Cowing, Sampson, Angell, French, Kingman, Moore, Bissel, Robinson, and Bates.

"From this time forward the records are lost, and exist only—as far as known—in the memory; but the facts are fresh in the memory of many now living, though the precise dates are lacking. About 1825 the meeting-house—a large, rambling building—was taken down, condensed in its proportions, and removed from its location on 'Ireland Street' to a more central situation,—at 'the Gate,' so called; and about the same time the meetings in the east part of the town were discontinued, and Rev. Ambrose Day appears as pastor till about 1845.

"Some time during the ministry of Elder Day it appears there were three deacons,—David Todd, Job Cudworth, and Asa Robinson; but a serious difficulty having arisen in the church concerning the seniority of the deacons, in connection with the bequest of Reuben Hitchcock, Deacon Robinson, with about 40 others, was expelled from the church; the main body of the church erected a new meeting-house at the centre in 1845, and Almon Higgins was chosen one of the deacons. This meeting-house was occupied about fifteen years, with Rev. Wm. Smith, Z. Richards, F. Bestor, and Wm. S. Phillips as pastors, when, by the removal of many of the influential members and the gradual depopulation of the hill-towns, the burden became too heavy for those remaining, the meetings were given up, and in 1874 the meeting-house was taken down.

"The church still (1879) keeps up its organization, with about 30 members still living, who meet with the other churches wherever they happen to be located, and the avails of the fund left them by the late Dr. Robert Starkweather are generally given to the Congregational Society."

SECOND BAPTIST SOCIETY OF CHESTERFIELD.

Those families in the southeastern part of the town who belonged to the Baptist Church were at such a distance from meeting that they finally erected a house of worship for themselves about the year 1818. The building is still standing. A church organization was effected, lasting about seven years. In 1825, owing to a change of doctrinal views and under the leadership of Isaac King, Esq., this church became the First Liberal Baptist Society of Chesterfield, more generally known as the Free-Will Baptist.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CHESTERFIELD.

In the year 1843, several families of Methodist sentiments being resident in town, meetings were held in the town-hall.

Josiah Hayden, of Williamsburg, a licensed exhorter, and Mr. Mason, from the same place, conducted the meetings regularly for about a year. In 1844, Rev. Daniel K. Bannister, a former native of the town, was sent here by the conference. In 1845, Rev. E. A. Manning preached here, a church was formed, and a house of worship erected. The edifice is the present town-hall, and is a neat and handsome building, founded literally "upon a rock," standing at the southeast corner of the public square. Rev. Mr. Manning remained three years. In 1848, Rev. Mr. McClouth, an Englishman, officiated for one year. About that time individuals interested in the success of the church bought a parsonage near the Eleazer King (now the Nathaniel W. Ingram) farm. In 1849, Rev. Wm. Bardwell occupied it as the Methodist parsonage, remaining two years. He was succeeded for two years, 1851-53, by Rev. I. B. Bigelow. Rev. John Smith followed for two years, 1853-55; Rev. E. B. Morgan succeeded him for one year. The last pastor was Rev. Mr. Jordan, in 1856, who remained two years. At the expiration of his term Methodist preaching was discontinued. The house of worship was sold a few years later for a town-hall, and the parsonage was sold to Joel Ingram, who still occupies it. Among the members of the organization, 1843 to 1845, were Abner Damon and wife, Elisha Tilden and wife, Elisha Bisbee and wife, Joel Ingram, Jr., and wife, Andrew K. Baker, Benjamin B. Bryant, Martin Shaw and wife, Elijah Tilden and wife, John Hayden and wife, with several others from adjacent towns.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The wife of Benjamin Bonney was the first person who died in town, in 1764. Her grave was dug in the present central yard, by Abiel Stetson, and the boundaries of this burial-place were afterward defined as follows: "Beginning five rods west of Benjamin Bonney's wife's grave, thence running east eighteen rods by Archelaus Anderson's north line, thence south thirteen and one-third rods, thence west thirteen rods, thence north eighteen rods to the place of first beginning, containing one acre and a half." This ground was obtained as the result of the following official action, though it appears from the description that it had been used before the organization of the town,—at least, in the burial of Mrs. Bonney:

May 9, 1763.—It was proposed at a town-meeting to agree upon a place for a burying-ground, but the proposition was voted down.

May 10, 1764.—Voted a committee to purchase land for a burying-ground, and clear and fence the same.

Oct. 22, 1764.—At a town-meeting held at Mr. Benjamin Tupper's, an innholder, the committee on burying-ground reported that they had agreed with Mr. Archelaus Anderson for one acre and a half of land, laying upon said Anderson's Hill, for 2 pounds 8 shillings, lawful money.

BENJAMIN BONNEY,	} Committee.
BENJAMIN BRYANT,	
SETH SYLVESTER,	

Though this burial-place was purchased of Archelaus Anderson, yet the deed a year or two later was from Rev. Benjamin Mills, who must have succeeded to the farm of Mr. Anderson, either wholly or in part. The oldest inscription appears to be, "Mrs. Esther, wife of Peter Strong; died July 6, 1775, aged 37." Others are "Jemima, wife of Eleazer Strong, Feb. 17, 1787, aged 87." "Benjamin Ludden, May 23, 1789, aged 71." "Elisha Warner, Dec. 2, 1787, aged 66." Besides this central burying-ground, there are several others. One of these is in the east part of the town, known as Bofat, near the residence of Calvin Damon. Another is located in the south part of the town, on the old Torrey farm. There is a burying-ground on Ireland Street, near the residence of Mr. Ephraim Cole. Another public burial-place is in the district known as "the Gate," and near the place of Asa Todd. And yet another old cemetery is located farther north, near the residence of Rev. Edward Clarke.

Places of private family burials are quite numerous. At the extreme south end of Ireland Street was formerly a burial-place, once carefully protected by a stone wall and later by

an iron fence. The remains are now all removed to the cemetery in South Worthington. A few graves may be seen on the farm of Levi Witherell, in the south part of the town. The Damon family have a private burial-place on the present farm of Moses Damon, and this is not far from another Damon burial-place in Westhampton. It is said that upon the Davis farm, so called, there are two graves, little known to the people generally, where members of the Quance family were buried many years ago. On the Ervin Rice farm two victims of the small-pox are supposed to have been buried, and there was a pest-house there many years ago, when the farm was in possession of Amasa Clapp. Still another burial-place of the Damon family may be seen on the farm of Darius Damon, where are buried Ichabod Damon and wife. On the farm of Horace Cole members of the Robinson family are buried, among them Deacon Asa Robinson.

TOWN SOCIETIES.

A few years since a lodge of Good Templars was established in town, had quite a flourishing organization for some time, and did considerable temperance work; but it was finally discontinued. A grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was also organized here, but continued its work only a few months. Considerable business was done through it in the way of purchasing implements and farm supplies at wholesale prices or at special reduced rates.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST, NOTED POINTS, CURIOSITIES.

Near the locality known as the Gate is the deep cut in the Westfield River, a rocky channel extending for thirty or forty rods in length, walled in on each side by high granite ledges. This is a rare specimen of the grand and sublime in nature. Tourists often visit the place. The old stage-road from Northampton to Albany originally crossed the north end of it by the well-known "High Bridge." The road has been changed and the descent from the Eastern Hills now made by a long grade northward to West Chesterfield. Formerly the stages thundered down the steep hill direct and over the rocky channel, coming out a little south of the old Baptist Church.

"Kidd's Lookout" is over in Bofat, in the southeast part of the town. It takes its name from the old Kidd farm. There an extensive view is obtained, including villages, forests, mountains, and cultivated valleys.

The site of the old meeting-house at Utley's Corners can hardly be otherwise than a historic spot, memorable for the home struggle over its own location, but more memorable as the place of those town-meetings where the citizens discussed the highest problems of government, where they met the crisis of 1775 with heroic action, where they pledged themselves to meet the impending storm of war with "their lives and their fortunes."

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture is the principal business of the people of Chesterfield, though various milling and manufacturing enterprises have at times received considerable attention. The town is hilly and rocky, some portions not capable of being reduced to cultivation, and the town generally is better fitted for grazing than for tillage.

Accordingly, the raising of sheep and cattle has been a leading object of the farming community.

The products of the dairy have formed a large item in the sales of produce. There is an air of thrift and enterprise about the farms and the farm buildings of Chesterfield which indicates that the people still live well upon these beautiful hill-sides, as their ancestors did before them, and attain a reasonable competence. They have not permitted Nature to fill up the old pastures with bushes and absorb the old farms as much perhaps as in some of the neighboring towns. Chesterfield is,

however, greatly reduced in population, there being only about half as many people now as in 1820.

EARLY MILLS.

Joseph Burnell built the first saw-mill in town, it is supposed, and perhaps as early as 1761. The crank for the water-wheel and the irons for the rack-wheel were brought by a negro on his back from Northampton. This mill and its successors have been in the hands of the Burnell family for three generations. The man carrying the irons above mentioned took them separately, carrying one ahead and then going back for the others. It is also understood that Kidd Wright built a saw-mill about 1777, or even earlier, on the site where the Edwards mill stood in later years. Numerous families of the Wrights were in town by that time, and the name Kidd would imply that the two families were connected by marriage. Lieut. Robert Damon probably built the first saw-mill on the site of Bisbee's mills before 1773, as it is mentioned that year in a vote to provide a bridge at that point. It afterward passed into the hands of James Cox, and from him to Benjamin Pierce, who retained it until his death. The name of Lieut. Robert Damon is frequently mentioned in these records, but we have little account of him; and his family seems to have been entirely distinct from the other Damon families. The grist-mill at Bisbee's is supposed to have been built by Benjamin Pierce soon after he obtained possession of the saw-mill, as above mentioned. The old mill was upon the east side of the stream, near the present saw-mill. The Bisbees erected the present mills on the west side. The town, March 3, 1777, voted to raise £150 to build a corn-mill, but soon after reconsidered the action. It is supposed the site intended was where Maj. Littlefield built one at a later date, near the "High Bridge," so called.

The following condensed statement of all the mills in the town is given upon the authority of Patrick Bryant, of West Chesterfield. He is himself a practical builder of mills, and personally acquainted with the water-power of Chesterfield for the last sixty years. Commencing near the south line of the town, at the junction of the Dead Branch with the Westfield, we have the streams northward. At the junction of the streams there is now the saw-mill of Dexter Damon & Son, built ten or twelve years ago. A little above, on the Dead Branch, was formerly a saw-mill, shingle-mill, grist-mill, and carding-machine built by Benjamin Taylor, 1820 to 1830. The works were afterward owned by the Sampsons, and run by Artemas Weeks. The buildings went down, and the various enterprises were abandoned a few years before the Damons built at the junction. Still farther up the Dead Branch are the old works of Stephen Taylor, erected perhaps as early as 1800,—originally for cloth-dressing; afterward they became the Tilden scythe-stone works. Later they were run by the Meritts, Asa and Lucien. At the present time (1878) they are occupied by H. K. Weeks, as a cutlery establishment. Two miles or so above are the Witherell mills, comprising at the present time a saw-mill, basket-factory, and cider-mill. A building used for broom-handle business was destroyed by the fire a year or two since. The saw-mill is an old affair, its history reaching back to the early settlement. Next above are the Bisbee mills mentioned above, comprising grist-mill, saw-mill, broom-handle business, and something of the wagon-making business. A few years ago for a time scythes were made at Bisbee's. Still above, but on the East Branch, a tributary of the Dead Branch, is the site of the old Kidd Wright mill. It was in later years owned by Isaac Damon and Gershom Howe, and then by Luther Edwards, and by his son Ebenezer. The works were swept down, and not rebuilt, 1860 to 1862. On the Dead Branch, above the fork two miles or so, were the old Rogers mills, built perhaps fifty years ago. Dam swept away and not rebuilt some years later. The Burnell saw- and grist-mill were the first in town. They passed to

Joseph, Jr., and to Francis, his son, then to Edwards & Baker, and are now owned by S. C. Damon. As the site of the earliest mills in town, this place has considerable historic interest.

Northward from the junction of the Dead Branch, and up the Westfield River, the first point to be noticed is the site of the Lemuel Baker saw-mill, built thirty years ago or more; now all gone and no one living near it. At the High Bridge was a very old place of mills, both grist and saw, including a carding-machine and cloth-dressing. These probably date back to the Revolution, and were built by Maj. Littlefield; soon after, the town voted £150 to assist, but reconsidered the vote. The freshet of 1835 swept these away, and they were not rebuilt. The Capt. Joel Shattuck grist-mill was a little below, and also a saw-mill built soon after the Revolution. William Williams occupied the buildings last with broom-handle works and carding-works; destroyed entirely by the same freshet of 1835, and never restored. At West Chesterfield, Elisha Bisbee built in very old times a saw-mill on Stevens Brook, where Higgins' gun-tube works are located now; successive owners were Capt. Joel Thayer, Martin Bryant, Reed and Tower Lyman, Litchfield, and Mr. Higgins.

A foundry and machine-shops were built by Mr. Litchfield, 1845 to '48, on the site of Spencer & Reed's works. They were burnt. Then Edward Thayer built a grist-mill. He had been the owner of the foundry for a time. The new building was run as a grist-mill, and passed into the hands of Wm. H. Adams, until Spencer & Reed took possession, June, 1877. They manufacture factory supplies,—picker-sticks, hat-racks, rakes, and other forms of woodwork. On the site of the present Patrick Bryant works was formerly a tannery, built about 1825, by Jonathan Burr. It was burnt; rebuilt as a tannery, and owned by Paul H. Cudworth. Of him Patrick Bryant took the property, and opened an extensive business,—wood and iron work, machine-shop, cider-mill, foundry, and distillery. All were burned except the distillery in 1866, and rebuilt for the same general purposes. Just below, Patrick Bryant erected a large new building for running a circular-saw mill and for wood-work generally, including also sheet-iron work, as sap-pans and stove-pipe. This building is now owned by B. H. Smith, and he has added the making of sieve-rims and similar hoop-work. Patrick Bryant still occupies a part of the building. Wm. Williams, after the loss of the mills below, built at West Chesterfield, a little above the site of Healey's present works, and ran a saw-mill; made broom-handles, tool-handles, etc. Dam swept away in 1845, and works abandoned. S. A. Healey, with Mr. Olds, established the mills and continued the same general business. At the present time Mr. Healey keeps the works in operation. Gideon Rhoades had rebuilt the mills after the dam was swept away, before Healey & Olds took possession. There was a tannery by Jacob Higgins, on Stevens Brook, first built by Austin Pease about fifty years ago. The building was destroyed in the freshet of 1858.

There are no further mills above on the Westfield River. On a tributary coming in from the northwest, however, there are some to be noticed. Near the place of Maj. Pierce's present residence was a saw-mill, built by Ned Kaith; carried off by a freshet in the cold summer of 1816, and not rebuilt. There was another saw-mill above, on the same stream, about forty years ago, built by Lyman Culver, and he made broom-handles. The property passed to his son Horace, and is now owned by Rufus Fisk, who includes at the present time a saw-mill, a cider-mill, and the manufacture of whip-butts. Patrick Bryant states that he made his first campaign in building mills when a young man of twenty-two, by erecting on this stream, above the Culver works, a saw-mill, which was run fifteen or twenty years, and then went down. Between Bryant's saw-mill and the Culver mills, Jerome Culver commenced some works fifty years ago perhaps, but did not complete them.

The ten leading articles of production for the year ending May 1, 1875, with their several estimated values, were as follows: Butter, \$11,450; maple-sugar, \$6779; firewood, \$4425; beef, \$6231; hay, \$25,703; pork, \$4071; manure, \$5988; potatoes, \$6451; corn, \$2008; veal, \$1175. Three more were very near the last,—apples, \$1167; eggs, \$1143; oats, \$1116.

MILITARY.

Generally speaking, all trouble from Indian attacks had terminated in this part of the country before Chesterfield was settled. The early pioneers were not compelled to face the dangers of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife,—dangers that were ever present to the imagination or the actual reality of earlier infant settlements. They were, however, patriotic citizens of the commonwealth, and in the time of the Revolution, though their town organization was scarcely fourteen years old, they vied with other places in prompt action and energetic service. At the town-meetings of 1774 and 1775 they voted to purchase 400 pounds of powder, 400 pounds of lead, and 1200 flints, "the same to be kept under the pulpit in the meeting-house, guarded by a door ironed with staples and hinges." The town was represented in the Provincial Congress by Rev. Benjamin Mills and Maj. Ezra May.

When the stirring news of Lexington came over the hills to Chesterfield, Capt. Robert Webster, summoning his company of 47 Minute-Men, marched to Boston two days after the battle of Lexington, April 21, 1775. The first lieutenant was Christopher Bannister, second, Jeremiah Stockwell, and the ensign was Everton Beswick. The company was mustered into the regiment of Col. John Fellows, when their pay-roll numbered 55 men, 7 of them from other towns of the State. The selectmen borrowed seventeen muskets to assist in equipping this company.

The public enthusiasm developed rapidly in behalf of the patriot cause. Beginning cautiously at the town-meeting of Sept. 29, 1774, they voted not to send a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Concord; but two months later, December 21st, they voted to comply with the request of the *Continental* Congress, and a committee was chosen for this purpose, and another committee to see about arming the people who were unable to arm themselves. In the January following they were accumulating war material, and, as shown above, their soldiers hurried to Boston to meet the foe in the eventful spring of 1775. A year later, June 19, 1776, this town, secluded amid the hills of Western Hampshire, barely fourteen years from its settlement, in a solemn vote declared "*that should the Honorable Continental Congress, for the safety of the United Colonies, declare themselves independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, the inhabitants of the town of Chesterfield will with our lives and fortunes engage to defend them in this measure.*"

The people of the Old World may well have smiled at these offers from apparently feeble sources; but the event proved that the springs of constitutional liberty were in the town-meetings of New England,—town-meetings whose authority flowed steadily on, equally obeyed under royalty, revolution, or confederation. A people who could calmly, without a sign of civil commotion, change the warrant for their town-meeting from "In the name of his Majesty" to "In the name of the State of Massachusetts Bay," and never think of anarchy, but remain steadily obedient to local home-rule, were just the men to place their strong arms under a national government and bear it onward to victory. They were like Cromwell's men, who feared God, and therefore feared no other being.

It is related that Gideon Bisbee was a soldier in Arnold's ill-fated expedition for the capture of Quebec, and that in consequence of the hardships of the campaign and the actual danger of death by starvation, he with two others deserted, and then very nearly perished while on the way back, barely reaching the settlements alive after they had nearly decided to cast

lots for one to die that the others might live. There were 30 Chesterfield men in the army of the Revolution in January, 1776.

We are permitted by the courtesy of William H. Webster, of Springfield, grandson of Capt. Webster, to make copies of the following valuable papers in his possession:

A Muster-Roll of the Eighth Company in the 8th Regiment of Foot in the Continental Army encamped at Dorchester, commanded by John Fellows, Esq., Sept. 1, 1775.

Robert Webster, captain, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Christopher Bannister, lieutenant, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Everton Beswick, ensign, enlisted April 21, 1775.
William White, sergeant, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Daniel Littlefield, sergeant, enlisted April 21, 1775.
John Holbert, sergeant, enlisted April 21, 1775.
James Cox, sergeant, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Nathan Lane, corporal, enlisted May 3, 1775.
Richard Sylvester, corporal, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Wait Burke, corporal, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Wheeler Higbee, corporal, enlisted May 3, 1775.
David Adams, drummer and fifer, enlisted May 1, 1775.
Asa Packard, drummer and fifer, enlisted April 21, 1775.
John Shea, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Richard Burke, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Josiah Brown, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Joseph Brown, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Cyrus Lyons, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Asa Spalding, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Enoch Pratt, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Zachariah Curtis, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
William Damon, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Benjamin Bourn, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Isaac Buck, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Simeon Higgins, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
William Turner, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Ebenezer Cole, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Jabez Cowles, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Samuel Thomas, private, enlisted Aug. 7, 1775.
Eleazer Ring, private, enlisted May 3, 1775.
Jonathan Hill, private, enlisted May 3, 1775.
Peter Price, private, enlisted May 3, 1775.
Bezabiel Moffett, private, enlisted May 3, 1775.
Bartholomew Cheever, private, enlisted May 15, 1775.
Ansil Tupper, private, enlisted May 24, 1775.
Christopher Grant, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Thomas Pierce, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Tilly Burke, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Adam Beale, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Nathaniel Tyler, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
George Mills, Jr., private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Benjamin G. Ball, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Timothy Rice, private, enlisted May 10, 1775.
Stephen Tyler, private, enlisted May 24, 1775.
Luke Sylvester, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
George Mills, private, enlisted May 11, 1775.
Barnabas Cole, private, enlisted May 3, 1775.
David Johnson, private, enlisted May 3, 1775.
Samuel West, private, enlisted May 5, 1775.
Samuel Marks, private, enlisted July 1, 1775.
William Stephenson, private, enlisted July 1, 1775.
Robert Damon, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Samuel Olds, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Samuel Leach, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Amos Crittenden, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
Josiah Clark, private, enlisted April 21, 1775.
John Vergson, private, enlisted May 3, 1775.

The last four were transferred to the artillery June 8th.

Reported as away upon the Quebec expedition, Wait Burke, Tilly Burke, George Mills. In some other accompanying papers Eleazer Ring is reported as from Worthington, and also Wheeler Higbee; from Northampton, David Adams; from Bridgewater, Asa Packard; from Hadley, Samuel West; from Pelham, Timothy Rice. This muster-roll is for Sept. 1, 1775, after about five months' service. It differs somewhat from the roll of "Minute-Men" who marched for Boston April 21st. Some did not join the actual company, and become a part of Col. Fellows' regiment. In the roll of "Minute-Men" there are the following additional names: Timothy Lyman, Elijah Warner, both sergeants; Justice Wright, Jonathan Nelson, Charles Kidd, corporals; Edward Converse, drummer; Aaron Jewell, Caleb Cushman, Nehemiah May, Jonathan Russell, Oliver Taylor, Artemas Stone, Reuben

Dresser, Jonathan Pierce, Josiah Perry, Ebenezer Parsons, Samuel Niles, Wm. Turner, Nathan W. Tyler, Ebenezer Putney, Prince Cowing. Three of these—Justice Wright, Charles Kidd, and Josiah Perry—are reported as having returned in three days. Others doubtless returned soon. Some may have joined other companies besides Capt. Webster's, and remained longer in the service than the above would indicate. All of these names upon the master-roll of September 1st are found upon a pay-roll of Feb. 26, 1776, showing continued service.

Another paper gives the value of the guns borrowed, from whom, and for whom:

Borrowed of	Value. £ s.	Lent to
Maj. Ezra May	2 14	Erish Pratt.
Rev. William Lyman	1 5	Warr Bark.
Jonathan Russell	2 2	David Johnson.
Jonathan Nelson	1 13	Christopher Grant.
Caleb Cushman	2 2	Peter Price.
Aaron Jewell	1 4	Bozali Mottett.
John Jenson	1 4	Bartholomew Cheever.
Justice Wright	2 8	Nathan Lane.
Maj. Ezra May	1 14	Benjamin Burn.
Maj. Ezra May	1 18	Benjamin G. Ball.
Benjamin Ramey	2 5	Tilly Barker.
David Russell	1 18	Daniel Littlefield.
William Buckingham	1 10	Barnabas Cole.
Joshua Bailey	1 16	Wheeler Hibber.
Maj. Ezra May	1 00	Samuel Thomas.
Jeremiah Stockwell	2 2	James Cox.
James Cox	1 10	Jonathan Hill.

In the Shays rebellion the people of Chesterfield were favorable to the cause of the insurgents,—so much so that when Capt. Joseph Burnell was ordered out to suppress the insurrection, he reported that if he could find nineteen more men to go, they, with himself, would make twenty. There seems to be no record, however, in the published accounts of that exciting period that Chesterfield men really marched to assist Shays. But popular sentiment was strong for resistance. It is said three balls were fired at the house of Joshua Healey, who was against the rebellion, one lodging in the yarn-beam of a loom, and still preserved. Capt. Jewel, David Macomber, and Henry Myers were prominent among the Shays men.

The war of 1812, exceedingly unpopular as it was in Massachusetts, evoked no enthusiasm, but there were seven regular soldiers from Chesterfield who enlisted at that time in the army, according to the statement in Vinton's address. The following are given by Oliver Edwards and others as those who went to Boston, at least, in connection with that war. Perhaps the list includes the seven above mentioned: Parley Healey, Consider Cole, Elijah Tower(?), Oswin Tower, Zachariah Shaw, Isaac Buck, Seth Healey, Lot Drake, John Hatch, John Pittsinger, Lewis Damon, Nathaniel Engram, Zenas Damon, Job Cowing (substitute), Abner Buck, Jesse Buck, Amasa Clapp, Field Beswick. These men went to Boston. In the regular army were Bezar Ludden, Joel Litchfield, Lot Litchfield, Clark Litchfield. Many others were enlisted or drafted as Minute-Men, but did not leave town. Joel Willcutt states that he saw them start for Boston from the village.

For the Florida war Chesterfield is said to have furnished one soldier, Joseph Buck, who died in the service.

The Mexican war was participated in by one citizen from this town, Avery Bryant.

Alvin Macomber, Joel Willcutt, and others recall the following names of Revolutionary soldiers: Patrick Bryant, David Macomber, Gideon Bisbee, Abijah Whitton, Joseph

Burnell, Benjamin Bryant, George Buck, Prince Cowing, Joshua Healey, Simeon Higgins, Capt. John Halbord, Aaron Jewell, Charles Kidd, Benjamin Kidd, Samuel Utley, Levi-ather Vinton, Levi Vinton, Luther Pomeroy, Timothy Engram, John Ewell, Jesse Willcutt, Jr., Zebulon Willcutt, Joseph Jipson, Ambrose Stone, Lemuel Bannister, Josiah Perry, Phineas Manning, James Orcutt. Some of these names are in the Webster papers, already given.

CIVIL WAR, 1861-65.

No votes appear to have been passed in 1861 by the town in relation to the war, but enlistments took place without official action, eight or ten men joining the army that year. In 1862 a special town-meeting was held August 5th. It was then voted to pay a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer who would enlist either for three years or nine months, when mustered in and credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to borrow money to pay the same.

The popular enthusiasm was developed, not checked, by the defeat before Richmond, and 30 or more citizens enlisted during the year.

At a meeting held on the 17th of January, 1863, Samuel House, one of the selectmen, was appointed to visit Boston and obtain information in regard to the number of men the town was to furnish to complete its quota.

Other citizens continued to enlist, but many foreign recruits were obtained.

On the 2d of April, 1864, the town voted to pay a bounty of \$125 to each volunteer who shall enlist and be credited to the quota of the town; also to raise \$875 to repay citizens money which they had advanced for recruiting purposes. This bounty was continued to the end of the war.

At a meeting held on the 22d of May, 1865, it was voted to raise by taxation \$6769 to pay citizens money which they had advanced for recruiting purposes, "one-half to be assessed this year and the balance next year."

Schouler's "History of Massachusetts in the Civil War" states that Chesterfield furnished 95 men, which was a surplus of 10 over and above all demands. Nason's "Gazetteer" says the town sent 56 of its own citizens, of whom 9 lost their lives, and the town also furnished 35 substitutes.

The adjutant-general's published reports give 68 names actually credited to Chesterfield, but some of these are re-enlistments, lessening the number nearly to that given by Nason. The list following is prepared by a comparison of these statements, together with the record in the town clerk's office, aided by the suggestions of various citizens acquainted with the facts. It is intended to exclude substitutes hired abroad, and include only residents. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was \$14,662. The assessed valuation of the town in 1860 was \$415,746, and the population 897.

The town also raised for aid to soldiers' families (the amount, however, afterward being repaid by the State), 1861, \$36.30; 1862, \$644.30; 1863, \$1689.21; 1864, \$1477.70; 1865, \$1165.50. Total, \$5013.01.

The ladies of Chesterfield were active in the patriotic cause, contributing during the war \$375 in money, besides clothing and other valuable material for the soldiers.

SOLDIERS' RECORD, WAR OF 1861-65.

Orange C. Smith, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; disch. June 1, 1863, to re-enl. in H. Art.; served through to July, 1865.
John H. Richardson, asst. surg., enl. Nov. 19, 1862, 52d M. V. M.; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Lucius C. Taylor, 1st lieut., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Levi Baker, corp., enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Calvin Bryant, musician, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.

Edgar Bryant, musician, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Henry H. Torrey, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1862.
Job E. Torrey (2d), enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1862.
Joseph H. Main, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 1st Batt. L. Art.; trans. March 12, 1865, to 9th Batt.; disch. June 6, 1865; was first a member for nine months of the 52d.
Andrew M. Sturtevant, enl. Aug. 28, 1863, 1st Batt. L. Art.; trans. March 12, 1865, to 9th Batt.; disch. June 6, 1865.

Nelson A. Higgins, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Fayette L. Oids, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
George W. Skiff, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Reuben S. Smith, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Emerson S. Stetson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Emerson W. Torrey, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 30, 1865.

- Alden Culver, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. K; disch. March 28, 1865, for disability.
- Hugh Frain, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. G; died of wounds March 6, 1865.
- Daniel E. Barker, corp., enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 36th Inf., Co. G; trans. June 8, 1865, to 56th Inf.
- Edwin Bates, enl. July 18, 1863, 20th Inf., Co. I; disch. Dec. 8, 1865, for disability.
- Nathan E. S. Collier, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. C; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 36th Regt.; trans. to 56th Regt., June 8, 1865.
- James H. Damon, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. H; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, pro. to corp.; trans. to 36th Inf.; pro. to sergt.; trans. June 8, 1865, to 56th Inf., Co. F; disch. July 22, 1865.
- Timothy T. Warren, enl. Aug. 5, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. H; disch. July 18, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. Aug. 22, 1865, 2d H. Art., Co. D; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
- Lewis Adams, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- John E. Bisbee, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Willard C. Bryant, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Oliver J. Damon, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- George C. Gleason, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Festus Hayden, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 52d M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
- Wm. J. Nichols, corp., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; died May 30, 1864, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received in battle of Wilderness.
- Sylvanus C. Bryant, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; died of wounds, May 19, 1864, at Fredericksburg, Va.
- Daniel G. Collier, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. Sept. 2, 1864, for disability.
- Horace Collier, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; died Feb. 9, 1864, at Brandy Station, Va., Camp Sedgwick.
- Thomas Collier, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. Jan. 24, 1863, for disability.
- Samuel E. Eddy, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Ephraim W. Pittsinger, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Thomas Porter, Jr., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; pro. to q.m.-sergt., Sept. 5, 1862; disch. June 21, 1865.
- John D. Smith, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. D; killed May 6, 1864, at Wilderness, Va.
- Orange S. Sampson, enl. 21st Regt., Co. I; pro. to captain.
- Henry W. Sampson.
- Horatio O. Tower, enl. 21st Regt., Co. G; died in the service.
- E. W. Tilden, enl. 34th Regt., Co. D; disch. April 5, 1863.
- Benjamin F. Whido, enl. 31st Regt.
- Edwin J. House, enl. March 6, 1864, 1st Cav.
- Isaac M. Collier.
- Charles Hillman, enl. 52d Regt., Co. I; died March 3, 1863.
- Elbridge F. Hayden.
- Chandler T. Macomber, assistant paymaster U. S. Army.
- James H. Macomber, navy surg.; died at Port Royal, S. C.
- Orange S. Pomeroy, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A; disch. Feb. 2, 1863.
- Stephen S. Robbins, enl. 21st Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 7, 1862.
- Abraham Robbins, enl. 6th N. H.
- James M. Stowe, enl. Aug. 1861, 10th Regt. Co. F.
- Dwight Bryant, enl. 1861, 27th Regt.
- John Roach, enl. 27th Regt.; trans. to Cav.
- Talcott Bancroft, enl. 37th Regt., Co. D; disch. Sept. 2, 1862.
- James M. Hayden, enl. March 6, 1864, 1st Cav.
- George A. Bisbee, enl. 37th Regt., Co. D; disch. Sept. 2, 1862.
- De Witt C. Bates, enl. 52d Regt.; died at Baton Rouge, La., about the 25th of July, 1863.
- Samuel J. Dunning, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A; killed in the battle of Newbern.

HUNTINGTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

HUNTINGTON belongs to the southern tier of towns in Hampshire County, if the term can be used with reference to a county of such irregular and jagged outlines as Hampshire. The town is southwest from the county-seat, and distant from it in air-line measurement fourteen miles. Huntington is bounded north by Chesterfield; east by Westhampton, Southampton, and Hampden County; south by Hampden County; west by Hampden County and Worthington. The farm acreage of the town amounts to 13,334 acres, which may be considered the net area, after deducting highways, beds of streams, and perhaps other small exceptions. The town of Norwich was a part of Murrayfield, and the title to the soil is derived direct from the province of Massachusetts Bay, the township being No. 9 of the series sold by order of the General Court, June 2, 1762. The present town of Huntington includes a portion of Blandford, and the title to that dates back to an earlier day, as fully shown in the history of that town elsewhere given. Certain special tracts are named in the act incorporating Norwich, as "Ingersoll's Grant" and "Chadler's Division." These names refer to local purchases of considerable extent at an early day.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The East Branch of the Westfield River flows through the entire length of the town from north to south, diverging slightly to the west. It receives the Middle Branch above Norwich Bridge, so called, and the united stream makes its junction with the West Branch just below Huntington station, on the Boston and Albany Railroad. In this town, therefore, converges to a centre the whole system of streams through which, with slight exceptions, flow all the waters of the seven western towns of Hampshire County and of a large territory besides. In times of freshet the Westfield River at this point displays great force, and the town often suffers severe damages to its bridges and highways. There are several small tributaries of the East Branch in this town, as

Little River, Pond Brook, and others. Roaring Brook flows south into Hampden County before uniting with the Westfield. Massasoit Pond, formerly called Norwich Pond, is a fine sheet of water in the east part of the town, and has its outlet through Pond Brook. It was made the reservoir of the Massasoit Company, and raised 12 feet a few years since.

In the southeast part of Huntington are a portion of the sources of another distinct "river system,"—that of the Manhan. Some of the mountain rivulets of the two diverging systems find their springs very near each other. Horse Hill constitutes the water-shed between the two valleys, in the southeast corner of the town. There are several of the hills having local names. Mount Pisgah, in the northeast, next to Westhampton, is a highly-rocky tract, scarcely settled at all at the present time. Across the valley, to the west, is Walnut Hill. West of Massasoit Pond is Norwich Hill. Opposite, on the west border of the town, is the range known as Goss Hill. South of these heights is another elevation, an extension of Goss Hill. A second "Norwich Hill" is also noted, a little southwest of the old meeting-house. Near Roaring Brook, below, is Deer Hill, and along the diverging west line of the lower part of the town are two elevations, known as Little Moose Hill and Big Moose Hill. Add to all these the numerous hills encircling the beautiful valley of Huntington village, and there is a sum-total of mountain scenery, interspersed with pond and stream and river-valley, sufficient to tempt the traveler to linger long amid these varied attractions.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—SUBSEQUENT GROWTH.

As to the date of the first settlement upon the present territory of Huntington, it is stated in Holland's "History" (and Nason's "Gazetteer" repeats the statement,—no doubt after careful examination) that "an Indian family by the name of Rhoades made the first settlement in 1760, about two miles above the Pitcher Bridge, on Westfield River." Rev. J. H. Bisbee, writing in 1876 with the advantage of local residence, his birthplace not far off, and leisure for careful investigation,

declines to repeat this statement of the older historians, and we are inclined to believe that it rests on very uncertain tradition, and that the "Indian" portion of it has little or no probability. If Mr. Rhoades settled there he removed before the town was organized, as his name is not in the list of ratable polls in 1773; but thirteen years leaves ample time for several removals, especially if the blood of the untamed tribes of the forest flowed in the veins of the family.

It is not easy to decide either the exact date of the first settlement or the order in which the first settlers came in. There seems to have been quite a group of families from Norwich, Conn., who undoubtedly moved here somewhat in company. It is the tradition of the Kirkland family that their ancestor was about as early as any one. Holland's "History" states his removal as occurring in 1767, but his son Ralph was born in Connecticut, Jan. 26, 1768. The family removed probably the following season, and Mr. Kirkland may have been here himself in 1767. His daughter, Mary, was born at Murrayfield Dec. 14, 1770. So the date of settlement is reduced to pretty close limits, if not actually determined.

The same method of investigation indicates that Samuel Knight came in 1769 or 1770; but the old town record of births only assists in a few instances, for, generally, the place of birth is omitted, and a family seem to have entered upon the town records the birth of children born before removing here.

Caleb Fobes, Wm. Miller, David Scott, Isaac Mixer, John Rude, and some others settled on the eastern part of old Murrayfield still earlier, as shown elsewhere. Fortunately there is preserved in the oldest volume of the town records the *assessment-roll* of 1773, and we thus determine with great exactness who were here at that date, only four years after the settlement of the Kirklands and the Knights. It is of so much value we copy its names in full: Christian Angel, Solomon Blair, Thomas Crow, James Crow, David Crow, William Carter, Asa Carter, John Crow, Caleb Fobes, William Fobes, Elijah Fobes, Zebulon Fuller, James Fairman, Samuel Fairman, William French, John Griswold, James Gilmore, David Holbard, Jabez Homes, Nathaniel Bennett, John Barnard, Solomon Holiday, Daniel Dana, John Crosssett, Ebenezer Freeman, Solomon Holiday, Jr., Patrick Buckle, John Kirkland, Ebenezer King, Samuel Knight, Daniel Kirkland, Isaac Mixer, Isaac Mixer, Jr., Ebenezer Meacham, William Miller, David Palmer, John D. Palmer, David Palmer, Jr., Capt. E. Geer, Elijah Geer, Mace Cook, Zeb Ross, John Rude, David Scott, Joseph Stanton, John Tiffany, Miles Washburn, Peter Williams, Daniel Williams, Isaac Williams, Isaac Williams, Jr., Charles Williams, Jabez Story, James Clark, Jehial Eggleston, Jonathan Ware, B. Peter Bunda. The above list shows that there were 46 owners of real estate in 1773, 6 other persons having some personal estate; and 10 with neither real nor personal estate. This gives *fifty-six names*, and must be supposed to include all the male inhabitants at that time, except 8, who are counted as additional polls in the various families, as sons or hired men.

FAMILY NOTES.

Christian Angel. Families of this name resided in the north part of the town. Epaphras Arnold moved to Norwich in 1774, but owned no real estate that year. James Bentley came in 1774, but owned no real estate that year. Solomon Blair. Families of this name were frequent in Blandford and Chester, but it is difficult now to locate them in Huntington. Peter Bunda left town probably in 1773 or '74, as his name is not on the second assessment-roll. The name was found in Montgomery. Thomas Crow settled in town in 1767-68. John Crow. It is the opinion of older citizens that the Crow families lived in the southeast part of the town, near the Montgomery line. William Carter. His name first appears in Murrayfield assessment-roll, Aug. 20, 1771. Perhaps resided in what is now Russell.

Pearly Cook came from Preston, Conn., and settled here soon after the Revolution, where Pearly B. Cook now lives. Children: Linus H., John, Jr., Huntington; Philetus, East Chatham; Edward W., Hartford; Mrs. Daniel Pitcher, Boonville; Mrs. Edward A. Clark, Easthampton. The wife of Pearly Cook was a daughter of Noah Burt, of Southampton.

James Clark. He was elected a tythingman in Murrayfield, March 11, 1766; a surveyor of highways, May 3, 1768. He was a prominent man. John Cook supposes his place to have been the present farm of Joseph Castner, over the line in Chester. Jehial Eggleston settled in town in 1767-68.

Caleb Fobes. His homestead was the present Bradley place, in the valley, a short distance above Norwich Bridge. His name appears in the assessment-roll of Murrayfield, April 19, 1768; and he was elected one of the selectmen of that town, May 3, 1768, and William Miller with him, the majority of the selectmen being thus located upon the territory afterward Norwich. William Fobes, homestead on the Deacon Artemas Knight place, about a mile south of the Congregational church, now owned by Abner Peck. Elijah Fobes, probably the father of the two noted citizens above.

Zebulon Fuller settled 1767-68. James Fairman settled 1767-68; homestead the present Fairman place. Samuel Fairman settled 1767-68; homestead west of the meeting-house, where Austin Fairman now lives. Ebenezer Freeman owned no real estate, probably left town 1773 or '74; lived near Norwich Hill. Jonathan Frost came in 1774, but owned no real estate that year. It is presumed he lived on "Pisgah Street," so called, where more than 25 families once lived, a portion of the town now deserted. John Griswold settled in 1771, homestead two miles south of Norwich Hill. Capt. Ebenezer Geer settled in 1768-69, east part of the town.

James Gilmore, from New Hampshire. His name is in the Murrayfield assessment-roll for April 19, 1768, showing him to have been an early settler; homestead a mile above Huntington village; buildings gone. Three sons went to Geauga Co., O., about 1811,—James, Edmund, and William. They went out with ox-teams. There was a large gathering to see the colony start. Gen. Gilmore, of the army, was from this family. Isaac Gates settled in 1774. Solomon Holiday. His name first appears in Murrayfield assessment-roll Aug. 20, 1771. The Holiday family were located in Montgomery, as older settlers suppose. Jesse Joy moved to Norwich in 1774, but owned no real estate that year; lived east of the Hill, near Westhampton line.

John Kirkland came about 1768; homestead where his great-grandson, C. H. Kirkland, now lives. It has been in the family ever since the first occupancy. First log house was farther east, near Roaring Brook, and first frame house some twenty rods east of the present one. Samuel Kirkland, the noted missionary of Central New York, was a brother. Daniel, another brother, settled in Norwich. Their father was Rev. Daniel Kirkland, of Lisbon, Conn. The children of John Kirkland were Joseph, who died young; Martin, who settled in Norwich (father of the well-known Harvey Kirkland, of Northampton); Samuel Kirkland, who settled on the old homestead (grandfather of C. H. Kirkland); Ralph and John, who went to Clinton, N. Y.; Jabez, who moved to Whitesboro', N. Y.; Mary (Mrs. Dr. Hophni Clapp), Easthampton; Sarah, who died unmarried; Judith (Mrs. Isaac Clapp), Easthampton; Anna (Mrs. Jonathan Ware), Norwich and Conway.

Samuel Knight settled in 1768-69. Among the children were Sylvester (father of Lieut.-Gov. Knight, of Easthampton), Artemas, and Milton. Ebenezer King settled in 1765-66. He was a town officer March 11, 1766; chosen a deer-reeve May 3, 1768.

Isaac Mixer, homestead near Norwich Bridge, where Horace Taylor now lives. He came in probably 1763-64. March 11, 1766, he was chosen sealer of timber and lumber in Murray-

field. Isaac Mixer, Jr., a son of the above, and his name is found among the early town officers of Murrayfield.

Ebenezer Meacham settled in 1764 or '65. He was a town officer of Murrayfield, March 11, 1766. He was a prominent man, and chosen to many places of public trust. Timothy Mann settled in 1774. Several of the same family name were here, or somewhere in old Murrayfield, as shown by the list of ratable polls, April 19, 1768.

John D. Palmer seems to have left town 1773 or 1774, as his name is not on the second assessment-roll. Zebulon Rose (or Ross) settled in 1767. John Rude, homestead north part of the town,—Norwich Hollow so called. His name first appears in Murrayfield assessment-roll, September, 1770. Elias Rude (2d) now occupies the farm. Joseph Stanton, homestead three-quarters of a mile northwest of Norwich Bridge, where O. T. Griswold now resides, or farther north, on Goss Hill. Children: Joseph (who went West), Daniel, Peleg, Asher, one daughter (died unmarried). Jabez Story; his name first appears in the assessment-roll of Murrayfield, Aug. 20, 1771. Peter Williams, name appears Sept. 14, 1769, in Murrayfield assessment-roll. Miles Washburn, settled near Norwich Centre, 1768. Jonathan Ware, east part of the town.

Wm. Miller came to this town in 1763, some years earlier than the most of the Norwich colony. His location was in the north part of the town, near the Worthington line. He spent his first night in town on a small island near the present school-house, in the "Hollow," to be safe from the prowling wolves. His children were William, Jr., settled on the homestead; Nathaniel, in town; and Mrs. Crosby.

Mr. Rhoades is supposed by some to have been the first settler, and that the date was as early as 1760. His homestead is stated to have been two miles above Pitcher's Bridge.

David Scott settled in town as early as 1767. He built the first framed house; had a hundred acres given him to build the house. It stood where H. Willard Munson now lives.

Jonathan Pitcher, an early settler, but somewhat later than the others given above, as his name is not found in the rolls of 1773-74. His homestead was not far from Knightville. The united ages of himself and wife reached two hundred years.

TAVERNS.

The old Mixer tavern at Norwich Bridge has already been mentioned. Albert Henry kept a tavern at the present place of Garry Munson, 1815 to 1820, or about that time; still earlier than that kept by Rabin Sackett. Hatch also kept one opposite the Munson place, 1825 to 1840. There was once a tavern at the present Bradley place.

PHYSICIANS.

Bisbee's history, 1876, names the following list of physicians who have practiced in this town: James Holland, Leonard Williams, Martin Phelps, Caleb H. Stickney, S. D. Brooks, Charles Holland, John H. Gilbert, William Dwight, Noah S. Bartlett, William O. Bell, Charles K. Crossett, Harlow Gamwell, J. H. Goddard, William Elder.

LAWYERS.

Asahel Wright, who graduated at Williams College in 1803, practiced law at Falley's Cross-Roads, and afterward removed to Chester Centre, where he died in 1830. Samuel Johnson practiced at Chester village (Huntington) for many years, and is described as a man of *unique* characteristics,—physically, mentally, professionally, and oratorically. He removed to the West. Homer Clark, Daniel Granger, A. M. Copeland, and E. H. Lathrop practiced here for short periods.

FROM THE TOWN RECORDS OF OLD MURRAYFIELD.

June 20, 1768, the warrant contained the clause: "To see if the town will vote a place or places for to meet for public worship." They first voted they *would*; then reconsidered, and voted the preaching should be all at the meeting-house.

Isaac Mixer was one of the committee to supply the town with preaching. Oct. 14, 1768, it was voted to have half the preaching at Reuben Walworth's or Jonathan Webber's, and the other half at Mr. John Lator's. Nov. 20, 1768, the above vote was rescinded; and "the six first Sabbaths' preaching" was voted to be held at the dwelling-house of Israel Rose (or Ross), and three Sabbaths out of seven shall be there through the year. March 21, 1769, it was voted to accept a road laid out by the selectmen, "beginning at the Northampton west line, at their road, then westerly by Mr. John Kirkland's, across the river at the ford-way by Mr. Fobes," etc.

At the Murrayfield town-meeting, March 21, 1769, Ebenezer Meacham was moderator, and he was also one of the selectmen chosen at that meeting. Caleb Fobes was made Town Treasurer; Isaac Mixer, Tythingman; David Scott, Warden; Ebenezer King, Deer-Reeve; Isaac Mixer, Surveyor of Highways; John Crow, Hog-Reeve; Isaac Mixer, Sealer of Leather; William Fobes, Fence-Viewer; and John "Kirtlin" was placed on a committee to settle with the treasurer,—the first advent of the Kirklands to public office in this section. It was "voted that town-meetings be warned by setting up copies of the warrant at Isaac Mixer's, Malcolm Henry's, and the grist-mill."

April 13, 1769, William Miller was one of the signers to a protest against the town "recovering cost of Timothy Smith." John Kirkland was moderator at that meeting. May 11, 1769, it was voted to have half the preaching at the barn of Ebenezer Webber, the other half at the meeting-house. June 19, 1769, the warrant contained the clause: "To see if the town will discover how they approve of the performance of Rev. Mr. Bascom since he has been in town." At the meeting a committee of "indifferent men" was chosen to advise about the place of preaching,—Capt. Nathan Leonard, of Worthington; Lieut. Nathaniel Kingsley, of Becket; and Deacon Benjamin Tupper, of Chesterfield. The committee reported July 9, 1769, "two-thirds of the time at the meeting-house, one-third at Mr. Isaac Mixer's, for three years next ensuing." The town had voted beforehand that they would abide by this decision, and they probably did. July 11, 1769, John Kirkland was on the committee to present to Mr. Bascom the call of the town to the ministry. The same year there is recorded a list of roads surveyed by John Kirkland.

Oct. 12, 1769, Caleb Fobes was moderator of the town-meeting that made arrangements for the ordination of Mr. Bascom. At the town-meeting held at Isaac Mixer's, "innholder," Nov. 14, 1769, John Kirkland was appointed moderator. Dec. 5, 1769, a committee was appointed to invite a council; John Kirkland was a member of this committee. Jan. 25, 1770, John Kirkland, moderator, it was voted John Kirkland eighteen shillings for making valuation. March 22, 1780, John Kirkland was chosen town clerk, and Caleb Fobes town treasurer. Two of the selectmen were David Scott and John Kirkland.

March 22, 1770, Isaac Mixer was chosen one of the two constables; James Clark and James Fairman two of the three tythingmen; William Fobes, Ebenezer Meacham, and James Clark, three of the nine surveyors of highways; Caleb Fobes, Fence-Viewer; Isaac Mixer, Sealer of Leather; John Crow, Jr., Ebenezer King, Hog-Reeves. It was voted that warrants for meetings should be posted at "Landlord Mixer's," at "Landlord Henry's," and at Wait's grist-mill.

April 2, 1770, Isaac Mixer and Caleb Fobes were two of a committee of seven to see the work done that was promised in settlement of Mr. Bascom.

Jan. 21, 1771, it was voted that John Kirkland apply to Mr. Hawley, of Northampton, and Mr. Strong, of Amherst, for advice respecting getting the unimproved lands taxed for roads and bridges. This was, however, reconsidered on the 28th. March 4, 1771, Lieut. James Clark was chosen one of the constables; Samuel Knight, Warden; Surveyors of High-

ways, Caleb Fobes, Ebenezer King, James Clark, David Scott, Daniel Kirkland.

March 4, 1771, Daniel Kirkland and David Crow were chosen Deer-Reeves; Isaac Mixer, Jr., Hog-Reeve and Surveyor of Lumber. April 22, 1771, it was put to vote to see if the town would build a boat to carry men and horses over the river at Landlord Mixer's; negatived. Aug. 19, 1771, it was voted in the negative not to grant any money toward helping Mr. Isaac Mixer in carrying on a lawsuit with Mr. Ebenezer Meacham, for said Isaac taking said Meacham's cart for taxes. It was voted not to do anything toward hindering the river wearing against the bank on Mr. David Scott's land, and Mr. Meacham's.

At the town-meeting held in March, 1772, John Kirkland was chosen one of the Selectmen; David Scott, a Constable; John Griswold, a Tythingman; Asa Carter and Caleb Fobes, Wardens; Daniel Kirkland and Isaac Mixer, Sealers of Leather; Capt. Ebenezer Geer, a Deer-Reeve; Lieut. James Clark, a Hog-Reeve; the latter and Samuel Knight, Fence-Viewers; Isaac Mixer, Jr., Surveyor of Lumber. The meeting adjourned to Isaac Mixer's for March 6th, and then to the 25th. David Scott was on a committee to see why the constables have not collected the taxes.

July 21, 1772, it was voted that Mr. Bascom *should not preach any more at the river at Mr. Mixer's*. Sept. 18, 1772, it was voted *not to raise any money for preaching at the east end of the town*. Voted *to have no part of the town-meetings at the river any more*. Dec. 14, 1772, it was voted *not to raise any money for preaching at the east end of the town*.

With all these negatives, they voted to agree to a division, and appointed a committee to examine the matter, and named John Kirkland as a member of it.

ORGANIZATION.

The town of Murrayfield was incorporated Oct. 31, 1765, and included the territory of what afterward constituted Norwich. A few settlers soon located upon the eastern part, and in a few years they were numerous enough to ask for a separate organization. They were successful in their plan, and were incorporated as a district by the following act of the General Court, approved June 29, 1773.

John Kirkland and his neighbors, who had settled in the eastern part of Murrayfield about 1769, were from the town of Norwich, Conn., and very naturally they desired to have the old ancestral name transplanted with their families to this new plantation, so the district was called Norwich. The "District" became a town by the operation of the law of March 23, 1786.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"Ann. Regni Regis Tertii et Decimo Tertio.

"*In Act for erecting the east part of Murrayfield, in the County of Hampshire, into a separate District by the name of Norwich:* Whereas, the inhabitants of the easterly part of the town of Murrayfield, in the County of Hampshire, have made it appear to this court that they labor under great difficulties by reason of their not being a separate District; therefore, be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives, that the tract of land lying in the easterly part of the town of Murrayfield, described as follows, to wit: beginning at the southwest corner of Ingersoll's grant, so called, and thence extending on the west line of said grant until it comes to lot No. 1, in the second division of lots owned by John Chadler; from thence, a straight line to the southeast corner of lot No. 16; and from thence, running on the east line of said lot, and on the east lines of lots Number 15, 28, and 29, until it comes to the southwest corner of Chesterfield, be, and hereby is, erected into a separate District by the name of Norwich."

The act then further conveys all the rights, privileges, and immunities of a town, excepting the right of representation in the Legislature; this last is to be enjoyed in connection with the town of Murrayfield; also that

"The said District shall pay their proportion of all the town, County, and Province taxes already set on or granted to be raised, assessed, levied, and collected in said town as if this act had not been made; provided, nevertheless, that the inhabitants of said District shall retain and enjoy the same right and share to all the ministerial lands in said town, and the improvements and profits thereof as they would have had if this act had not been made."

Joseph Hawley, Esq., was empowered to issue his warrant to some principal inhabitant requiring him to warn the first town-meeting.

The town of Murrayfield was required to allow Norwich their proper share of all moneys already levied and collected, and Norwich was to continue to pay its fair share toward the support of all poor persons already a town charge. Further, until a new valuation should be made Norwich was to pay one-third of the province tax levied upon the united territory of Murrayfield and Norwich.

Holland's history states that the boundary lines given in the act are unintelligible. But change the word *southwest* to *southeast* before "corner of lot No. 16" (as we have done), and then suppose the act to give only the *line of separation* from old Murrayfield, and the difficulty seems to disappear.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING, JULY 14, 1773.

Mr. David Scott, Moderator; John Kirkland, District Clerk; John Kirkland, Caleb Fobes, David Scott, Selectmen and Assessors; Miles Washburn, Constable; David Scott, District Treasurer; William Miller, Caleb Fobes, Tythingmen; David Palmer, William Carter, Wardens; Elijah Fobes, Daniel Kirkland, Hog-Reeves; Miles Washburn, Daniel Kirkland, Peter Williams, John Rude, Surveyors of Highways; Ebenezer Meacham, William Fobes, Deer-Reeves; Samuel Fairman, William Fobes, Fence-Viewers; Isaac Miner, Jr., Surveyor of Timber and Lumber; Peter Williams, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Jonathan Ware, Sealer of Leather.

NORWICH, Aug. 12, 1773.—At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Norwich regularly assembled, chose Mr. Ebenezer Meacham Moderator, David Scott, John Kirkland, Ebenezer Meacham, Samuel Fairman, Samuel Knight, committee to examine the estate of the town, and our right by incorporation. Voted 30 pounds for the charge of the district the present year. Voted 10 pounds of the above sum for the support of the gospel; 10 pounds for the schools in the district; voted 15 pounds of the above sum to be paid into the treasury by the first of January next, and the other 15 pounds to be paid in by the first of May next. Voted Isaac Mixer committee-man to examine Ebenezer Meacham and Samuel Fairman's charge in going to court, and make report to the next meeting. Voted Capt. Geer, David Scott, Caleb Fobes, Samuel Fairman, Miles Washburn, committee to examine into the highway that the river damages against Mr. Meacham, and make report. Voted district meetings to be held at Mr. Fobes'; the constable to warn the meetings by setting up a copy of the warrant at Mr. Isaac Mixer's grist-mill. Voted to build a pound by John Kirkland's, provided the inhabitants build it on their own cost; Caleb Fobes and John Kirkland to be pound-keepers.

Oct. 26, 1773.—Heard the report of the committee to adjust matters with the town of Murrayfield, and voted not to comply with the report of the committee of Murrayfield. Voted further on said report, if said town of Murrayfield will pay to Norwich what they paid toward Mr. Bascom's settlement, and what we paid toward the repair of the meeting-house, or the treasurer of said town to give obligation on interest to the treasurer of Norwich, till it is paid, for the sums of the proportions above mentioned, the district consents to refer the justice of our demand respecting what was paid toward Mr. Bascom's salary from July 4, 1772, to the 20th of December following to indifferent men chosen by a committee from said town and district. Voted, in case Murrayfield don't comply with the above proposal, that a course of law shall be taken; John Kirkland, Samuel Fairman, David Scott to make this report to Murrayfield and carry the matter through according to the best advice they can obtain.

Voted to fortify the bank against Mr. Meacham's land according to the commissioners' report, Capt. Geer and Mr. Caleb Fobes to be a committee to attend to it. Voted John Kirkland £14 14s. 6d., charges going to Boston to procure the act of incorporation.

March 31, 1774.—Voted to lay out a highway for Mr. Griswold.

At the regular meeting, two weeks before, they voted three days' work on the poles for the highways, two days to be worked in May and June and one day in October. Voted £30 upon the estates, one-half to be worked out in May and June, the other half in October, the former to be estimated at 3s. per day, and the latter at 2s. per day.

Voted the district meetings to be held at Landlord Mixer's the present year, and that the constable warn the meetings by posting a copy of the warrant at Mr. Isaac Mixer's grist-mill. Voted, swine to be shut up from the first of May to the first of October. Voted the highway according to the survey taken by the selectmen from the Northampton line.

June 19, 1774.—Voted 7 shillings; 6 pence for a "treasury and Clerk book." Voted that the selectmen lay a road from the hill south of Landlord Mixer's by the river through Norwich bounds.

March 20, 1775.—Voted the road laid for Mr. John Griswold to the county road that goes by Mr. Caleb Fobes' to Northampton, with recourse to the survey bill, and also the highway by the east bank of Westfield River from the county road below Mr. Isaac Mixer's to Glass Line with reserve of Isaac Mixer to keep gates or bars, two pair only across his land, with recourse to the survey bill.

In 1776 there were several petitions for a change of town-

lines. Norwich voted "to be willing to receive John Smith and others of Westhampton." "Not willing to receive a portion of Blandford." "Willing to receive Abel Partridge and others from Murrayfield."

The town of Norwich thus organized continued with nearly or quite the same territory for about eighty years. A radical change then took place. The movement began at Chester village, so called, a thriving business place, which had grown up on the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad. The people of that village were in a very peculiar condition as to town and county lines. The line between Blandford and Chester passed through one meeting-house and through a dwelling-house, so that a tenant who lived in a corner room went to Chester to vote, and the others in the house went several miles the other way, and there were other cases nearly as ludicrous and inconvenient. Local jurisdiction was badly mixed. It was pretty easy to change one's location from town to town, and even from county to county. Officers were sadly perplexed to find their "precepts" sometimes just failing, while the expected prisoner stood only a few rods or feet away. The people first endeavored to secure the erection of an entire new town. When this movement failed they then looked around for the next best thing to be attempted, and they asked to be annexed to Norwich. This was successful, receiving the assent of the people of Norwich and the authority of the Legislature.

When the annexation was effected the town became so much of a new affair that there was some reason in desiring a new name, and there was very soon a movement for that purpose. It was not immediately accomplished. There was either no great activity in the matter or considerable opposition was felt. The following notes from the town records show the steps taken both in the annexation and the change of name. The new name was finally adopted in honor of C. P. Huntington, Esq., of Northampton, the well-known and distinguished attorney, who had assisted in the preliminary movements and before the Legislature. It will be seen that he gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

RECONSTRUCTION—INCREASE OF TERRITORY.

In the warrant for a town-meeting Dec. 13, 1852, there was inserted the following clause:

"To see if the town will concur in the effort now being made by the inhabitants of Chester village residing in the towns of Chester and Blandford, to be set off from their respective towns and annexed to the town of Norwich, and pass any vote on the same."

At this meeting Aaron B. Dimock was chosen moderator, and the project received an ample consideration, and the motion to concur was passed by a large majority.

The territory was annexed, and the old town of Norwich was thus enlarged by a handsome addition upon the south, including the thriving place then known as Chester village.

The old name, Norwich, was not entirely satisfactory to the people of the annexed territory, and a movement to secure a new name commenced not long after the reconstruction of the town-lines.

In the warrant for a meeting Nov. 14, 1853, there was the following clause:

"To see if the town will petition the Legislature for a change of name, or take any action in relation to the matter, and pass any vote on the same."

On that day a committee of seven was appointed to consider the matter,—Wm. Taylor, W. Stevens, E. B. Tinker, Joseph Stanton, G. S. Lewis, Wm. Lindsey, J. B. Williams. The committee reported Nov. 22, 1853. The town first voted not to accept the report, but a motion to reconsider was carried. The question was then divided, and it was voted "to accept so much of the report as relates to the petitioning of the Legislature for a change of name." Voted to strike out the word Stanley and accept the remainder of the report. Voted to choose a committee of three to draft and forward a petition to the Legislature for a change of name. Melvin Copeland,

Wm. Taylor, A. B. Dimock. Voted that the committee be instructed to fill the blank caused by striking out the name Stanley with the name Huron.

In the warrant for the March meeting of 1854 there was the clause: "To see if the town will pay to certain individuals any portion of money expended by them in procuring the annexation of a portion of Blandford and Chester;" but it does not appear from the record to have been acted upon.

In the warrant for the March meeting of 1855 there was inserted the clause, "To see if the town will accept the name of Huntington," and "To see if the town will reimburse the inhabitants of Chester village for their expenses incurred in bringing about the annexation." At the meeting it was voted not to accept the name Huntington, and to pass over the article in relation to reimbursing the inhabitants of Chester village.

At the adjourned annual meeting held March 26, 1855, M. Copeland reported the following act of the Legislature:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS:

"An Act to authorize the town of Norwich to change its name.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

"SEC. 1st. The town of Norwich, in the County of Hampshire, shall take the name of Huntington.

"SEC. 2d. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 2, 1855.

"Passed to be enacted.

"DANIEL C. EDDY, Speaker.

"IN SENATE, March 6, 1855.

"Passed to be enacted.

"HENRY W. BENCHLEY, President.

"March 9, 1855.

"APPROVED. HENRY J. GARDNER.

"A true copy.

"Attest: E. W. WRIGHT, Secretary of the Commonwealth."

And the town seems to have received the report rather in silence, for the sole entry below is:

"Voted to adjourn.

LYMAN DIMOCK, Town Clerk."

The following letter from C. P. Huntington is entered in the town records:

"NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 23, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,—The multiplicity of my engagements has prevented my saying what I wished to say several days ago; and before you call your town-meeting for November I wish to offer to my namesake-town one hundred dollars, as the foundation for a public town library under the statute of 1851, if they will vote as much more as they please, or to any voluntary association of your citizens or young men, if they will associate for a library or institute, and raise as much more, with a provision for an annual subscription of a dollar or two on a share. I was hoping I might have seen you some leisure moment, and inquire whether you had anything of the kind. I can think of nothing else by which a couple of hundred dollars can so much benefit your people (especially the young), and afford so much permanent enjoyment and instruction as a library, started and kept up under good auspices and efficient management. I should be glad to render any aid I can in the selection of books, or otherwise, if the suggestion strikes favorably those interested.

"Yours, truly,

C. P. HUNTINGTON."

Upon this proposition a committee was appointed,—G. Munson, W. Stevens, Elkanah Ring, Jr., James Jones, William Henry. The committee reported favorably at the annual meeting, March 10, 1856, and in accordance therewith the town voted to accept Mr. Huntington's proposition, and appointed a committee to take the necessary steps to carry out the same,—Garry Munson, W. Stevens, E. Ring, Jr., James Jones, Wm. Henry.

At the April meeting of the same year the following votes were passed, completing in due form the establishment of the library:

Voted to establish and maintain a public Library within the town for the use of the inhabitants thereof.

Voted to appropriate for the foundation and commencement of said Library the sum of one hundred dollars.

Voted to appropriate annually for the maintenance and increase of said Library the sum of fifteen cents for each ratable poll of said town.

Voted to accept of the donation of one hundred dollars made by Charles Huntington, late of Northampton, according to the terms mentioned in his offer.

The appointment of a librarian was given to the school committee of the town, and further regulations were adopted for the safety of the books and the care of the library.

The school committee for the time being were also made

virtual trustees of the library, with control in the purchase of books, their care and loaning, and the location of the library.

It was kept in a store, on the site of the present store of Myron L. Church. The store was burned about 1859, and the library was burned with it, and the valuable public institution thus came to a sudden disastrous and final end.

The first town officers chosen after the reconstruction, March 11, 1854, were A. B. Dimock, Moderator; Lyman Dimock, Town Clerk; E. B. Tinker, Edward Williams, Jabez Stanton, Selectmen; Whitman Knight, Treasurer; Rev. Townsend Walker, Dr. N. S. Bartlett, Charles M. Kirkland, School Committee; John Parks, Constable; Washington Stevens, E. B. Tinker, Edward Williams, Overseers of the Poor; G. S. Lewis, Collector (at 25 cents on the \$1000); Salmon Thomas, F. H. Axtell, Homer Clark, Horace Taylor, Elias Rude, C. H. Stickney, Field-Drivers; Garry Munson, H. B. Dimock, Wm. T. Miller, Fence-Viewers; Daniel Granger, Esq., Jabez Stanton, G. S. Lewis, Whitman Knight, A. S. Rollins, Surveyors of Lumber; Seth Porter, Sealer of Leather; C. H. Stickney, E. S. Ellis, Wm. T. Miller, Joseph Stanton, Sextons; Garry Munson, H. B. Dimock, Pound-Keepers; Daniel Granger, James Jones, Jabez Stanton, George Merritt, Whitman Knight, Measurers of Wood and Bark.

The new territory received the town clerk's office, and it has ever since been kept at Chester village, or Huntington as since known.

There was something of a struggle over the location of the town-meetings. It was decided by a sharply-contested vote—115 to 70—at the March meeting of 1861 to move them to the village. To some in the northern part of the town it no doubt seemed as if Chester village had annexed the town of Norwich and captured its records and its meetings; but as the railroad village is really the business place of the town, it no doubt accommodated a large majority of the people better than before.

PLACE OF TOWN-MEETINGS.

Town-meetings have been held as follows: the place of the first one is not given. After that they were held "at the house of Mr. Caleb Fobes" and "at the dwelling-house of Mr. Isaac Mixer, innholder," and perhaps at one or two other places during the first eight years. The town-meetings were held "at the meeting-house" from April 2, 1781, to April 19, 1841, inclusive, a period of sixty years. A meeting for Aug. 9, 1841, was held "at the centre school-house." The meeting of March 1, 1842, seems to have been the first one held "at the town-house."

This house had been built pursuant to votes passed at the annual March meeting of 1841, as follows: Voted to build a town-house near Knightville. Voted that said house be 24 feet wide by 34 feet long, 12-feet posts, to be finished in a good, plain, workmanlike manner inside and out, and painted on the outside white. Voted a building committee,—A. B. Dimock, Horace Taylor, Ashley Lyman. The house cost \$347.93, and the sum was taken from the United States surplus revenue belonging to the town.

A proposition was made before the house was built to change the location from the site first chosen, but does not appear to have been acted upon at any town-meeting. This "town-house" began to be called the "town-hall" in a few months.

In 1852 an effort was made to sell the town-house and build another "near Norwich Bridge," or "within two hundred rods of the meeting-house," but the town-meetings voted to "pass over" all such clauses in the warrant, or adjourned "without day."

Soon after the annexation of Chester village the meetings were changed to a hall in that place. This was hired by the town. It was burned in 1862. The present town-hall (so called) in Huntington village was built at an expense of \$1500. An association of individuals paid \$1000. The town appropriated \$500 toward the building, and in consideration therefor have the free use of it for all town business.

SELECTMEN FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

1773.—John Kirkland, Caleb Fobes, David Scott.

1774.—David Scott, Samuel Knight, Samuel Fairman.

1775.—Samuel Knight, Asa Carter, James Fairman.

1776.—Jonathan Ware, Wm. Miller, Wm. Carter.

1777-79. Records appear to be lost from the old book.

1780.—Samuel Knight, Daniel Kirkland, David Scott.

1781.—John Kirkland, Esq., David Scott, Daniel Kirkland.

1782.—Samuel Fairman, Wm. Fobes, James Conyers.

1783.—Samuel Knight, Josiah Willard, Darius Webb.

1784.—Samuel Knight, Darius Webb, Wm. Fobes.

1785-86.—Samuel Knight, Wm. Fobes, Jabez Bill.

1787.—Samuel Knight, Wm. Fobes, Darius Webb.

1788.—Joseph Wight, Wm. Fobes, Silas Pomeroy.

1789.—Moses Montague, Wm. Fobes, Joseph Wight.

1790-91.—Jabez Bill, Samuel Knight, Jesse Joy.

1792.—Samuel Knight, Samuel Kirkland, Walter Fobes.

1793.—Jonathan Ware, Walter Fobes, Samuel Fairman, Samuel Kirkland, Jesse Joy.

1794.—Jonathan Ware, David Scott, Jesse Joy.

1795.—Aaron Hall, Samuel Kirkland, Lemuel Fobes.

1796.—Aaron Hall, Lemuel Fobes, Samuel Knight.

1797.—Aaron Hall, Zenas Clark, Levi Dewey.

1798.—Zenas Clark, Wm. Fobes, Samuel Kirkland.

1799.—Aaron Hall, Giles Lyman, Eliakim Sylvester.

1800.—Aaron Hall, Wm. Fobes, Samuel Warner.

1801.—Aaron Hall, Walter Fobes, Samuel Knight.

1802.—Stephen Tracy, John Ellis, Zachens Burrow.

1803.—Aaron Hall, Wm. Fobes, Elizar Talcott.

1804.—Aaron Hall, Jesse Joy, Jonathan Pitcher.

1805.—Aaron Hall, Jesse Joy, Levi Park.

1806-8.—Aaron Hall, Samuel Kirkland, Levi Park.

1809.—Aaron Hall, Stephen Munson, Sylvester Knight.

1810.—Aaron Hall, Samuel Kirkland, Jesse Joy.

1811.—Aaron Hall, Samuel Kirkland, Levi Park.

1812.—Aaron Hall, Levi Park, Martin Kirkland.

1813.—Samuel Kirkland, Samuel Knight, Titus Doolittle.

1814.—Samuel Kirkland, Samuel Knight, John W. Stanton.

1815-16.—Samuel Kirkland, Samuel Knight, Levi Park.

1817.—Martin Kirkland, Aaron Hall, Jesse Joy.

1818.—Martin Kirkland, Aaron Hall, Jabez B. Sackett.

1819-20.—Martin Kirkland, Levi Park, Joseph Stanton.

1821.—Samuel Kirkland, Joseph Stanton, Azariah Lyman.

1822.—Samuel Kirkland, Joseph Stanton, Levi Park.

1823.—Samuel Kirkland, Erastus Knight, J. B. Sackett.

1824.—Samuel Kirkland, Joseph Stanton, Silas Warner.

1825-26.—Joseph Stanton, Samuel Knight, Oliver Clark.

1827.—Samuel Knight, Francis Harwood, Daniel Axtell.

1828-29.—Francis Harwood, Daniel Munson, Amzi Allen.

1830.—Francis Harwood, Daniel Munson, Augustus Clapp.

1831-32.—Augustus Clapp, Abner Sampson, Elisha Leffingwell.

1833.—Joseph Stanton, Horace Taylor, Horace B. Dimock.

1834.—Horace Taylor, Francis Harwood, Silas Warner.

1835.—Horace Taylor, Abner Sampson, Samuel M. Kirkland.

1836.—Horace Taylor, Aaron B. Dimock, Harmon Stanton.

1837.—Aaron B. Dimock, Harmon Stanton, Washington Stephens.

1838.—Aaron B. Dimock, Daniel Sanford, Lyman Dimock.

1839.—Abner Sampson, Washington Stephens, Salmon Thomas, Jr.

1840.—Washington Stephens, Seth Porter, Dearborn Randall.

1841.—Daniel Sanford, Seth Porter, Joseph Kirkland.

1842.—Joseph Stanton, Dearborn Randall, James H. Williams.

1843.—Joseph Stanton, Dearborn Randall, Washington Stevens.

1844.—Francis Harwood, William Taylor, Samuel S. Stowell.

1845.—William Taylor, Garry Munson, Ashley Lyman.

1846.—A. B. Dimock, Garry Munson, Ashley Lyman.

1847.—William Taylor, Daniel Sanford, Harmon Stanton.

1848.—Daniel Sanford, Mortimer L. Higgins, Harmon Stanton.

1849.—Daniel Sanford, Samuel S. Stowell, Ashley Lyman.

1850.—Daniel Sanford, Henry Stanton, Samuel S. Stowell.

1851.—Harmon Stanton, Seth Porter, E. B. Tinker.

1852.—A. B. Dimock, E. N. Woods, Henry Stanton.

1853.—E. N. Woods, Washington Stevens, E. B. Tinker.

1854.—E. B. Tinker, Edward Williams, Jabez Stanton.

1855.—Washington Stevens, Edward Williams, Melvin Copeland.

1856.—Washington Stevens, John Park, James Jones.

1857.—Garry Munson, Eli L. Edwards, S. S. Stowell.

1858-60.—John Parks, C. H. Kirkland, Moses M. Lyman.

1861-62.—C. H. Kirkland, G. S. Lewis, Wm. P. Miller.

1863.—Daniel Fry, Jairus J. Lyman, E. B. Tinker.

1864.—John Parks, Charles H. Kirkland, Jairus J. Lyman.

1865.—John Parks, Benjamin R. Coit, Ashley Lyman.

1866-67.—John Parks, Benjamin R. Coit, Wm. A. Little.

1868.—E. V. Lilly, C. A. Dewey, N. M. Merritt.

1869.—G. Munson, E. V. Lilly, Dexter Lyman.

1870.—E. N. Woods, B. R. Coit, H. Heath.

1871.—E. N. Woods, Wm. P. Miller, Henry Heath.

1872.—E. N. Woods, Wm. P. Miller, Wellington Sheldon.

1873.—E. N. Woods, Wm. P. Miller, Wm. S. Gibson.

1874-75.—E. N. Woods, Wm. P. Miller, John Parks.

1876.—E. N. Woods, A. S. Sylvester, David Smith.

1877.—E. N. Woods, Wm. P. Miller, John Parks.

1878.—E. N. Woods, Benjamin R. Coit, E. D. Rude.

TOWN CLERKS.

John Kirkland, 1773-76; records lost four years; Wm. Fobes, 1780; Samuel Knight, 1781-92, died in office; Aaron Hall, 1792-97; Titus Pomeroy, 1798-99; Eliakin Sylvester, 1800; Rodolphus Knight, 1801-5; Samuel Knight, 1806-12; Wm. Hooker, Jr., 1813-15; Artemas Knight, 1816-20; Richardson Hall, 1821-26; George Dunlap, 1827-30; Aaron Dimock, 1831-35; Oliver Clark, Jr., 1836-37; Nathan Harwood, 1838-41; Henry Stanton, 1842; H. D. Knight, 1843-44; Henry Stanton, 1845-49; Edward Williams, 1850-53; Lyman Dimock, 1854; Daniel Granger, 1855-56; E. N. Woods, 1857; Alfred M. Copeland, 1858; A. J. Stanton, 1859-62; E. N. Woods, 1863-65; Wm. S. Tinker, 1866-79.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

Ebenezer Meacham, 1774; David Scott, 1777; John Kirkland, 1779-83; Jonathan Ware, 1785; David Scott, 1788; Aaron Hall, 1805-12; Jesse Joy, 1813-16; Aaron Hall, 1817; Samuel Kirkland, 1823-29; Joseph Stanton, 1830-32; Silas Warner, 1833; Aaron B. Dimock, 1834; Augustus Clapp, 1835; Horace Taylor, 1836-37; Joseph Stanton, 1838; Aaron B. Dimock, 1840; Lyman Dimock, 1841; Francis Harwood, 1842; Garry Munson, 1844; Ebenezer B. Wright, 1849; Salmon Parsons, 1850; Wm. Taylor, 1851; Henry Stanton, 1852; Thomas Ring, 1855; Charles H. Kirkland, 1860-64; Edward H. Lathrop, 1868; Elijah N. Woods, 1873.

Those who think the exemption of United States bonds from taxation a modern affair, and suppose it due to the action of Congress during the civil war, will be reminded that it is a question far older than that by reading in the town records of Norwich that in 1848 a clause was inserted in the warrant for a town-meeting:

"To see if the town will petition the Legislature to invoke the attention of Congress upon the injustice of a law whereby *United States stocks are exempted from taxation* in the hands of their owners in the several States."

There must have been "bloated bondholders" somebody was "going for" in Norwich at that time.

VILLAGES—SPECIAL OR LOCAL NAMES.

NORWICH HILL

is the name by which the old business point in the town was known in the early times, and it bears the same designation yet. It is rather divided into two portions: the northern part, where are mills, shops, school-house, and the post-office; the southern part, where is located the Congregational meeting-house, a school-house, and a few dwelling-houses. Together, this is the "Norwich" of old times,—the residence of the Kirklands, the Knights, the Hannums, and, not far away, the Fairmans, Fobes, and others, of 1773.

NORWICH HOLLOW.

This is an old name not belonging to any village, but applied to the valley in the north part of the town, and the central, as distinguished from the "Hill." It included the homesteads of those early settlers, Rude and Miller and Pitcher. From the latter comes the name "Pitcher's Bridge," an old and familiar term in this section of country.

KNIGHTVILLE

lies a little northwest of "Norwich Hill," in the valley of the east branch. Whatever there is of the village grew up around the shops and mills, and the improvement of the water-power generally. Its name, of course, is derived from the Knight family in the town.

NORWICH BRIDGE

is an old point in the history of the town. Here were located the inn and the grist-mill of Isaac Mixer. The early town-meetings were warned by posting the warrant at Mixer's grist-mill. Here was the preaching-place of Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Murrayfield, before the organization of Norwich. Here boarded the first minister, Mr. Butler, preaching in Norwich.

HUNTINGTON (FORMERLY CHESTER VILLAGE).

This, with its surrounding hills, constitutes the territory annexed to Norwich in 1853, and is so much a specimen of civil mosaic work—a gathering together of town fragments—that its history is difficult to trace. It was originally known as Falley's X-roads. It was on the old stage-route,—Boston and Albany, *via* Springfield. It was very nearly at the inter-

section of the lines of four towns,—Montgomery, Blandford, Chester, Norwich. When the Boston and Albany Railroad had finally wound its devious pathway up the valley of the Westfield River, this was known as Chester village, the point of the station being within the lines of that town; and the village seven miles west was known as Chester Factories. After the reconstruction of 1853-55, the name was changed to Huntington to correspond with that of the town, while the village west became simply Chester. These three successive names have also applied to the post-office, the latter having been established early in this century. At first the mail was only twice a week each way, and a little later three times a week. There was also a mail-route at one time from Northampton to Falley's Cross-Roads, by way of Norwich Hill. The citizens north hope to re-establish that old line daily at the next letting of contracts.

Daniel Falley and Richard Falley came in some time before 1800, and opened a tavern and a store, about on the site of the present hotel. One of them lived near where Pease store now stands. Daniel moved to New York State 1801 to 1805, or near that time.

The Falley tavern passed to Collins about 1807, and the latter kept it for many years. Near the Baptist meeting-house was the tavern of Wm. Lindsey.

In Huntington village, at the present time, is the plane-factory of George M. Lindsey. The other mills and improvement of water-power are spoken of elsewhere.

The store opened by the Faleys was continued by Daniel Collins. The Dwights, of Springfield, opened a store under the management of Wm. Wade. His widow and sons continued it for some time. Following the Wades were several proprietors,—Augustus Jessup, Dimock & Hannum, Pomeroy, Dewey, Pease & Sloan. The Collins store was continued by J. B. Williams, and in later years by L. B. Williams.

Day carried on the hat business opposite the Esquire Wade place. Elijah Rice was a blacksmith early in this century. Mr. Williams, from whom we obtain many of these items, remembers Rice shoeing horses all one Sunday for the army, in the war of 1812. Ebenezer Williams was an early shoemaker; shop where the Congregational Church now stands, after that opposite Daniels' factory. Peter Whitney was an early tailor.

In the later years of Huntington village the name of Melvin Copeland has been identified with every public interest. He came to this place from Hartford in 1842. He was from a family recognized for nearly two hundred years for their great probity, moral worth, and intellectual power. Mr. Copeland's influence in Huntington contributed largely to the social and moral elevation of the community. He enjoyed the confidence of the people in a high degree, and was elected to many prominent offices. He was county commissioner for three years, and a magistrate during nearly his whole residence in Huntington. He died in 1866, aged sixty-nine years.

There is now a thriving trade at Huntington village. The place took its most important advance from the opening of the railroad, that made this the business centre for quite a large section of country.

The Bolton Grant, so called, of early times, covered the present site of Huntington village, and his house stood a little north of the present station.

The first postmaster was Daniel Falley. He was succeeded by Charles Collins, Lewis Collins, Daniel Collins, Jr., Israel D. Clark. The name was then changed to Chester village, and the postmasters were Lyman Dimock and Jabin B. Williams. The office was then named Huntington, and the postmasters since have been Lucien B. Williams, Samuel T. Lyman, and Edward Pease. The last named is the present incumbent.

SCHOOLS.

At the first town-meeting following that of the organization, £10 were voted for the support of schools. The vote was

reconsidered Oct. 26, 1773, of the same year, and only £4 allowed. March 31, 1774, voted £8 for the support of schools, a vote for £17 pounds the 14th of March having been reconsidered. April 3, 1776, the following school districts were arranged:

One "beginning Northeasterly corner of Welker's Grant; thence running on the North line of said grant to Murrayfield line; thence on said Murrayfield line to the South line of Deacon Sparge's grant, exclusive of Capt. Ebenezer Geer and Mr. Elijah Geer, to Southampton line; thence on Southampton and Northampton line till parallel with the first-mentioned bound; and thence to the said first-mentioned bounds, *including arael aerd and holbard and* Mr. John Griswold."

We copy that last clause *verbatim et literatim*.

Another district (it is not the same) is said to consist of David Palmer, Nathaniel Ormsby, Moses Cook, Samuel Fairman, Jonathan Ware, Solomon Blair, Samuel Wood, with a committee of John Kirkland and Samuel Knight. Another, "Mr. James Fairman's district includes Capt. Geer and Elijah Geer, and south to Mr. Washburn's, and '*perrelel*' across the town, bounding north on the hill district." Another, "Mr. William Carter's district bounds north on Mr. Fairman's district, and enclosing all to the south end of the town." Another, Deacon Miller's district from the north of the hill district to the north bounds of the town.

These four names stand in the record as if constituting another district, or else are the inhabitants in the last mentioned above, or finally are a committee that reported the above plan,—Mr. Carter, John Kirkland, James Fairman, David Scott.

September, 1782, five school districts were arranged. About £20 were usually voted for schools for some years. In 1790, £30 were voted; in 1792, £45 were voted.

The modern school system dates from the enactment of the law of March 4, 1826. Norwich chose the first school committee under that law at the March meeting of 1827,—Rev. B. R. Woodbridge, Silas Warner, George Dunlap, Erastus Knight, and Joseph Stanton. At this time, and generally from 1800 down, there was usually voted \$300 for the support of schools.

The law was rather inoperative until 1829, when it was amended and made more effective.

After the annexation of Chester village, a rearrangement of districts took place. The subject having been referred to a committee, of which E. B. Tinker was chairman, his report dividing the town into seven school districts was adopted at the March meeting of 1854. The same year the school committee made a sweeping attack upon the school-houses of the town in their annual report. We extract the following sharp passage:

"While men are making their dwellings more pleasant, comfortable, and healthy, improving their farms, making their land more productive, the barns for their cattle and horses more neat and commodious, their hen-roosts more tasty and elegant, and bestowing much labor and care upon their hog-houses and barn-yards, there is one thing which seems to be totally disregarded and left out of this list of improvements, and this slighted and uncared-for thing goes by the name of *school-house*. Instead of our school-houses being made better, we are compelled to say that they rather grow worse. Just step into one of them some cold day, and there you will find a climate embracing that of every zone. Scholars whose seats are at a certain distance from the stove are blessed with the delightful temperature of the temperate zones; others situated nearer the stove are suffering all the intolerance of the torrid clime; while those more remote are undergoing all the severities of the frigid zone.

"Several of our school buildings are so shabby, antiquated, and dilapidated that they are good for nothing save as curious relics of dark ages, and should be preserved only as such. We might give a history of our life during the months spent in four of them, and tell of being roasted in one, frozen in another, smoked in a third, and sickened in the impure air of a fourth.

(Signed)

"E. B. WRIGHT.

"W. TAYLOR.

"S. S. STOWELL."

The appropriation for schools was made \$600 this year, instead of \$400 as in 1852 and 1853, due perhaps to the eloquence of the school committee.

The quarter of a century following this date has seen a marked change for the better in the town, as the several school-

houses are now in at least a fair condition. Very liberal sums have been voted in some subsequent years, occasionally rising to \$1500 and \$1600. For 1878 the sum of \$1300 was voted.

To this notice of the schools it is appropriate to add a list of the graduates who have gone out from this town, as well as others who have entered the various professions without completing a full course at college: Edward Kirkland, graduated at Amherst College in 1831; entered the profession of law; settled at Brattleboro', and died there Jan. 6, 1866. Henry B. Taylor, Williams College; entered the ministry. Henry B. Lewis, Amherst College; his health failing, he left without graduating; afterward studied law, and settled at Westfield. Homer B. Stevens, Williams College in 1857; became a lawyer, and settled at Westfield. Alfred J. Taylor, Yale College, 1859; entered the profession of law, and settled in New York City. Alfred M. Copeland became a lawyer, and settled in Springfield. Myron A. Munson, Harvard University, 1860; entered the ministry. Harvey Porter, Amherst College, 1870; now a professor in the Protestant College, Beirut, Syria. Oscar D. Thomas, Newton Theological Seminary; entered the ministry, settled at West Springfield. Asahel H. Lyman, Amherst Agricultural College. Others who have gone into the medical profession from this town are Luke Stanton, Alden Samson, Edward Ellis, Horatio G. Stickney, Charles D. Stickney, Theodore G. Wright, Ellsworth S. Ellis, Harlow Fisk. Many others have filled important public positions for many years, as Harvey Kirkland, long-time register of deeds at Northampton. From the families of Falley, Collins, Munson, and Kirkland have gone out men who have become prominent in business of various kinds.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

January, 1837.—Eight schools; attending in the summer, 99; average, 80; winter, 150; average, 125; in town, between 4 and 16, 180; summer schools, 25 months; winter, 21 months; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 5 males, 2 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$18.60; female, \$8.77.

January, 1847.—Eight schools; attending in summer, 172; average, 128; winter, 198; average, 143; in town, between 4 and 16, 197; attending under 4, 10; over 16, 15; summer schools, 25 months, 14 days; winter, 23 months; total, 48 months, 14 days; summer teachers, 7 females; winter, 5 males, 2 females; average wages of male teachers per month, \$17.40; female, \$10.11.

January, 1857.—Nine schools; attending in summer, 258; average, 197; winter, 264; average, 213; attending under 5, 10; over 15, 12; in town, between 5 and 15, 260; summer teachers, 9 females; winter, 2 males, 7 females; summer schools, 26 months, 2 days; winter, 24 months, 3 days; total, 50 months, 5 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$25; female, \$15.36.

January, 1867.—Eight schools; attending in the summer, 221; average, 179; winter, 219; average, 174; attending under 5, 13; over 15, 36; in town, between 5 and 15, 238; summer teachers, 9 females; winter, 2 males, 7 females; summer schools, 29 months, 15 days; winter, 24 months, 10 days; average wages of male teachers per month, \$30.13; female, \$23.22.

January, 1878.—Seven schools; repairs, \$21.08; attending, 221; average, 139; under 5, 4; over 15, 15; in town, between 5 and 15, 194; teachers, females, 9; from normal school, 2; school, 56 months; average wages of female teachers per month, \$28.04; taxation, \$1600; expense of superintendence, \$124.25; printing, \$21.30; income of local funds and dog tax, \$78.46; 1 private school; 19 scholars; tuition, \$104.83; town's share of school fund, \$229.48.

CHURCHES.

Rev. Aaron Bascom was settled as the first minister of Murrayfield in 1769. The inhabitants of that part of the town which was afterward formed into Norwich District were, of course, required to pay their share of the expenses. They insisted that preaching should be held among them a part of the time. This was granted after some discussion, and perhaps dissension. Mr. Bascom preached one-third of the time for about three years at the inn of Isaac Mixer, near Norwich Bridge. The arrangement was not satisfactory, however, and the desire for a separate church and for the full service of a settled pastor undoubtedly had considerable influence in leading the people to petition for a special civil organization. This having been obtained, immediate steps were taken to provide for the support of the gospel in the new district.

Rev. Mr. Butler preached in Norwich for some months, but was not settled. This was in 1773 and 1774. Others were

employed, but their names do not appear in the town-book. The records for 1777-79 are also missing, and the next name appearing is that of the first settled pastor.

The following notes from the records show the above facts, and also bring out many interesting particulars as to names, dates, and places :

Aug. 12, 1773.—Voted the preaching to be held on the Sabbath at John Kirkland's, Caleb Fobes', and Ebenezer King's. Voted 3d Sabbath at Mr. Fobes', 2d at Mr. Kirkland's, and 1st at Mr. King's.

Nov. 23, 1773.—Voted to give Mr. Zebulon Butler a call to preach on probation for a season.

Nov. 29th.—Appointed Isaac Mixer, Caleb Fobes, David Scott to treat with Mr. Butler, "and in case Mr. Butler don't tarry with us," to provide preaching any way for the money subscribed.

March 31, 1774.—Voted that the selectmen shall introduce and obtain occasional preaching as they have opportunity till the District meeting. Voted 2 dollars to Landlord Mixer for keeping Mr. Butler the year past. Voted that the selectmen shall provide a place or places for whatever ministers we shall have to preach with us to board, and bring in an account for the same.

June 9, 1774.—Voted 20 pounds for the support of preaching the present year. Voted Landlord King, David Crow, Isaac Mixer, Caleb Fobes, and Deacon Miller a committee to proportion the preaching to three several places, viz., at the house of Caleb Fobes, Ebenezer King, John Kirkland, "according to the estates and polls for the expending the above sum." Ministerial committee instructed to dismiss a minister "if ten men that are proper inhabitants make a sufficient objection against him, and try another." Voted 2 pounds 19 shillings 3 pence to settle with Mr. Butler for preaching last spring.

NORWICH, Jan. 3, 1775.—Considering the broken state of government, and the public distresses, we are still desirous of enjoying the gospel, and for the subscribers to appoint the place for preaching, and the persons to preach, and set a time for paying the subscription. In witness whereof we have set our hands. The time of payment is ten months from date. Caleb Fobes, £1 10s.; David Palmer, 15s.; Isaac Williams, £1; John Kirkland, £2; Wm. Carter, 10s.; David Scott, £1 10s.; Samuel Fairman, £1 4s.; Daniel Kirkland, £1; Jonathan Ware, £1; David Crow, 8s.; Zebulon Ross, 15s.; John Griswold, —; James Fairman, 12s.

March 6, 1781.—Voted to accept of Mr. Stephen Tracy's answer. Voted that Wednesday, the 23d day of May next, be appointed for the installation. Voted a committee of five to make the necessary arrangements,—John Kirkland, David Scott, Jonathan Ware, Caleb Fobes, Samuel Fairman.

This vote was reconsidered, and the third Wednesday of March agreed upon.

March 19, 1781, the town-meetings were voted to be held at the meeting-house. It must have been finished, so far as to be occupied, about this time. The first town-meeting being held there April 2, 1781, religious meetings no doubt commenced there about the same time. The question of a new meeting-house was agitated somewhat in 1782, it seems, from the appointment of a committee to look up a place. This was December 4th, and the same day the procuring of Mr. Tracy's firewood was struck off to William Fobes at £3 8s. A dwelling-house was built for Mr. Tracy in the fall of 1783.

The first log house stood near the poplar-tree, a few rods east of it. The first church edifice, erected in 1780-81, as above shown, was on the hill, on the present site of the First Congregational Society. It was located near where the school-house now stands, and is described by a recent writer as

"A one-story building, rudely constructed, unsightly in exterior, and uncomfortable within; the adornments of modern times were wanting, but it answered for purposes of devotion; the prayers and praises there were as acceptable to God as though offered within marble walls beneath a gilded spire."

The site of this house was not satisfactory to all, and an early effort was made for a new house in a new place. This was only two years after the erection of the first.

A second house was finally built in 1790. It was the occasion of many meetings, much discussion, and no doubt considerable irritation. It was at last located where the present one stands, and, as a compromise, some of the most disaffected were relieved from their proportionate share of the expense.

"The building erected was a plain, two-story edifice, without any steeple; a porch on one side formed the entrance below, with a stairway for the gallery; the pulpit was on the side opposite the entrance; over the pulpit was suspended a large sounding-board; galleries were on three sides, with seats for the singers in front and pews in the rear for the young people. The pews on both floors were square pens with seats on at least three sides; no man claimed to own a pew; the people were annually seated by the selectmen of the town. It was used in the coldest weather without any heating apparatus except the foot-stoves of a few old ladies; these were sometimes passed around the pew for the benefit

of all its occupants. The knocking of men's boots together to keep the feet warm often made considerable clattering."

This second house stood about fifty years, and was the place where the older people of the present time went to meeting in their childhood. The third house, and the one in present use, was built in 1841, and dedicated Feb. 10, 1842, the sermon being preached by Rev. E. Davis, of Westfield. It is in modern style, with steeple without and suitable means of heating within. The congregation, with good judgment, have deemed it better to keep this in repair with due economy than to imitate more ambitious places and build a house "with all the modern improvements," including a mortgage.

The church was organized in July, 1778, composed (as stated in Bisbee's history of Huntington) of the following persons: "William Miller and Elizabeth, his wife; Samuel Knight and Betsey, his wife; Thomas Converse and his wife; John Kirkland, Samuel Warner, Joseph Parks, Jonathan Ware, John Griswold, Edward Bancroft, and others whose names are not preserved." This was the "Congregational Church of Norwich," changed in later years to the "First Congregational Church of Huntington," in accordance with the new name of the town. The first deacons chosen were John Kirkland and Jonathan Ware.

Record of Ministers.—1st. Rev. Stephen Tracy, installed May 23, 1784; dismissed Jan. 1, 1799; resided in town for some years after his dismission. 2d. Benjamin R. Woodbridge, installed Oct. 17, 1799; his pastorate continued more than thirty years; he resigned June 28, 1831, and removed to South Hadley. 3d. Rev. Samuel Russell, settled Sept. 3, 1832; dismissed Jan. 1, 1835, and died on the 27th of the same month. 4th. Rev. Alvah C. Page, settled Jan. 1, 1835; dismissed July 20, 1836. Temporary supplies, Rev. Vinson Gould, Rev. Sereno D. Clapp, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy. 5th. Rev. Ebenezer B. Wright, settled Feb. 20, 1842; dismissed May, 1848; afterward chaplain of the State Almshouse, in Monson; he returned to Huntington, and died Aug. 19, 1871. 6th. Rev. John R. Miller, installed May, 1848; dismissed Dec. 19, 1853; died at Williamsburg, Nov. 2, 1869. 7th. Rev. John H. M. Leland, settled June 15, 1854; dismissed Nov. 13, 1855; has since resided in Amherst. 8th. Rev. Henry A. Austin, ordained and installed Nov. 6, 1856; dismissed July 20, 1859. The subsequent ministers, employed for short periods as stated supplies, have been Rev. Edward Clarke, Rev. Wm. E. B. Moore, Rev. F. Hawley, Rev. E. S. Tingley, Rev. C. W. Fifield.

The pulpit is now supplied (1879) in an acceptable manner by Wm. D. Clapp, of Northampton, who has for some years been engaged in active Christian labors, as well as actual pastoral work, though not ordained.

UNION RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS AT HUNTINGTON VILLAGE.

In the early times there were but few settlers at or near this point, and it is said that from 1810 to 1815 there was not a professor of religion among the men living at Falley's Cross-Roads. There were, however, three women who could not rest with this state of things existing. They were Mrs. Dr. Williams, Mrs. Daniel Collins, and Mrs. Wm. Wade. One of them was a member of the Baptist Church, another of the Methodist, and a third of the Congregational. In the period from 1818 to 1820 these three women held meetings at the school-house. They had some assistance from younger ladies in the district, and occasionally some help from abroad, but the three were the pioneers who, with prayer and active labor, laid the foundation of all subsequent religious work at this village. Under their efforts the old district school-house was often crowded full, with larger audiences than perhaps either of the churches here now secures.

In 1821, Miss Barnes, of Boston, came into this part of the State, working as an evangelist, holding meetings and assisting churches in revival work. She came upon invitation to this place, and remained during the winter of 1821-22. A

great revival work took place. Several leading business-men experienced religion. The women no longer stood alone. They had sown in weakness and tears, but the glad harvest hour had come. Older citizens still recall one meeting of peculiar interest, when the somewhat eccentric lawyer alluded to elsewhere arose and, with a trembling voice, told of his previous skepticism, and of the great change that had now taken place in his feelings.

After this for a year or two Rev. Giles Dayton, of Russell, a Methodist, but not fully recognized by that church as an adhering minister, preached in the school-house regularly, and conducted the meetings. After this the Methodist Conference sent their regular circuit ministers here for a few years, and a class and church were formed of that denomination. The movement was, however, promptly supported by families of other sentiments. The chief work throughout these and subsequent changes was of a strong union character. All denominational preferences were held to be of no consequence compared to the establishment of religious meetings somehow and by somebody, the preaching of the gospel, and the reformation of the community. A movement to build a meeting-house soon followed, and the union house (now known as the Baptist Church) was erected about 1836. Each denomination was to have the use of the house in proportion to the amount contributed to build and support the movement. Not long after the building of the house, the families of Baptist sentiments became largely reduced in numbers by death and removal, and they ceased to claim their share of the time. The movement was then continued by the Methodists and the Congregationalists. Rev. Cyrus Culver, who had spent his life as a Methodist minister, settled here in the later years of his life, and preached for this congregation, and the Methodist Conference ceased its oversight of this appointment.

This union movement now described really includes what there is of Methodist Church history at Huntington village. The circuit ministers who were here from time to time are stated as Messrs. Moulton, Robbins, McLauth, Father Taylor, Wm. Taylor, Wm. A. Braman, Rice Clark, Dayton, Marcy, and Cook. The meeting-house above mentioned was on the town-line, a portion of the building being in Blandford until the territory was annexed to Norwich, in 1853.

About 1840, Melvin Copeland came here from Hartford and entered upon extensive business. His arrival, and that of others, together with families of Congregational sentiments within a mile or two around, seemed to indicate the propriety of establishing a church of that faith. It was not done immediately, all still uniting in the general work under Rev. Mr. Culver. About this time families of Methodists removed, and there were several died, until that denomination pretty nearly ceased to claim the use of the house.

A Congregational society, preliminary to the formation of a church, was organized Jan. 12, 1846, and, to avoid all entangling questions which might arise, it was proposed to build a new house for themselves, and relinquish to others the union house free. This was done, except perhaps certain pew-rights were sold by individuals afterward. To conclude this notice of the union movement, it is proper to add that when, a few years later, the number of Baptists in the place rendered it desirable to organize a church, they came regularly into possession of this house of worship through the old pew-rights held by Baptists through others, surrendered or donated to them, and through the purchase of some by individual members. It is still a neat and convenient building, kept in repair, and wisely retained, rather than to attempt the building of a more costly edifice at the risk of debt and embarrassment.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF HUNTINGTON (AS NOW KNOWN).

This church was organized Aug. 26, 1846. The members received that day were the following: from the church in

Norwich, Lyman Dimock, Mrs. Catherine Dimock, Caleb W. Hannum, Mrs. Minerva Hannum, Harvey Hannum, Widow Hepzibah Hannum, Francis Harwood, Mrs. Mary Harwood, Milton Knight, Mrs. Caroline Knight, Daniel Ludden, Miss Lucy Steele, Garry Munson, Mrs. Harriet Munson; from the Fourth Church in Hartford, Mrs. Mary G. Barber; from the First Church in Hartford, Melvin Copeland, Mrs. Lucinda Copeland, Miss Maria L. Lindsey; from the church in Montgomery, Edward M. Taylor, Miss Julia Taylor, Mrs. Dolly Taylor; from the church in Castleton, Vt., Mrs. Araminta D. Ludden; from the church in Chester, Widow Elizabeth Munson; from the church in Southampton, Mrs. Eliza Ann Phelps; from the church in Becket, Mrs. Lydia W. Williams; admitted by profession, Mrs. Laura M. Hannum, Widow Emeline Lindsey; place not designated in the record, Edward Taylor,—28.

At the council there were present the following ministers: Emerson Davis, Ebenezer B. Wright, John H. Bisbee, Edward Clark, Francis Warriner.

The first house of worship was erected in pursuance of the action of the society at a meeting held Nov. 18, 1847. They voted then to raise \$2500 for that purpose. They were more successful than was expected, and raised finally about \$4000. The house was built the next year and dedicated the first Wednesday in January, 1849.

The society met with a serious loss by the burning of this edifice at the fire of Jan. 12, 1863, which destroyed the old town-hall and the school-house. A vote to erect a new one was passed within twelve days after the fire, and the present large and convenient house was completed the same year, costing about \$7000. A fine chapel was erected in 1869, at an expense of \$2000. Of this sum \$1500 was the gift of Miss Julia Taylor.

As an evidence of the harmony existing in the community and the liberal views of those who founded this church, it is stated that the minister appointed to address the congregation at the organization was specially requested to be careful and not say anything which would in the least reflect unfavorably upon any other denomination, or imply any hostility or antagonism to any branch of the household of faith.

There have been several seasons of special revival work in the history of this church. Among these may be mentioned the year 1850, when 14 new members were received by profession; 1858, when 8 were added; 1865-66, when 12 united; 1870-71, when 18 were received; and 1876, when quite a number united by profession.

A Sunday-school was begun immediately upon the organization of the church, and has been continued to the present time. It has a library of 300 volumes, and the superintendent the present year (1879) is David Smith.

Record of the Ministers.—1st. Rev. Perkins K. Clark, ordained as an evangelist by the same council which constituted the church, and labored here for several years, preaching also during the same period a part of the time at Chester. His services here closed early in 1853. 2d. Rev. Mr. Eggleston, for several months. 3d. Rev. Townsend Walker, installed Dec. 27, 1853. His health failing, he was dismissed, Aug. 2, 1865. He died at Goshen, July 31, 1873. 4th. Rev. James A. Bates. He was a returned missionary, and preached in Huntington one year. 5th. Rev. John H. Bisbee, installed April 10, 1867. Labors here closed May 1, 1877. He resides now at Westfield. 6th. Rev. Henry A. Dickinson. He had labored previously at Chester Centre for ten years. His labors commenced with the church at Huntington, Nov. 1, 1877, and he is the present stated supply of the church (1879).

Record of the Deacons.—Melvin Copeland, chosen Sept. 28, 1846; died April 5, 1866. Edward M. Taylor, chosen Sept. 28, 1846; removed to Michigan. Garry Munson, chosen Feb. 4, 1856; still in office (1879). E. N. Woods, chosen Nov. 26, 1866; died June, 1878. S. T. Lyman, chosen Nov. 26, 1866;

moved to Holyoke in 1875. W. S. Tinker, chosen April 1, 1877; one of the present deacons of the church. Samuel S. Stowell, chosen March 3, 1877; one of the present deacons. The present clerk is John J. Cook.

Additional Items.—Of the original 28 members only two united by profession; the rest by letters from other churches. In 1850, 14 were added after a few weeks of special religious interest; in 1858, 8; in 1865-66, 12; in 1870-71, 18; and in 1876 several united.

Miss Julia Taylor, who donated largely toward the building of the chapel, died March 13, 1870. She was a lady of devoted Christian character, full of good deeds, but modest and unassuming. Were she living, the historian would hardly be permitted to record even the fact of the donation. Her name will be long cherished with affectionate gratitude by this church and community.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF HUNTINGTON.

In addition to what has been given in the account of the union religious movement, we add the following account from Rev. Mr. Bisbee's Historical Address, a sketch expected from the pastor of the church not having been received. A Baptist Church was gathered in what is now Huntington village in 1852. It was composed of members from different localities, especially from the church previously existing in Chester. At a meeting held for the purpose the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, John Green, Joseph Stanton, Leartus Porter, Eli F. Cady, Sarah P. Clark, and Laura Porter, after prayerful deliberation, and relying on the great Head of the Church for divine wisdom and support, do now this seventh day of October, A.D. 1852, in the fear of God declare ourselves a visible Baptist Church in the faith and fellowship of the gospel of Jesus Christ, in Chester village, Mass."

In November of the same year, Rev. John Green was invited to become their minister; the invitation was accepted. Joseph Stanton, who had for many years served as deacon in the church of Chester, was elected to the same office in the new organization; this office he held until his death, which occurred in March, 1870. In 1855 it was voted that this be called the Huntington Baptist Church. Between 1854 and 1864 several preachers were employed; among these were Rev. Mr. Goodwin, Allard, Wheeler, and Hopwood.

Rev. Horatio L. Sargent was called to the pastorate Dec. 26, 1864; he continued his active labors until May 6, 1866, when, on account of failing health, he was, by vote of the church, kindly released; a few weeks after this he died, universally beloved and lamented by his church and congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, who commenced his labors in August of the same year; he was a native of Wales, in Massachusetts, a graduate of Brown University and of the Theological Seminary at Rochester, N. Y. He resigned his pastorate in 1867, and is at present settled over a church in Lowell, Mass. The next pastor was Rev. E. A. Goddard; he was a native of Boston, and was educated at Harvard University; he was first settled in Stamford, Vt., from whence he came to this place; he closed his labors here in 1873. Since that he has been settled in Palmer. He was succeeded, for little more than a year, by Rev. Daniel Rogers, who was educated at Madison University; he is now laboring as a missionary in the Indian Territory. Rev. S. D. Ashley next received and accepted a call, and commenced his labors June 1, 1875; he is the present pastor of the church. The present membership in this church is 100. The church have the old union meeting-house as their place of worship.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF HUNTINGTON.

The first Catholic resident was John Rouch, in 1846; then followed John Gorman, Patrick Kelly, and Philip Smith, to 1848; then Edward Kelly, John Doyle, David Doyle, and these persons went for services once a year to Chester (then called Chester Factories). In 1850 services were attended at

the house of Patrick Nugent, in Russell Paper-Mill village. The clergyman or priest was Father Cuddihea, who resided at Pittsfield. In 1853 services were held in Huntington (then Chester village), at the houses of Doyle and Moore, and this clergyman was succeeded by Father Blenkinsop, who held services in the houses of his people, and was followed by Father Percell, of Pittsfield, who held services in the town-hall once every six weeks, and was occasionally assisted by Father Lynch. They were succeeded by Father McCarroll, of Westfield, and in 1863 the town-hall was burned, and for a time services were held in what was known as the basket-factory. The next pastor was Father Maglinico, of Westfield, and during his administration a site for a church was bought on what was called the Smith lot, in the south part of the village, which has since been abandoned for that purpose, and a location on Maple Avenue is now purchased, with a fair prospect of occupancy soon. The pastor's assistant was Father Thomas Sullivan, also of Westfield. Father Maglinico was succeeded by Father Smith, also assisted by Father Sullivan, which last was succeeded by Father Dermet, who are the present clergy of the parish, and now hold services here three times a month, and when five Sundays occur they hold services four times a month. The Catholic population of the parish, which includes all of that denomination in Huntington and the adjoining towns who come here for worship, number about 450 persons.

BURIAL-PLACES.

First may be mentioned the ancient one on Norwich Hill. It is situated on the old Shirkshire road, east of the meeting-house. It is in good preservation, and shows much care on the part of the living for the memory of the dead. There is another burial-place on the west side of the East Branch, above Knightville, near the residence in later years of E. Rude. At Indian Hollow, so called, was an ancient burial-place. Bodies were probably removed, or, if not, the ground was washed away by the floods. In Huntington village a little above the plane-factory, on the place of Mrs. Joslyn, are two graves, a monument marking the spot. As important as any perhaps is the cemetery at Norwich Bridge. This was an ancient affair. Upon the old time-stained plat in possession of John J. Cook are the names of Ebenezer Williams, Duty Underwood, Leonard Williams, Pliny Dewey, Charles Culver, Titus Doolittle, Jesse Farnum, Lemuel Raymond, Ebenezer Meacham, Joseph Stanton, Erastus Lyman, Stephen Munson, Electra Johnson, Dr. Martin Phelps, John Ellis, Abel Stanton, Wm. Wade, Moses Herrick, Elijah Rice, Salmon Thomas, Daniel Collins, Grove Winchell, Roger Gibson, Zaaan Sackett, Robert Lindsey, Levi Dewey, Elisha Leffingwell, Apollos Stowe.

Early inscriptions are James Geer, died 1789; Phineas Mixer, 1793; Walter Fobes and child, 1786-87; Caleb Fobes' wife, 1793; Walter Fobes and two children, 1795 and 1803; Ebenezer Stowe, Jr., 1793; John Lindsey, 1794; Silas Hubbard, 1783.

This ground, originally a half-acre, is situated on the west side of the river, on the road bearing northwesterly from the Norwich bridge up the valley of the Middle Branch. A few years since, through the efforts largely of John J. Cook, this was thoroughly cleared up of the heavy wild growth of ivy and larger bushes, enlarged by the purchase of six or seven acres, and transformed into a handsome modern cemetery. All this was at first by individual effort. Later an act of incorporation was obtained. The whole expense has been over \$3000.

TOWN SOCIETIES.

A Masonic lodge was organized in 1867 at Huntington village; its charter dated December 13th. The number of charter-members was 20. The several Masters of the lodge have been A. M. Copeland, B. H. Kagwin, Edward Pease,

Charles Fay, M. L. Church, and the present presiding officer, James Phillips. It has a pleasant hall and is in a flourishing condition, the present membership being 95. Other societies in town have existed from time to time, for social and literary improvement, for benevolent, temperance, and religious work. Most of them were, however, of so brief duration as to furnish little material for the historian.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Indian Hollow was a favorite resort for the aborigines of the forest, not only before the advent of the white man, but for many years after the first settlement of the valley. Massasoit Pond, formerly known as Norwich Pond, is a fine sheet of water, embosomed in a pleasant landscape. The site of Mixer's mill and the old fording-place are associated with some of the earliest incidents of pioneer life.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

"In the early times agriculture was the leading business of the people of Norwich. Men with resolute hearts and strong arms removed the forests and cultivated the soil. From the earth they drew their sustenance. Corn, rye, oats, and potatoes were the staple vegetable productions for food. Seeds were sown and crops harvested, not, as now, by machinery, but by hand. Mowing-machines, horse-rakes, and various other modern implements of husbandry were then unknown. Beef, pork, and mutton, produced by themselves, furnished them with meat, while from the mountain streams their tables were liberally supplied with delicious fish. What is now the West, furnishing the East with bread and meat, was then a vast wilderness, or broad, uncultivated prairie. Instead of depending upon New Orleans or the West Indies for sugar and molasses, they tapped the maple and drew the sap from which by their own labor they procured a supply for domestic use, and often a surplus to exchange for other necessities. Flax was a product of much importance in those days; this, together with the wool from the sheep, furnished the clothing for the people; the women manufactured the cloth from these articles without the aid of machinery propelled by either water- or steam-power. They carded, spun, and wove the linen and the wool by hand; the great and the little wheel, as well as the loom, were found in nearly every dwelling, and all the women knew how to use them; they were better players on these than on the piano or the melodeon. . . . Some other branches were necessarily pursued. The carpenter found employment in the erection of needed buildings, and the blacksmith in making and repairing the rude implements of husbandry. These were mainly of domestic manufacture, and generally coarse and clumsy compared with those now in use. Some farmers made nearly all the tools used by them in their employment."

Saw-mills and grist-mills were an early necessity, and in a few years the water-power of the streams was improved for a variety of other purposes.

The following detailed account of the mills and factories shows more fully these different enterprises.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Upon one of the branches of the Manhan, which, rising southeast of Norwich Hill, flows for a short distance in this town, there was formerly a saw-mill. It was owned by Loamni Hall, and was abandoned ten or twelve years ago. Upon Roaring Brook, at the present place of M. M. Lyman, there was a saw-mill, a pretty old affair, erected by the Lyman family of early times. It has been abandoned for many years. A little below, near the present Theodore Lyman place, was a clothing-mill; abandoned perhaps thirty years ago, and built probably twenty years earlier than that.

In the northwest corner of the town, on Little River, so called, was a saw-mill of early times; near the present place of the Merriitts, given up many years ago. The whetstone works of the Merriitts (father and son) were begun about thirty years ago, and have been carried on down to the present time. The works suffered considerable damage in the freshet of Dec. 10, 1878. Just over the line of Chesterfield, whetstones were made some years earlier than at the place of the Merriitts.

Upon the main stream (East Branch of the Westfield), in the north part of the town, near the present place of E. Rude (2d), was a saw-mill, and also a grist-mill. These were in the early years, and abandoned long ago. For some distance below, the water-power has never been improved. At Knightville was first the saw-mill of Sandford, erected perhaps in 1830.

About 1840, Porter Knight changed the business to that of turning-works. After his death, Elkanah & Thomas King, from Worthington, established there an extensive business, making children's cabs, wagons, and carriages. Thomas King died. Fire and freshet both damaged the buildings, and practically ruined the enterprise. Somewhat later than the Kings, Henry Stanton built a saw-mill, and also a grist-mill, and there was considerable business done at that point about 1850, and for several years afterward. The mills are now all given up.

Upon Pond Brook, the outlet of Norwich Pond, and a tributary of the East Branch, the first enterprise below the pond was a mill for grinding bark, run by Seth Porter, 1830 to 1840, or somewhere near that time. Mr. Porter's tannery was at the village of Norwich Hill. Near it was an ancient grist-mill, owned and run for many years by Whitman Knight. The building was afterward turned into a factory for the making of whip-stocks, and there was also a wheelwright shop there. The business in later years has been carried on by O. E. Knight.

Just below was the well-known axe-making establishment of Caleb Hannum, an old affair, and quite celebrated from 1815 to 1825, perhaps. His sons, Caleb W., Harvey, and Nathan, succeeded him at his death, in 1825, and they continued the business there until they removed it to Huntington village, about 1845-46, and Moses Hannum carried on the business at the old place for several years.

Half a mile below the Hannums, on Pond Brook, was the saw-mill of Willard White, also numbered among "the things that were, but are not." Somewhat below has been a cider-mill in later years.

Below the junction of Pond Brook with the East Branch, the water-power of the latter has not been improved until we reach Norwich Bridge and come to the site of Isaac Mixer's grist-mill, the first mill in the town of Norwich. By referring to the old records of Murrayfield, we find that at the town-meeting of 1769 they voted to warn future meetings by posting the warrant "at Isaac Mixer's, at Malcom Henry's, and at the grist-mill." This would indicate that Mixer's mill was not then built, but in 1773 the town-meeting of Norwich voted to warn meetings by posting the warrant at Mixer's grist-mill. Between 1769 and 1773 was the date of this old mill. It stood nearly on the site of the present unused factory, near Horace Taylor's. It was no doubt run for many years, as "Mixer's" was an important point even earlier than there was any structure to be called "Norwich Bridge." After the Mixers, the property seems to have passed to Moses Herrick, who ran at the same place, perhaps in the same building, clothing- and carding-works. It afterward passed into the hands of Clapp & Taylor; Clapp withdrew and Mr. Taylor remained. The building has now stood idle some time. Wooden bowls were once manufactured there, as early as 1820, perhaps.

On the Middle Branch, emptying in above Norwich Bridge, are the wooden-bowl works of Parley Hultchins. They were preceded by a grist-mill and a saw-mill, built by Amasa Gibson and Horace Smith, 1840 to 1850. On the Butolph Brook, uniting with the Westfield from the west, below Norwich Bridge, was once erected a saw-mill, or at least a dam was built, timbers procured, and everything ready, and then the enterprise abandoned. On this stream was a distillery,—1800 to 1819,—carried off in the great freshet of the latter year. It is related that a barrel of wines floated down the stream to Westfield, and was found in good condition and secured by a family there. They drank so much and so often that their condition revealed the prize they had found, and it was recovered in part by the owner. In view of the rapids and the sharp, abrupt falls, it was a wonderful trip for a barrel of liquor. Below the mouth of Butolph Brook is the Edge-Tool-Factory of W. P. Williams, built in 1875. Just below and joined to the factory is the grist-mill, and also the saw-mill, built about

ten years ago by Henry Stanton. They are now carried on by W. P. Williams in connection with his tool-factory. On the site of the paper-mill at Huntington village was a saw-mill ten years or more before the paper business was introduced. Opposite the paper-mill also was one of the earliest saw-mills in this part of the country,—went down by 1820 probably. The paper-mill was built in 1852 by O. H. Greenleaf and Lewis H. Taylor, and other stockholders. It was opened for business the following year, and was run for several years under the firm-name of Greenleaf & Taylor.

Printing-paper was the first line of work made, but for some years past the mill has been devoted to the production of fine writing-paper. Its capacity is about a ton and a half per day. At present it belongs to the Massasoit Paper Company, of Springfield, and is carried on under the name of the Chester Paper Company. At the village also was an early tannery, established by Lindsey & Cooley, dating back to 1800 probably. It was opposite Daniels' present factory. There was another small tannery just above the present site of Daniels' factory. The first water-wheel used at Huntington was in propelling a bark-mill just above this small tannery.

Upon the site of the Daniels factory, known as the Highland Mills, there was first the cotton-factory of Collins & Wade; this was 1830 to 1840. About this last date, Melvin Copeland purchased the property and changed the business to the manufacture of planes. Afterward Alfred Copeland made bedsteads there, carrying on an extensive business, requiring large quantities of maple-timber. It was next changed into a woolen-mill by Little & Stanton. They made bedspreads in large quantities. They claimed to have been the first in this country to manufacture the Marseilles spread by power-looms. They were aided in this work by German operatives, especially by a family named Steiger, who had been trained to this work in their own country. Little & Stanton lost their buildings by fire, and rebuilt them. They were again burned out, and again built, but soon after gave up their business here. Clarence Whitaker ran the works for a time, making cotton yarn. Fire put an end to this enterprise also. The Highland Mills were built, in 1870, by a stock company, and run by the same for a short time, when they passed into the hands of Frost & Daniels. They are now run by Nathan Daniels. The line of work consists of flannels and robes of superior quality.

At Huntington village was also the basket-factory of R. S. Bartlett and L. B. Williams, firm-name Bartlett & Williams. This was soon after the railroad was opened. The business was afterward transferred to Northampton. Melvin Copeland's plane-making business included carpenters' and joiners' tools in general. The same line of business is now carried on, and has been for some years, by James F. and George M. Lindsey. Samuel T. Lyman was for several years a manufacturer of tin-ware, and also sheet-iron pans, for the use of farmers in making maple-sugar. His successor in this business is Edward A. Allen.

Elisha B. Cole has manufactured baskets at Huntington during the last few years on an improved plan, for which he received a patent. E. N. Woods, recently deceased, carried on the manufacture of boots and shoes for some years. Charles Pomeroy was also in similar business. The Hannum brothers removed their axe business to Huntington village about 1848, and continued it for several years. John Collins had a wagon-shop for several years at Huntington village.

The ten leading articles of farm produce for the year ending May 1, 1875, were as follows, with their several values: Butter, \$8911; milk, \$12,000; beef, \$8203; potatoes, \$3464; hay, \$20,682; manure, \$4586; fire-wood, \$5967; pork, \$2970; maple-sugar, \$2281; corn, \$2161.

MILITARY.

THE REVOLUTION.

Sept. 23, 1774.—Samuel Knight, Moderator. The resolves of the County Congress were read and considered. The people voted their satisfaction with them.

Voted to choose a committee to make return to the Provincial Congress of the sentiments of this district respecting public distresses of this province. Voted that the selectmen procure 50 pounds of powder, 100 pounds of lead, and 25 dozen flints for a stock for the district, and a drum. Voted that Capt. Ebenezer Geer be desired to attend on Thursday, the 6th of October, to lead the inhabitants to the choice of military officers, and the meeting adjourned to that day. Then by adjournment met at the house of Isaac Mixer, innholder, and voted to send a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Concord, to meet on the second Tuesday of October. Mr. Ebenezer Meacham appears to have been the delegate, as the above acts and resolves were voted to be delivered to him. Officers were chosen for the military as above provided, as shown by the following certificate:

"NORWICH, Oct. 6, 1774.—At the desire of the inhabitants of Norwich, I attended and led them to the choice of the following military officers: John Kirkland, capt.; David Scott, lieutenant; Ebenezer King, ens.

"Certified: EBENEZER GEER."

The following agreement was signed:

"NORWICH, Oct. 6, 1774.—We subscribers, inhabitants of Norwich, view it expedient at this critical day to form ourselves into a 'militar artillery' company for the improvement of military skill, and come into the following agreement and government, viz., that the officers we shall choose we will treat with proper respect as if put in by authority, and those gentlemen, householders and others, that don't choose to sign the above articles, we desire their voice in the choice of officers."

The record adds this was signed by thirty-six; but, unfortunately, stops at that point, and does not give the names. Little conscious of the sublime heroism of these acts, they did not look down the vista of one hundred years and see historians eagerly scanning these old books to gather the name of every Revolutionary soldier. Here was a district only one year after its formation calmly *organizing an army*, and providing war materials, in its own local sovereignty, without regard to any higher authority. The compact signed by these thirty-six is similar in dignity and historic fame to the one signed in the cabin of the "Mayflower" by the Pilgrim Fathers themselves. Surely it is proper to reiterate the proposition that the system of New England town-meetings has carried constitutional liberty across the continent.

In January, 1775, it was voted to defend and assist the constable in collecting the money that is already assessed or granted to be assessed during this unhappy state. It is evident the fathers were determined; still, they moved cautiously, for they negatived the laws of government "got by Mr. Meacham at the Congress." Yet they chose a committee of correspondence and safety: JOHN KIRKLAND, EBENEZER MEACHAM, WILLIAM CARTER, DAVID SCOTT, JONATHAN WARE, DANIEL PALMER, CALEB FOBES. This committee, according to the practice of those times, had wellnigh dictatorial powers, but, mindful of the rights of individuals, the town "enjoined" the committee, while they took "all possible methods to suppress disorders," yet that every person "*shall be fairly heard before he is condemned, that we may enjoy our interests and property peaceably and live as Christians.*"

Jan. 31, 1776, the committee of correspondence and inspection was continued: JOHN KIRKLAND, DAVID SCOTT, SAMUEL FAIRMAN, WILLIAM CARTER, EBENEZER MEACHAM, EBENEZER KING, JONATHAN WARE. At the same time to Ebenezer Meacham, Caleb Fobes, David Scott, and John Kirkland was voted the sum of 39s., money they had lent to the soldiers of Norwich. Three years of town records, 1777, 1778, and 1779, are missing from the old volume.

July 7, 1780, it was voted that the men raised by virtue of the several orders of court of June last, which have been procured and hired by individuals, shall be assessed on the town at large, having respect to past service done by individuals. Voted to appoint a committee to procure men under further calls,—John Kirkland, Daniel Kirkland, Wm. Fobes, David Scott, Caleb Fobes, Jacob Fellows, Stephen Holbard.

July 25, 1781, it was voted to give the soldiers raised, agreeable to the orders of the General Court of June 30, 1781, £4 per month for the time they shall be in the service. Voted £26 to purchase 1245 pounds of beef for the Continental army.

Aug. 16, 1781, it was voted to request of Oliver Phelps, Esq., that he would not "strain" this town for the last re-

quisition of beef. Voted to give Capt. Daniel Kirkland and Mr. Joseph Park £60 for their engaging to do three years' service in the Continental army for this year.

The names of the Revolutionary soldiers from this town or who settled here soon after the war are difficult to obtain. The "History of Huntington," published at the expense of the town in 1876, only gives the following, doubtless after careful inquiry: HALSEY SANDFORD, STEPHEN ANGEL, ISAAC COIT. On the authority of a vote already given, it would seem proper to add DANIEL KIRKLAND and JOSEPH PARKS. Stephen Munson was a Revolutionary soldier; settled in Norwich about 1800, near the place now owned by his grandson, Garry Munson. Ebenezer Williams, of Worthington, was a Revolutionary soldier. His son, Dr. Leonard Williams, settled in Huntington village about 1810. He had three sons, William, Ebenezer, Eliphalet.

It is inferred that the town of Norwich had but little sympathy with the Shays rebellion. A party of insurgents entered the town at one time and seized the old Revolutionary veteran, Capt. Kirkland, and held him for a time, perhaps as a hostage. The only trace of this exciting period to be found in the records is the following:

March 25, 1782, Mr. Ebenezer Meacham and Mr. Abel Partridge were chosen delegates to the convention called to meet at Hatfield in April next. At a subsequent meeting their expenses were allowed them.

WAR OF 1812.

A town-meeting was called July 13, 1812, "to take into consideration the momentous and alarming situation of the country and to pass any vote that may be considered to be expedient on the said subject." Capt. Levi Dewey was chosen moderator, and they "voted and made choice of Dr. William Fobes and Dr. Jesse Joy as members to meet and assemble with a convention to be convened at Northampton to consult on measures for the good of the country."

At a town-meeting, April 4, 1814, the warrant contained the clause: "To see if the town will choose a committee to draft a memorial to the General Court against war and the restrictive measures of the general government, and pass any vote concerning the same." Accordingly, Samuel Kirkland, Aaron Hall, Titus Doolittle, Stephen Tracy, and William Hooker, Jr., were appointed such a committee.

Direct taxes for the support of the war were of course unpopular in New England in view of the public opinion of this section upon the war itself. Jan. 23, 1815, it was voted that Aaron Hall, Stephen Tracy, and William Fobes be a committee to report to the town such instructions as ought to be given to our representative in the General Court with regard to taxes. The committee reported the following resolutions, which we give as illustrating the public sentiment at that time, and also to show that public officials were denounced as severely then as now, and that political warfare was as vindictive between parties then as now:

1st. *Resolved*, In the opinion of this meeting, that the whole course of measures pursued by the general government, with regard to commercial restrictions and the present war with Great Britain, meets our most unqualified contempt and disapprobation.

2d. *Resolved*, That we feel deeply alarmed at the unconstitutional, tyrannical, and oppressive measures now in power; that if carried into effect, the dear-bought privileges of our common country, which we hold far dearer than property or life, are erased and gone forever.

3d. *Resolved*, That in our opinion the grossest falsehoods and deception have been practiced by the members of the general government, or the people would never have forborne with their measures: that a continuance of the war, the annihilation of our commerce, the extravagant and unparalleled expenditure of public property among their favorites and supporters, without the least benefit to their country, have led us to believe that they have rather sought to aggrandize themselves and the Western States on the ruins of New England.

4th. *Resolved*, That we have no confidence in such men, nor in any men who shall seek to betray the liberties of their country; nor who would abandon our whole Atlantic frontier to the mercies of the enemy, and exhaust our resources

in the wilds of Louisiana, or in the more than wild attempts at the conquest of Canada.

5th. *Resolved*, That we highly prize liberty and our constitutional privileges; that we have borne and forborne until our patience is exhausted; that forbearance hitherto has only tended to increase our burdens, our taxes, and encourage our oppressors; that thus tamely to surrender our liberties without a struggle would be the blackest ingratitude to our ancestors who have procured our independence at the price of blood, and would be an incalculable injury to generations yet to come.

6th. *Resolved*, That we place the fullest confidence in the Governor and Legislature of Massachusetts, and in the State authorities of New England, and that to them, under God the Great Governor of the world, we look for aid and direction; and that for the present, until the public opinion shall be known, we will not enter our carriages, pay our continental taxes, or aid, inform, or assist any officer in their collection.

For the defense of Boston, when called out by Governor Strong, the following persons are understood to have gone, and probably others. Perhaps these were not all within the present town-lines: Lieut. Samuel Lyman, Ens. Wait, John Ladd, Salmon Belden, Samuel Henry, Samuel Sanderson, Harvey Stone, Russell Smith, Perkins S. Pitcher.

OFFICIAL ACTION, CIVIL WAR 1861-65.

A special town-meeting was held in September, 1861, at which action was simply taken to furnish State aid to the families of volunteers, as provided by law, it evidently not being deemed necessary to offer any bounty then on the part of the town. Without waiting for any official action, quite a number of citizens volunteered in the spring and during the summer.

July 19, 1862, the calls by the President for 300,000 men led now to prompt action. A bounty of \$100 each was voted to volunteers to fill the quota, and \$1800 appropriated for that purpose; and August 23d this bounty was extended to those enlisting for nine months only, instead of three years. A large number enlisted under these resolutions, and the roll of Huntington soldiers rapidly filled up. In 1863 the arrangements already made seem to have been sufficient without any action, and nothing was done in town-meeting. But the war dragged its slow length along, and greater sacrifices of men and money were called for.

April 4, 1864, the selectmen were fully authorized to hire the number of men necessary to fill the quota of the town, and to pay each man a bounty of \$125. June 6, Garry Munson and E. W. Lathrop were appointed to procure volunteers to the credit of the town, to fill the present demand, and all future demands which may be made upon it; also, to pay a bounty of \$300 to each citizen of the town who has been or may be drafted into the military service to fill the quota of the town. July 30th it was voted to pay a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer for one year, \$80 for two years, and \$100 for three years. The treasurer was authorized to deposit \$500 with the treasurer of the commonwealth to pay bounties of volunteers furnished for the town by the State. It was voted to raise by subscription, "in one week's time," \$2000; also to assess a tax of \$2000, and to borrow \$1000. All these steps were promptly taken. The war committee named above were active and efficient, and had the confidence of the people.

Jan. 2, 1865, the recruiting committee were directed to continue the enlistment of volunteers, and the treasurer was authorized to borrow not exceeding \$2000 for bounty purposes. May 24th, the town voted to refund the money contributed by citizens for military purposes in 1864.

The long agony was over. The flag of the fathers once more waved in triumph over every foot of the Union. War-stained heroes came back to these homes and firesides, but there were 24 who had fallen in the fight, and would hear no more the signals of battle or the salutes of peace. Huntington furnished 137 men for the war, according to Schouler's history,—a surplus of 8 over all demands. Five were commissioned officers. The entire amount of aid paid solely by the town was \$12,000. The assessed valuation of the town for

1860 was \$442.651, and the population 1216. The aid to families, refunded afterward by the State, was, in 1861, \$229.69; 1862, \$227.12; 1863, \$3248.99; 1864, \$3112.71; 1865,

\$1550. Total, \$10,368.51. Of the men furnished by the town, a number were recruits hired abroad. Those from the town itself, with their record, are appended to this sketch.

SOLDIERS' RECORD, WAR OF 1861-65.

Charles R. Copeland, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; disch. Feb. 13, 1863, for disability.
 Charles H. Ferry, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; disch. Nov. 7, 1864.
 William A. Filley, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; di-ch. Jan. 13, 1865, for disability.
 Charles H. Gardiner, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; disch. July 18, 1862, for disab.; died at Huntington, Aug. 16, 1862, of consumption.
 Frederick Taylor, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; killed at Malvern Hill, July 28, 1864.
 Joseph Underwood, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; disch. Jan. 18, 1863, for disability.
 Harlow Gamwell, asst. surg., enl. Jan. 10, 1863, 2d Cav.; res. April 27, 1864.
 Edwin F. Giddings, corp., enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. F; disch. July 21, 1865.
 Joseph R. Giddings, corp., enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. F; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 James S. Patterson, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. F; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Charles M. Otis, enl. June 21, 1861, 10th Inf., Co. E; disch. Nov. 8, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. 2d H. Art., July 23, 1863; disch. Sept. 3, 1863.
 Austin T. Hancock, corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Henry Beach, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 David H. Coit, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died June 22, 1863, at Newbern, N. C.
 Dudley Driscoll, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Jason H. Fisk, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Marshall O. Fisk, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Henry A. Stewart, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 15, 1863.
 Edwin H. Coit, corp., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; trans. Aug. 21, 1863, to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Watson E. Carr, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. D; died of wounds, Oct. 7, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 Asa P. Merritt, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; disch. March 24, 1863, for disability.
 Edward N. Smith, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. June 26, '65.
 Julian A. Wing, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. F; died Sept. 1862, at New Orleans, La.
 Calvin Porter, enl. Aug. 26, 1861, 20th Inf., Co. D; killed Oct. 21, 1861, at Ball's Bluff, Va.
 Wm. H. Decker, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. B; died Nov. 19, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
 Wm. H. Allard, enl. June 18, 1862, 32d Inf., Co. G; disch. Nov. 26, 1862, for disability.
 Gilbert W. Brauning, enl. May 29, 1862, 32d Inf., Co. G; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Erastus V. Lilley, sergt., enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 1, 1864; to 1st lieut., Nov. 25, 1864; wounded at Piedmont, June 5, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865.
 Rufus H. Fisk, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Roland M. Kingsley, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; died April 12, 1863, at Plymouth, N. C.
 James D. Middlebrook, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th Inf., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Harvey Porter, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Burwell Seymour, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Andrew Lacey, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 27th Inf., Co. H; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; died July 18, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
 Henry Gouch, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. K; disch. Oct. 13, 1862, for disab.; re-enl. 2d Cav., April 14, 1863.

Esbon J. Burt, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Feb. 19, 1862, for disability.
 Marcus E. Lyon, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; died June 8, 1862, at New Orleans, La.
 Caleb H. Stickney, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 31st Inf., Co. B; disch. Jan. 19, 1863, for disab.; re-enl. June 6, 1863, 1st H. Art., Co. D; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.
 Appleton Vadakin, enl. Aug. 4, 1861, 2d H. Art., Co. C; disch. May 30, 1865.
 Isaac C. Blanchard, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 1st Cav., Co. F; disch. Sept. 13, 1862, for disability.
 Myron A. Munson, enl. July 28, 1864, 60th M. V. M., Co. I; disch. Nov. 30, 1864.
 John Hurley, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. E; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Charles H. Kirkland, sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; pro. to 2d lieut., June 9, 1863; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Eleazer Bryant, sergt., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Moses W. Hannum, corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Roswell B. Merritt, corp., enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Charles E. Roach, corp., enl. Feb. 9, 1864, 31st Inf., Co. D; disch. Nov. 2, 1864, for disab.; had previously served in the 6th Cav. a full term.
 Darius N. Weeks, enl. Nov. 1861, 31st Inf., Co. I; re-enl. Feb. 9, 1864; disch. Sept. 9, 1865.
 Edgar F. Kyle, corp., enl. May 29, 1862, 32d Inf., Co. G; pro. to sergt., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Wm. L. Crossette, enl. June 23, 1862, 32d Inf., Co. G; pro. to corp., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865, by order of War Department.
 Corvella E. Lewis, enl. May 29, 1862, 32d Inf., Co. G; pro. to corp. at re-enl., Jan. 5, 1864; died of wounds, May 20, 1864.
 Samuel Rust, enl. May 27, 1862, 32d Inf., Co. G; disch. Nov. 7, 1862, for disab.; pro. to corp. at re-enl., Feb. 17, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Wm. Cady, corp., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. June 16, 1865.
 John N. Moore, corp., enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Wm. N. Otis, corp., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. May 17, 1865.
 Francis H. Axtell, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; died July 22, 1864, at Stanton, Va.
 Emerson H. Chapman, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; died Nov. 13, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.
 Asa N. Elder, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Ralph Joslyn, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Alanson C. Lewis, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. Feb. 22, 1865, for disability.
 Jonathan A. Lilley, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. May 13, 1865, for disability.
 Rufus E. Lyman, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Levi Phelps, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 James B. Lewis, enl. July 20, 1864, 8th M. V. M., Co. H; disch. Nov. 10, 1864.
 Henry E. Stanton, enl. July 20, 1864, 8th M. V. M., Co. H; disch. Nov. 10, 1864.
 George A. Walker, enl. July 20, 1864, 8th M. V. M., Co. H; disch. Nov. 10, 1864.
 Clarence Bartholomew, enl. July 16, 1864, 42d M. V. M., Co. H; disch. Nov. 11, 1864.
 George Brackett, enl. July 16, 1864, 42d M. V. M., Co. H; disch. Nov. 11, 1864.
 James T. Decker, enl. July 16, 1864, 42d M. V. M., Co. H; disch. Nov. 11, 1864.
 Orange S. Sampson, sergt., enl. Aug. 19, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. I; pro. to 2d lieut., Sept. 2, 1862; to 1st lieut., Oct. 30, 1862; to capt., April 26, 1863; killed Sept. 30, 1864, at Poplar Grove, Va.

Phineas F. Knight, corp., enl. Aug. 19, 1861, 21st Inf., Co. I; killed Sept. 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Va.
 Henry A. Weeks, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 22d Inf., Co. G; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Henry A. Beech, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
 David G. Hannum, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. Oct. 1, 1861, for disability.
 Albert Holbrook, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Inf., Co. A; disch. to re-enl., Dec. 23, 1863.
 Joseph Stanton, Jr., enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 34th Inf., Co. B; disch. June 7, 1865.
 George F. Horton, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 34th Inf., Co. H; trans. June 14, 1865, to 24th Inf.
 Leander J. Beals, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 37th Inf., Co. H; disch. April 27, 1863, for disability.
 Joshua Hathaway, corp., enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 57th Inf., Co. E; killed May 6, 1864, in Wilderness, Va.
 Benjamin Barker, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. not given.
 Charles H. Reinhart, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. not given.
 Dwight Strong, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. July 29, 1863.
 Milo Wing, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 46th M. V. M., Co. F; disch. to re-enl., May 30, 1863; re-enl. July 28, 1863, 2d H. Art., Co. A; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Hall, enl. Oct. 22, 46th M. V. M., Co. K; trans. to Co. E, Oct. 1862.
 Harvey H. Billings, enl. April 14, 1863, 2d Cav.; app. veterinary surg.
 John B. Lyman, Jr., enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 1st H. Art.; wounded in the Wilderness; died of wounds, May 22, 1864.
 Wilson G. Stevens, enl. Dec. 1863, 1st H. Art.; died at home from effects of wounds, June 25, '64.
 William James, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 5th Cav.
 Edward N. Smith, enl. 27th Regt.; re-enl. as a veteran.
 Charles H. Weston, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 34th Regt.
 Charles F. Randall, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 4th Cav., Co. E; died Dec. 6, 1864, at Hampton, Va.
 Charles E. Hathaway, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 34th Regt.
 Robert Canfield, enl. 27th Regt., Co. A.
 Lewis Samuels, enl. June 22, 1861, 62d N. Y.; pro. to 1st sergt. and 2d lieut.
 Albert B. Rude, enl. June 3, 1861, 62d N. Y.; died at Newport News, Va., Sept. 10, 1862.
 James Coleman, June 6, 1861, 62d N. Y.
 Horace N. Weeks, enl. 31st Regt.
 Albert Thomas, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 8th Conn.; re-enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Calvin Porter, Jr.
 Lindsey J. Niles, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 37th Regt., Co. H; disch. April 27, 1863, for disability.
 Isaac C. Drake, enl. Aug. 1862, 46th Regt., Co. F; died at Newbern, June 27, 1863.
 Wm. T. Withington, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. for disab., Jan. 27, 1865.
 George W. Filley, enl. 1861, 1st Cav.
 John A. Decker, enl. in 10th Regt., Co. I.
 Austin Richards, enl. in 10th Regt.
 Timothy Coleman, enl. June 10, 1861, 1st Cal.; died at Camden Street Hospital, Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1862, of wounds received.
 Henry W. Strong, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. A; died Oct. 17, 1862, at Washington, D. C.
 Hugh B. Laidley, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. A.
 John Quinn, enl. Sept. 20, 1861 (probably), 27th Regt., Co. A.
 Nelson Knight, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. A; died in the service.
 Daniel F. Knight, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 27th Regt., Co. G.
 Horace H. Gorham (Bisbee's history).
 Lorenzo Brown (Bisbee's history).

The great-grandfather of Mr. Munson was a resident of the State of Connecticut, and emigrated with his family, in 1772, and settled in the famous Valley of the Wyoming, in Pennsylvania. Here he and his family had to contend with all of the disadvantages incident to a new country. The Indians, too, were at times troublesome, and in 1778 occurred the massacre of the whites. Among those who were compelled to flee from their homes was the family of Mr. Munson, including Stephen Munson, a son, and the grandfather of Garry Munson. The nurse in the family took another son, and, embarking in a canoe, tried in this way to escape. The Indians overtook them, and they were carried away captives. Years after, Stephen Munson recognized the brother, as he supposed, with a tribe of Indians, but there was no recognition on his brother's part. Many of the most valuable household utensils, brass kettles, etc., were buried in the ground before the flight. Stephen Munson was born in Connecticut about 1758, and was fourteen years of age when his father removed to Pennsylvania. He was a Revolutionary soldier during the last years of the war, and after the expiration of his term of service he settled at Waterbury, Conn., or in the vicinity, and married Elizabeth Andrews. At the time of his marriage he had no

property save a little Continental money, so much depreciated at that period (1782) that it was of but nominal value.

About 1790 he removed to Westfield, Mass., and thence, probably in the year 1800, to Huntington (then Norwich). Here he died in 1824.

His widow survived him a few years, and received a pension from the government. He had three children, two sons and one daughter,—Daniel, Garry, and Orlinda.

Daniel Munson was born in Connecticut, Jan. 22, 1786. He married Jerusha Fowler, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Fowler, of Westfield, Mass. By this marriage there were five children, four sons and one daughter,—Garry, Stephen, Daniel, Charles, and Cleora Fowler.

Garry Munson is a well-known citizen of Huntington, and was born in that town (then known as Norwich) Dec. 29, 1810. He spent his boyhood at home on the farm, attending the common schools, and in his fifteenth year the Westfield Academy, receiving instruction at the latter five terms in all. When he was eighteen years of age, having a preference for a mercantile life, his father started him in business, opening a general store in Chester Centre. When he was twenty-one years old he extended his business, becoming a manufacturer



Garry Munson

of twist buttons (hand-made), and the following year (1832) he added the making of lasting buttons. His business increased rapidly, and in 1835 he was employing over two hundred persons. In the spring of 1837, owing to the introduction of machinery in the manufacture of buttons, he discontinued this branch of business in consequence of competition.

In the great panic (1837) Mr. Munson went to Marlboro', Conn., and engaged in the manufacture of colored cotton goods. There he remained one year, and then removed to Springfield, Mass., and went into the dry-goods business with Galen Ames, of that city, under the firm-name of Ames & Munson. This copartnership existed for three years, when Mr. Munson returned to Huntington, and at Norwich Bridge opened a general store, at the same time paying some attention to farming. He closed the store in 1847, and paid special attention to farming for one year. He then erected a building at the Huntington Railroad station, and engaged in merchandising. He continued four years, when he disposed of building and stock to his father. Since that period Mr. Munson has been a farmer, varying his labors by the buying and selling of wool.

In his political sentiments he was a Whig and is now a

Republican. He has held different offices; was a selectman for years, also assessor and town treasurer; is also a trial-justice. In 1844 he represented his district in the Legislature.

Mr. Munson was united in marriage, Nov. 6, 1833, with Harriet Lyman, daughter of Deacon Samuel Lyman, of Chester, Mass. There were born to them seven children,—Rev. Myron A. Munson, pastor of the Congregational Church in Fairhaven, Vt.; Ed. G. Munson, stockinette manufacturer, in Cohoes, N. Y., with whom his father has been associated for the past six years; H. Willard Munson, farmer, in Huntington; H. Wilson Munson, a twin-brother, merchant, in the same town; Samuel L. Munson, linen collar manufacturer, Albany, N. Y.; Emma H. Munson, deceased; Cleora Fowler, married to John K. Judd, of Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Munson died Aug. 18, 1860. Mr. Munson, for his second wife, married, Aug. 14, 1861, Mrs. Paulina Corning, daughter of Rufus Smith, of Worthington, Mass.

Both are members of the Congregational Church of Huntington, and Mr. Munson has been a deacon for nearly twenty-five years, and was one of the original incorporators of the church and society, and, of the original male members, he is the only survivor living in the town.

JABIN B. WILLIAMS.

Among the early settlers of Worthington, Mass., was Ebenezer Williams, who removed there from Canterbury, Conn., before the war of the Revolution. In that pioneer period roads were few and difficult, and Mr. Williams was obliged to transport his family on horseback to their new home, threading their way through the forest by the aid of "marked trees."

Leonard Williams, son of Ebenezer, became a physician of note, and settled in Chester (now Huntington) village. There he was prominent in his profession as well as in public affairs. His son, Jabin B. Williams, whose portrait appears upon

this page, was born Jan. 5, 1800, in Worthington. The removal of his father to Chester took place when he was four years old. There he passed his early life. He received a good education, and when he was twenty-one years of age he removed to Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass. There he resided twenty years, after which period he returned to Huntington, where he died, May 31, 1859. Mr. Williams is remembered beyond his own immediate family for his true-hearted manliness, for his sterling integrity, and for his fidelity to his trusts and engagements.

He had the respect and the esteem of the com-

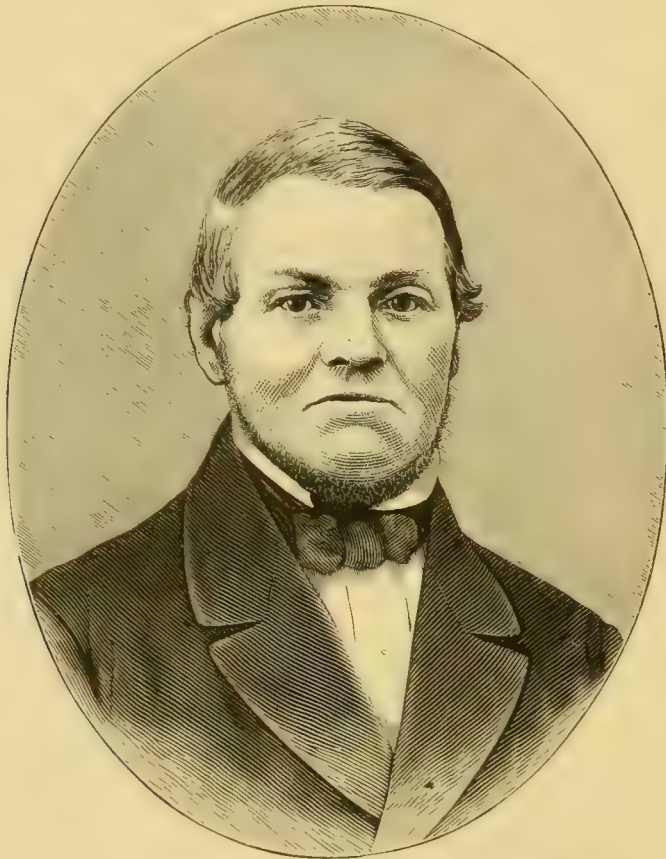


Photo. by Moffitt.

Jabin B. Williams

munity in which he lived, and during an active business life of over forty years, he always, and with great punctuality, fulfilled all his obligations, and left to his family an unsullied reputation.

His political sentiments were strongly in accord with those of the Democratic party, but he was averse to holding office or to public recognition.

He was early appointed a magistrate, and held that position throughout his life. He was the accepted and recognized legal and friendly counselor for his neighbors and the community, and in his judgment and integrity they had full confidence.

For years in Berkshire County he was the agent for the payment of pensions to the Revolutionary soldiers in his vicinity. At his store, in Becket, it was no uncommon sight to meet thirty or forty of these veterans, on the 4th of March or the 4th of September, assembled there to receive the bravely-earned bounty of the government they had helped to found. They indulged in reminiscences of those times "that tried men's souls," and fought over again the battles of that stormy period. Mr. Williams was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

BELCHERTOWN.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THIS town is situated in the eastern part of the county, twelve miles east of the Connecticut River and fifteen from Northampton, and is bounded on the north by Pelham, on the south by Palmer and Ludlow, Hampden Co., on the east by Ware and Enfield, and on the west by Granby and Amherst, Hampshire Co. The town ranks among the largest in area in the State, and is about twelve miles in length north and south, and has an average width of about five miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is rocky and somewhat difficult of cultivation, but fairly productive. The south part, being more level than the other sections, contains the best land, although some very good land exists in the north. The town is hilly throughout its entire extent. Great Hill, in the northeast part, is a prominent landmark. Turkey Hill, formerly known as Fisher's Knob, lies southwest of the centre. It is capped by "Rock Rimmon," so named by the students of Amherst College in 1854. This is a granite boss, not important enough to be called a mountain, but forming the highest point in the town.

Water-courses are quite abundant. Swift River forms the eastern boundary for a considerable distance, and affords two excellent water-privileges, which have never been utilized to any great extent or for any length of time. Jabesh Brook, which is more particularly referred to elsewhere, has its rise in Pelham, and flows in a southerly direction through Belchertown, joining the Swift River in the south part of the town, near Barrett's Junction. It is a stream of considerable importance, and furnishes several water-privileges, which have been utilized from its earliest settlement by various minor manufacturing enterprises. Other streams exist in different parts of the town, chiefly flowing in a westerly direction. Of these Batchelor's Brook is one which, flowing westward into Granby, becomes a stream of some note in that town and Hadley. Another is Fort River, which also flows westerly to the Connecticut through Amherst and Hadley.

The only natural bodies of water of importance are what are known as Upper, Middle, and Lower Ponds, in the north part of the town, which are also the sources of Batchelor's Brook and Fort River.

RAILROADS.

The Amherst and Belchertown Railroad Company was incorporated in 1851, with authority to construct a road from the depot of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad, crossing the Western Railroad at Palmer, and extending northerly through the towns of Belchertown, Amherst, Leverett, Sunderland, and Montague to the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, at a point the most convenient to intersect the latter in Montague. The company was organized June 30, 1851, and Luke Sweetser, Edward Dickinson, Ithamar Conkey, Myron Lawrence, Joseph Brown, Thomas H. Williams, and Andrew C. Lippitt were chosen directors, the first mentioned being elected president. John S. Adams was chosen clerk and treasurer. The work of grading the first section of the road from Palmer to Amherst was commenced in 1852, and that section was opened to use May 9, 1853, and was operated by the New London, Willimantic and Palmer Railroad

Company under a lease, until Nov. 5, 1853, when it was operated by the Amherst and Belchertown Company. The section from Palmer to Amherst is a fraction less than twenty miles in length. The total cost of its construction, including land, damages, fences, and equipments, was \$280,000. It is now controlled by the New London Northern Railroad Company. It has three stations in the town, one at Barrett's Junction, in the south part of the town, where it is crossed by the Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad, one at Belchertown (village), and one at Dwight's Station, in the north part of the town.

The Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad passes laterally through the southeastern section of Belchertown, having a station at Barrett's Junction.

SETTLEMENT.

The tract of country from Shutesbury to Chicopee River was formerly distinguished as the best hunting-ground in this section of the State. The hunters were accustomed to encircle a large tract of land by a line of fire, which, burning in every direction, gradually encompassed the game in a circle so narrow that they became an easy prey to their pursuers. In course of time the native forests which had covered the land were in a great measure consumed by this process. But the lands that had been thus burnt over were soon covered with a species of wild grass, affording excellent pasturage for cattle, and for many years great numbers of cattle and horses were annually sent out from Northampton and Hadley to graze upon these hills during the summer season. The tract of land thus burnt over included the territory of the present town of Belchertown, and the practice of burning over the lands continued for a considerable time after the first settlement.

The town was at first known by the name of "Cold Spring." It took its name from a noted spring, which still exists, on the Cyrus S. Bartlett farm, near the path that was formerly traveled from Northampton to Brookfield and Boston. After leaving Hadley, there was, for many years, no house nearer than Brookfield, and this spring, midway between the two towns, afforded a convenient place for refreshment to the traveler in his solitary journey through the wilderness. As the communication between the towns upon the river and the eastern section of the State grew more frequent the spring became a celebrated watering-place for travelers, and finally gave the first name to the township.

The same territory was also included in what became known as the "Equivalent Lands," the history of which is well known, and is more fully considered elsewhere in this work. These lands comprised the territory afterward included in the towns of Belchertown, Pelham, Prescott, Ware, and part of Enfield. At the time they were granted to the State of Connecticut no grants had been made to individuals within their limits.

In 1727 the State of Connecticut sold its rights in the territory of Belchertown to seven individuals residing in and near Boston in six equal divisions; the first division to Paul Dudley, two-thirds, and Col. John Wainright, one-third; second division, one-sixth to John Caswell; third division, one-sixth to Col. Thomas Fitch; fourth division, one-sixth to Adington Devenport; fifth division, one-sixth to Jonathan Belcher, Esq.; sixth division, one-sixth to William Clark's heirs. During

the months of October and November of that year the territory was surveyed and platted by Col. Timothy Dwight, of Northampton. Col. Dwight was much employed in his day in surveying and platting towns in this section of the country, and was the grandfather of Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D., afterward president of Yale College. Col. Dwight's survey embraced an area of 27,390 acres of land, but at the time of the incorporation of the town, June 30, 1761, its boundaries included an addition of 12,000 acres, on the north, a part of which now comes within the lines of Enfield.

No sooner had these purchasers obtained the Connecticut title to this territory than an attempt was made to establish a settlement. The earlier settlers in the towns on the Connecticut River had used the land as a hunting-ground, and game in abundance was to be found there; cattle were driven in herds from those places to browse through the forests during the summer season; temporary settlements were made for the purpose of boxing the pines and gathering the turpentine, and, perhaps, for securing a competent supply of candle-wood.

An order was passed by the town of Northampton in 1699, that no more candle-wood should be collected for use within seven miles of the meeting-house, on penalty of forfeiture of the same, and another order was made, by the same authority, in the year 1700, prohibiting the boxing of pine-trees for turpentine within three miles; these sources of gain must be sought beyond these limits, if sought at all.

As a means of bringing forward the settlement of "Cold Spring," the proprietors proposed to make gratuitous grants of lands to the settlers in the older towns on the river, upon condition of their removal and permanent settlement upon the granted lands. The proposals were acceded to, and several families from Northampton, Hatfield, and Hadley removed to the lands in July, 1731. No records of the transactions of the first settlers prior to 1739 are extant. From a petition on the files of the General Court in the State archives, dated December, 1737, signed by the settlers, they say "they had twenty families, and more expected soon;" they pray the General Court to grant them a land-tax to aid them, "for they are about settling a minister and building a meeting-house."

In another petition presented to the General Court, dated November, 1738, the petitioners say:

"We have agreed with Mr. Noah Merrick to settle with us in the gospel ministry, and pray for the privileges of a township."

The arrangement was never consummated, for, in June, 1741, Mr. Merrick was ordained as the first minister of the town of Wilbraham. In January, 1739, another petition was presented to the General Court praying for the same privilege. In still another petition to the General Court, dated November, 1740, the petitioners say:

"They "are greatly in debt for building a meeting-house, outside covered and glazed, and a minister settled; we are but twenty families, and owe Judge Dudley and others over two hundred pounds for lands for our minister's settlement, and to our minister between two and three hundred pounds for salary and settlement; we have sustained preaching five or six years, and have advanced the estates of the proprietors more than our own by settling Cold Spring."

They followed with a prayer for a land-tax. In another petition a little later they say:

"Three-quarters of the township is in the hands of five or six or a few more proprietors, who have drawn us into difficulties, and now seem to cut us off. Some of us who own 150 acres of land only have been rated in a single rate over twenty pounds. Some proprietors (non-resident) own thousands of acres around us, and pay not a penny."

They prayed the government to allow them to raise a tax on lands of non-resident proprietors; this petition was dated in 1741, and drawn by Col. Timothy Dwight, of Northampton, who was the first signer; it was not at that time granted, but they persevered in their requests. In May, 1742, they followed with another petition of similar import. In that they say:

"This township is a part of the equivalent land, so called. The whole was owned by a few children, who bought it of Connecticut, and four-fifths of it or more is now in the hands of these gentlemen or others, that hold under them, and live at a distance. About twenty of us have actually removed to this place with our families, and have settled a minister, raised, covered, and glazed a meeting-house. The minister's settlement is but half accomplished, nor has the cost of finishing the meeting-house been yet expended (paid). The minister's house which we undertook is neglected, and may rot down half finished; this is all discouraging. Our minister must leave us if we cannot have aid."

This petition prevailed, and leave was given to tax "all lands in the township one penny an acre, to fulfill the contract with the minister and finish the meeting-house." The embarrassed condition of the settlers referred to in these petitions retarded the growth of the settlement.

There was very little, if any, increase of population from 1736 to 1742. After the power was granted to tax the property in just and equal proportions to sustain their religious institutions, the settlement advanced and success attended them. Some of the means which they took to secure and perpetuate success appear in their votes. One was an increase of the minister's salary, that his labors may not be lost. Another vote was passed to appoint a committee to see that there should be no disorderly conduct upon the *Sabbath*. The population for ten years next following 1742 more than doubled; in 1752 there were more than 50 families. The particulars of the early religious affairs of the town—the central thought around which clustered the fondest aspirations of the first settlers of New England—are elsewhere considered.

THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Three families first settled on the new territory in July, 1731,—Samuel Bascom, — Hooker, and Benjamin Stebbins. Soon after, and the same year, Aaron Lyman came from Northampton, and John Bardwell from Hatfield the year following. They made their selections and locations. Bascom settled near where Ebenezer Bridgman afterward lived. He built a small house some twelve or fifteen rods from where Mr. Bridgman's dwelling stood, nearly in a westerly direction. This was the first dwelling erected in the town, and also the first tavern, as Bascom was licensed to keep an inn in 1733. Bascom's selection of 500 acres comprised the Moses Hannum farm, some of Mr. Bridgman's, some afterward owned by Mr. Chandler, the Gates farm, and perhaps others adjoining.

Hooker took his 500 acres near the subsequent location of Root's mill, easterly and southerly, and included the land in that section afterward owned by the Roots, Sabins, and others.

Stebbins made his selection in the northwesterly part of the town, comprising lands afterward owned by Col. Zenas Stebbins, Henry Stebbins, Capt. Gilbert, and others.

Aaron Lyman settled in Blue Meadow, and took lands afterward owned by Ralph Owen, Alden, and others.

John Bardwell made his selection in the south part of the town, where his descendants have lived for several generations.

Of these first settlers Hooker soon afterward moved away, left his lands, and was probably succeeded in their ownership by Hezekiah Root. So far as known, he derived little or no benefit from the sale of the remainder. Bascom remained on his grant about thirteen years, and then moved away. Stebbins lived and died in the town, making improvements upon his lands, and was the grandfather of Col. Zenas Stebbins. The family is still represented in the town. Deacon Aaron Lyman remained as a permanent settler, raised a family, and died June 12, 1780, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His son, Josiah, afterward of Goshen, was born March 9, 1736, and was the second male child born in the town,—a son of Nathaniel Dwight (Elijah, who died young) being the first. Susanna Lyman, born Nov. 16, 1734, and daughter of Aaron Lyman, was the first. Deacon Lyman left a number of descendants.

About 1732 a man by the name of Jabez came into the place and built a small house on the west side of the brook,

and near to it, a little north of Mason's Mill, on land afterward owned by Charles Dunbar. He never laid out his 500 acres, but soon moved away. The stream near which he located took its name from him, but has become transformed into Jabesh, by which it is now known. The people gave the name of Gilead to the smaller stream crossing the road a little distance beyond Root's early mill. These together constitute the name of Jabesh-Gilead, a city of some note in Palestine, belonging to the children of Manassah.

The next permanent settlement was made by Col. Timothy Dwight, who located in the centre of the town, and came from Northampton. He was proprietor of a tract of land extending nearly a mile each way from the centre. He remained but a short time, and then returned to Northampton. His son Nathaniel remained, however, and during his long and useful life was prominent among the first settlers, and died March 30, 1784, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The following names occur with great uniformity in the early settlement: John Smith, Joseph King; William, Samuel, and Moses Hannum; Abner Smith, Benjamin Stebbins, Ebenezer Warner, Moses Warner; Thomas, John, and Jonathan Graves; Benjamin Morgan, Ebenezer Bridgman, Joseph Bridgman, Samuel Bascom, Hezekiah Root, Robert Brown, Stephen Crawford, Israel Towne, Benjamin Billings, Thomas Graves, Walter Fairfield, Nathan Parsons, Eliakim Phelps, Joseph Bardwell, Israel and John Cowles, Thomas Brown, Nathaniel Dwight, Daniel Worthington, James Walker, Elihu Lyman, and Aaron Lyman. Of these, Phelps, Lyman, Root, Dwight, the Hannums, the Bridgmans, Stebbins, and Bascom were from Northampton; the Cowles, Bardwell, and the Graves were from Hatfield; the Smiths and Warner from Hadley.

Particular mention can be made of but few of these and other early families.

John Smith was the son of Joseph Smith, and grandson of Joseph Smith, who came from England and settled at Hartford, Conn., about 1651. He married Elizabeth Hovey, of Hadley, in 1709, and removed to Hatfield in 1711, where he was chosen deacon of the church. He settled in Belchertown in 1736, and was chosen first deacon of the church at its organization in 1737. He was a prominent actor in the religious and civil affairs of the town, and was authorized by the General Court to call the first meeting ever called by legislative authority of the settlers of Belchertown for police purposes, raising money to support the gospel, and for other prudential affairs. The church records say of him, "A valuable man in his day." He died in 1777, at the age of ninety-one. Several of his sons settled in town.

Deacon Aaron Lyman (formerly spelled *Limon*) was a grandson of John Lyman, of Northampton, whose name occurs there as early as 1661. He settled in Belchertown in 1731, and married Eunice, daughter of Nathaniel Dwight, the following year. He was chosen deacon in the church at its organization, and died in 1780, at the age of seventy-five. His descendants have disappeared from the town.

Ebenezer Bridgman was a native of Northampton, and came to Belchertown in 1732. His father was John Bridgman, of Northampton, whose father, James, was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1640, and afterward in Springfield. Ebenezer Bridgman married Mary Parsons in 1710, and passed his life in Belchertown, dying in 1760, at the age of seventy-four. Several of his descendants are still citizens of the town.

Benjamin Stebbins, a native of Northampton, was a descendant of Rowland Stebbins, who came to this country from England, in the ship "Francis," in 1634. He settled in Belchertown in 1731, and is said to have been the first actual settler of the town. He remained through life, raised a family which is still represented in the town, and died in 1789, at the age of seventy-eight.

Nathaniel Dwight was a native of Northampton, and a son of Nathaniel Dwight, who located at Northampton in 1689. His great-grandfather, John Dwight, came from England in 1636, and located at Dedham. Nathaniel settled in Belchertown in 1732, married Hannah Lyman, a sister of Aaron Lyman, and was a prominent man in all civil and religious affairs. He served as a captain in the French-and-Indian war, 1755-60, was active and useful in the Revolutionary war, and did much to advance the interests of the town. He died in 1784, at the age of seventy-two. The family is still represented. A second branch settled about 1775, in the person of Henry Dwight, from Western (now Warren), Mass.

Eliakim Phelps was born in Northampton in 1709, and was a descendant of Nathaniel Phelps, one of the first settlers of that place, and of William Phelps, who was one of the first settlers of Windsor, Conn., in 1640. He was the sixth settler in Belchertown, in 1731 or 1732. He lived an honorable and useful life, and died, leaving descendants, in the year 1777, at the age of sixty-nine. For his first wife he married Elizabeth Rust, of Northampton, who bore him six children, and died in 1752 at the age of forty; and for his second, Elizabeth Davis, of Springfield, who died in 1778, aged sixty-four, and by whom he had several children.

John Bardwell was a son of Robert Bardwell, who came from London to Boston about the year 1670. He settled in Belchertown in 1732, and was one of the first settlers. He had three sons, Martin, Joseph, and Jonathan, who came with their father. The family has been active and influential, and is still represented in the town. Bardwell village bears their name.

Moses and Ebenezer Warner were brothers, sons of Ebenezer Warner, of Hatfield, and grandsons of Daniel Warner, one of the first settlers of Hatfield in 1684. Moses, the eldest, was born in 1717, and Ebenezer in 1729. The former married Sarah Porter in 1739, and died in 1759, at the age of forty-two, leaving descendants. Ebenezer married Dinah Phelps, and died in the year 1812, at the age of eighty-three. Moses settled in the town about 1747; Ebenezer in 1752.

William and Samuel Hannum were brothers, and came to Belchertown with families in 1732. They were sons of John Hannum, and grandsons of William Hannum, one of the earliest settlers in Northampton. William was born in 1690, and died in 1756, leaving three sons. Samuel Hannum died in 1780, aged eighty-eight, leaving two sons.

The Graves family settled prior to 1735, in the persons of Thomas, John, and Jonathan, who came from Hatfield, and were lineal descendants of Thomas Graves, one of the first settlers of that place. Jonathan was born in 1702, and passed his life in Belchertown, dying in 1787 at the age of eighty-six, leaving descendants. Thomas and John were brothers, and sons of Samuel Graves. The former married a daughter of Isaac Graves, a cousin, and died in 1784, at the age of eighty-two. The latter was born in 1719, and died in 1798, at the age of eighty. The family is not now represented in the town.

Israel and John Cowles, sons of John Cowles, were natives of Hatfield, and born, the former in 1726, and the latter in 1731. They settled in Belchertown about the year 1752; both engaged in the French-and-Indian war, and went to the relief of Fort William Henry in 1757. Israel died in town in 1797, aged nearly seventy-one, leaving two sons. John died in 1811, aged eighty.

The Towne family are descended from William Towne, who came to this country and settled at Salem about 1640. Israel, son of Israel, purchased a farm in Belchertown, and settled in 1749, being then twenty-two years of age. He married Naomi, daughter of Benjamin Stebbins, in 1754. He died in 1805, aged seventy-eight, and his wife in 1827, aged ninety-two. They left a family of ten children, of whom a number settled in the town, and intermarried with some of the oldest and best families. The family is still represented.

Walter Fairfield, a native of Lenox, or Ipswich, was an early settler; located about 1742, and died in 1756, at the age of eighty-three.

Nathan Parsons settled about 1746, and was a brother of Rev. David Parsons, the first settled minister in Amherst. He raised a family, and died in 1806, at the age of eighty-six.

Hezekiah Root was a native of Northampton, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Root, one of the first settlers of Northampton. He settled prior to 1736, married, and raised a family. His brother Orlando also settled, and died in 1805, at the age of seventy-two, leaving descendants. Hezekiah died in 1792, at the age of seventy-eight.

Benjamin Morgan settled probably in 1750, passed his life in Belchertown, and had three sons, Benjamin, Titus, and Gad, and one daughter, Sarah, who married Benjamin Billings. Morgan was the last survivor of those who acted in town at the time of the settlement of Rev. Mr. Forward, in 1756. He died Aug. 21, 1812, aged ninety-three. His descendants are still represented in town.

Benjamin Billings was born in Hatfield in 1704, and was one of the first settlers in Belchertown. He married Mary Hastings, passed his life in the town, where he raised a family, and died in 1782, at the age of seventy-eight.

Stephen Crawfoot, from Northampton, was an early settler, before 1737. He served in the French war from Belchertown, and died in 1765, at the age of fifty-five.

Daniel Worthington, a native of Colchester, Conn., settled in town in 1753. He was a soldier in the French war, and went out in Capt. Nathaniel Dwight's company for the relief of Fort William Henry in 1757. He died at Woodstock, Vt., in 1830, at the age of ninety-eight.

Capt. James Walker was born in Weston, in November, 1732, and was a son of Nathaniel Walker. He settled in Belchertown in 1755, was twice married, and had eight sons, of whom James, Hezekiah, Silas, Jason, and Nathaniel lived to advanced ages in town. He served in the French war in 1757, and died in 1806, aged seventy-four.

TAVERNS.

The first house of public entertainment was by Samuel Bascom, one of the first settlers of the town. He was licensed to keep it in 1733, two years after the first settlements were made. It was probably a small affair, and was designed principally to accommodate the incoming settlers. Perhaps, also, it received some patronage from the travelers passing through the town from Northampton to Brookfield, and from those persons who came into the town after candle-wood, or for the purpose of boxing pine-trees for turpentine, for hunting purposes, or to attend the large herds grazing there.

Doubtless other early taverns existed near the same time, of which tradition does not speak. Nathaniel Dwight kept an inn for many years, as early as 1750, and through the Revolutionary war. Landlord Pliny Dwight is mentioned in the town records in 1781.

Elijah Dwight kept a tavern as early as 1783, on the south end of the town common. It was torn down a few years ago.

Henry Mellen kept one soon after, and for a good many years. James H. Clapp then followed for twenty years or more, and was a prominent man. After Clapp it was kept by various persons, including Ephraim and John Allen, Lyman Gates, a man named Topliff, Thomas Marshall, R. A. White, and Austin and John White. The building was taken down by Everett Clapp.

Jonathan Dwight had one opposite Mellen's, and kept it during a portion of the time that Mellen kept his. All these were kept in the central village.

Two taverns were kept in "Federal Street" a great many years ago, probably in the latter part of the last century. Capt. Asel Dunbar had one, and across the road from him Elisha Warner kept another. Dunbar was succeeded by Obed

Smith. Cotton Smith followed in the ownership, and finally men named Mellen and Warner. Increase Sikes now occupies the house as a dwelling. Warner's tavern is occupied as a residence by Wellington Walker.

A man named George Gilbert had a tavern as early as 1812, about three miles north of the central village, on the road to Northampton. Henry Dwight kept one early in the present century in the northeast part of the town, where Guy Allen now lives.

In the south part of the town there have been several. Samuel Shaw erected a public-house near Cold Spring at an early day, and it was first kept by a man named McKinney. Samuel Dougherty kept one near "Blue Meadow" about sixty years ago. About the year 1800 a man named Howe kept a tavern of some repute on the farm now owned and occupied by A. H. Bartlett, which was east of the centre, and near the present village. The stage-lines of that early day passed by the tavern, and the waters of "Cold Spring" were eagerly sought after by travel-worn wayfarers.

The hotel now known as the Belcher House, situated in the central village and the only one in the town, was originally occupied as the Belchertown Classical School. It was transformed into a hotel by Adolphus Strong, who became its first proprietor. It passed into the hands of various persons, among whom have been Col. Darling, Burnett & Cook, and Willard Owens. John L. Bacon, the present proprietor, purchased the house April 1, 1875, and has kept it since, with the exception of a short period when Walker & White conducted it. It is a well-kept and deservedly popular house.

STORES.

The stores that have been kept in the town have been so numerous that no attempt will be made to mention them all in this work. It is probable that trading-posts existed as early as 1750, but by whom kept has not transpired.

The first stores of consequence that existed were kept after the opening of the present century. Of these the first is said to have been kept by Caleb Clark, better known as "Squire" Clark. During the war of 1812 there were five stores in the town. Of these, Philo Dickinson had one in the building adjoining the present post-office. Where the post-office is Morris & Clark had another. Henry Mellen kept one on the corner, and Wright Bridgman had one where his descendants have since continued in trade. Another was on "Federal Street," then quite a noted locality, and was kept by Jonas Holland, who was afterward succeeded by Seneca Holland. For many years these, under different proprietors, were the principal stores in the town. Eldad Parsons had a store in the southeast part of the town sixty years ago. E. P. Killam was in trade in 1827, and Killam & Longley traded where the post-office now is. Elihu Root occupied the Mellen store about forty years ago, and about the same time Samuel Foster traded in the post-office building, but moved from that into the brick store on the road to the depot. D. Graves & Co. were prominent traders in 1830. At the same time S. & C. H. Dwight made saddles, bridles, valises, portmanteaus, and the like, and traded where Hamilton's shoe-shop now is. W. Reed & Son engaged in the tailoring business in 1830. Calvin White traded at "Slab City" in 1835. John Thurston had a store about twenty years ago under the old Baptist Church.

Those in trade now are E. R. Bridgman, T. R. Green, E. S. Bridgman, Edward S. Hopkins, G. W. Longley, William E. Bridgman, and Enoch Burnett. Besides these, there is a drug-store, and a number of small enterprises chiefly limited to one line.

PHYSICIANS.

The first to engage in the practice of medicine was Dr. Estes Howe. He is first mentioned on the records in 1770, but had then probably been in practice for a number of years. He served one campaign in the French-and-Indian war, and

accompanied his father, Capt. Samuel Howe, to Ticonderoga. Upon the news of the conflict at Lexington he went to Roxbury and joined the troops there. He served in the Massachusetts line, and was commissioned surgeon in the regiment commanded by Col. Brewer. He afterward engaged in the Continental service, and was attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Putnam. He was with Gen. Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne, and continued with the army until the contest seemed to be at an end, when the wants of a growing family compelled him to return to practice. He was a prominent and useful man, and filled many offices of responsibility in the town. He died in 1825, at the age of seventy-nine.

The next physician was Dr. Amasa Scott, who is mentioned in the records in 1786. He lived in the east part of the town, and occupied the "old Fenton house," which stood near the old burying-ground. Dr. Martin Phelps succeeded him as early as 1798, and occupied the same house. Dr. Israel Trask came from Brimfield, Mass., in 1796, was here in 1802, but soon after returned to Brimfield.

Dr. William Bridgman resided where Worcester Longley now lives, and is referred to in the town records in 1815. He practiced a great many years, and finally removed to Springfield.

Dr. William Holland was in practice as early as 1819. He built the house where Edward Towne now resides. He also lived near where James H. Clapp formerly resided. In 1832 he removed to Canandaigua, N. Y.

Dr. Augustine Paine came from Granby in 1814, built the house now owned by Harrison Root, and died soon after.

Dr. Oliver S. Taylor, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1809, commenced practice in Belchertown in 1814, and left in 1817.

Dr. Anson Moody, a graduate of Yale in 1814, studied medicine and practiced in 1826 in Belchertown, and was a successful and popular physician. He removed to Ware village in 1829, and from thence to Connecticut.

Dr. Horatio Thomson commenced practice in 1826 or 1827, and continued many years. In 1834 he married Lucy M., daughter of Hon. Mark Doolittle. He resided where his son, Dr. George Thomson, now lives, and after a long and successful professional life died Oct. 5, 1860, aged fifty-eight. His son, Dr. George F., succeeded him in practice, and is still successfully engaged in the discharge of the active duties of his profession.

Dr. Benj. Rush Palmer was a contemporary of Dr. Thomson for a short time, and removed to Woodstock, Vt., about 1830.

Dr. Orrich Willis was a native of the town, but never engaged in active practice in the place. He removed to Hardwick, changed his name to William H. Willis, and afterward engaged in practice at South Reading.

Dr. Charles Robinson was in practice about 1840, and for several years. He subsequently went to Kansas, and became governor of that State. He married Sarah, a daughter of Myron Lawrence, Esq., of Belchertown, who published a history of Kansas after their settlement in that State.

A number of other physicians have been in practice in the town,—Dr. Allen, Dr. Loren Allen, and Dr. Bement, for a number of years; Dr. Temple, for a considerable time; Dr. Bassett, Dr. Roberts, Dr. Bottom, and others.

The only physician besides Dr. Thomson now in practice is Dr. William Robinson, who has practiced in the town for the past three years.

LAWYERS.

The town has had a good supply of lawyers. The first to practice was Joseph Bridgman, many years ago. The next was Mason Shaw, for a few years.

Hon. Mark Doolittle graduated at Yale College in 1804, studied law, and soon after settled in Belchertown. He was in practice for many years, and was a prominent, useful, and

active man. He filled many public offices of trust and responsibility, and was the author of an historical sketch of the Congregational Church of Belchertown, one of the most exhaustive treatises in print. He died several years ago.

Hon. Myron Lawrence was another strong member of the profession who practiced in Belchertown. He studied with Mr. Doolittle, commenced practice about 1820, and continued until his death, in November, 1852, at the age of fifty-three. He was a large man, of commanding appearance and impressive manners, and possessed that peculiar organism which is calculated to control and govern others. He was prominent and popular, not only in the town, but in the State, and was identified with various popular movements. He repeatedly represented the town and county in both branches of the Legislature, and was a member of the Senate at the time of his death. He was president of the State Senate, and filled the position with great ability. As a lawyer he took high rank.

S. W. E. Goddard studied law with Mr. Lawrence, and engaged in practice from about 1856 to 1863. He was the last regular practitioner the town has had.

Franklin D. Richards, now of Ware, practiced for a short time before removing to that village. Edward Clark practiced for a brief period, about 1840.

STAGE-ROUTES, ROADS, AND POUNDS.

The principal stage-route through the town was that from Northampton to Boston, which was established at the opening of the present century. It was owned from Northampton to Belchertown by James H. Clapp, and from the latter place to Ware by William Phelps. The ownership frequently changed. An opposition line was started by Cotton Smith and a man named Mellen, and run for a time. They owned from Northampton to Ware.

Probably the first road laid out in the town was what was known as the "Great Road," passing from Hadley to Brookfield. It existed in 1756, and was the one which these stage-routes followed, entering at the northwest corner and passing southeasterly through the town. For a long time after the settlement nothing but "bridle-paths" existed. In 1762 the town "voted to choose a committee to lay out a road for Thomas Graves to get to meeting and mill." This was the first vote upon the subject. At a later day Henry Dwight built a turn-pike from Belchertown to Greenwich Plains, and established a toll-gate. It was afterward controlled by his son, and finally passed into the hands of his grandson.

The first pound was voted, in 1758, to stand near the meeting-house. A new one was voted, Dec. 24, 1773, to be of stone, 40 feet square and 6 feet high, and to occupy the same place as the old one. Thaddeus Fairchild built it for £5. In 1792 it was voted to sell the pound and build a new one.

THE POST-OFFICE

at Belchertown Centre was established about 1812, or a little earlier, and the first postmaster was Philo Dickinson. He was followed by Mason Shaw. Joshua Longley probably came next, and was followed by Phineas Bridgman. Samuel W. Longley, the present incumbent, was appointed during the first administration of President Lincoln.

MEN OF DISTINCTION.

Rev. Horatio Bardwell was a native of the town, and a son of Capt. Elijah and Sarah W. (Smith) Bardwell. He was ordained a missionary to India in 1815, and the same year sailed in company with Messrs. Richards, Warren, Meigs, and Poor, under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the island of Ceylon. After remaining at Ceylon a short time, by direction of the Board, he joined the mission at Bombay, where he labored as missionary of the Board until 1821, when his health became so impaired as to make it necessary for him to resign and return to his native land. In 1823 he became the settled

pastor at Holden, Mass. In 1831 he accepted an appointment as general agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and in 1836 was again settled in the ministry at Oxford, Mass.

Rev. Amasa Smith, a brother of Revs. John and Eli Smith, and son of Deacon Joseph, was born in Belchertown, Feb. 24, 1756. He was elected deacon in 1795; married Sophia Lyman in 1787; was a major in the militia, and carried on the business of farming until 1802. He then left town, studied theology with Rev. O. Crosby, and was ordained in the ministry at North Yarmouth, Me., May 23, 1804. He was dismissed, and subsequently settled at Cumberland, Me., where he spent the remnant of his days in usefulness. He died there March 9, 1847, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

Rev. Eli Smith was also a son of Deacon Joseph, and was born in Belchertown, Sept. 17, 1759. He pursued a course of classical study, and graduated at Brown University in 1792. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Emmons, and was ordained and settled in the ministry at Hollis, N. H., Nov. 27, 1793. He was dismissed Feb. 28, 1831, and died at Hollis, May 12, 1847, at the age of eighty-seven.

Prof. John Smith was a son of Deacon Joseph Smith, and born in Belchertown, March 5, 1766. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1794, studied theology, and settled in the ministry at Salem, N. H., Jan. 4, 1797, where he continued until Nov. 21, 1816, when he was dismissed. He was installed as pastor of the church in Wenham, Mass., in 1817, and in 1819 received the appointment of Professor of Sacred Literature and Theology in the Divinity School at Bangor, Me., which position he accepted, and where he remained in the faithful discharge of its duties until his death, April 14, 1831, at the age of sixty-five. He possessed good powers of mind, was diligent in his calling, and successful in his ministerial labors. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College before his death. He attained distinction in classical and theological science, and for years was in prominent standing among the divines of New England.

Rev. Ethan Smith was a son of Deacon Elijah Smith (brother of Deacon Joseph), born in Belchertown, Dec. 19, 1762. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1790, studied theology with Rev. Dr. Burroughs and Rev. Dr. Burton, and was ordained and settled in the ministry at Haverhill, N. H., Jan. 25, 1792. He was dismissed June 23, 1799, and installed in the pastorate of the church at Hopkinton, N. H., March 12, 1800. He remained there till Dec. 16, 1817, when he was dismissed and installed over a church at Hebron, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1818. He was dismissed from that charge Aug. 29, 1821, installed at Poultney, Vt., Nov. 21, 1821, and dismissed Dec. 29, 1826. He was installed at Hanover, Mass., May 16, 1827, and dismissed about 1832. Subsequently he acted as city missionary in Boston, and as an agent for various Bible societies, continuing his active labors in the ministry until his death, Aug. 29, 1849, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He published several works,—one "On the Prophecies" and another, "A Key to the Revelations,"—which were favorably received.

Rev. Josiah Towne, son of Amasa Towne, was born in Belchertown, Dec. 13, 1787. He graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1812, studied theology with Rev. Mr. Griswold, and was ordained in the ministry at Hanover Centre, N. H., June 22, 1814. He continued there eighteen years and five months, and died May 3, 1855, at the age of sixty-seven.

Rev. Giles Lyman, son of Josiah Lyman, was born at Belchertown, March 16, 1802. He graduated at Amherst College in 1827, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831, and was ordained at Jaffrey, N. H., Jan. 11, 1832. He was dismissed May 3, 1837, and installed at Marlboro', N. H., in December, 1840. He remained there until 1867, and died Nov. 11, 1872, aged seventy.

Rev. Lewis Sabin, D.D., was born at Wilbraham, Mass.,

April 9, 1807; came to Belchertown with his father, Thomas Sabin, Jr., when but six years of age, and passed his early life in town. He graduated at Amherst College in 1831, and was valedictorian of one of the largest and best classes of that institution. He was four years principal of Hopkins Academy, studied theology, and was ordained in June, 1836, as a missionary to Canada. Was installed pastor of the church in Templeton, Mass., Sept. 21, 1837, and continued there until Sept. 24, 1872, when the relation was terminated at his own request. He was for many years trustee of Amherst College, and frequently taught the classics to private pupils.

One of the most eminent men whom the town has produced is Dr. Josiah G. Holland, son of Harrison Holland, who was born in the north part of the town, and passed the first ten years of his life there. His wide reputation as a writer of both prose and verse, and his high standing as an author and editor in the literary world, render a fuller reference to his career unnecessary.*

Prof. William L. Montague, of Amherst College, is a native of the town, and a son of Deacon Ephraim Montague; also Prof. Elihu Root, of the same institution, son of Deacon Harrison Root, of Belchertown. The former is professor of the modern Romanic languages; the latter of physics. Other citizens of the town have adorned the various walks of life, and attained to eminence and distinction.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The first meeting of the settlers of Cold Spring, held by legislative authority for police purposes, for choosing precinct officers, for raising money to support the gospel, and for other prudential affairs, was convened April 28, 1740. The precinct continued until the incorporation of the town. As early as 1757 measures were taken to obtain an act of incorporation, with town privileges, but did not meet with success for several years. At a precinct meeting, held Dec. 29, 1760, a committee was appointed to present a petition to the General Court for an act of incorporation as a town. In March, 1761, the petition was presented, and on June 23d following an act was passed incorporating the town by the name of *Belcherstown*, in honor of Jonathan Belcher, formerly a large owner of the territory of the town and Governor of the Province of Massachusetts from 1730 to 1740. The letter "s" has since been dropped from the name. The right of choosing a representative to the General Court was not confirmed by the act of incorporation.

A warrant was issued by the General Court for calling the first town-meeting to Eleazer Porter, Esq., one of his Majesty's justices for the county of Hampshire, and the meeting was duly convened Sept. 30, 1761. Nathaniel Dwight was chosen Moderator and Clerk; Deacon Aaron Lyman, Lieut. Abner Smith, and Joseph Bridgman, Selectmen and Assessors; Nathaniel Dwight, Treasurer; Joseph Graves and James Walker, Constables and Collectors; Sergt. Hezekiah Root and Sergt. Daniel Smith, Wardens; Joseph Smith and Israel Cowles, Surveyors of Highways; Joseph Bardwell and Moses Hannum, Tythingmen; Benjamin Morgan and Ebenezer Warner, Fence-Viewers; Lieut. Abner Smith, Clerk of the Market; Joseph Bridgman, Sealer of Leather; Benjamin Morgan, Deer-Reave; and Caleb Clark and John Cowles, Hog-Reaves.

The following is the list of the principal precinct and town officers, so far as furnished by the records of the town, together with the list of representatives to the General Court:

COMMITTEE OF THE PRECINCT.

- 1742.—John Smith, Aaron Lyman, Nathaniel Dwight.
- 1743.—John Smith, Samuel Bascom, Nathaniel Dwight.
- 1744.—John Smith, Aaron Lyman, Nathaniel Dwight.
- 1745.—John Smith, Jonathan Graves, Nathaniel Dwight.
- 1746-48.—Joseph Bardwell, Walter Fairfield, Joseph Smith.

* See biography in this work.



Photo. by J. L. Lovell, Amherst.

JOSEPH R. GOULD.

- 1749.—Walter Fairfield, Moses Hannum, Joseph Smith.
 1750.—Stephen Crowfoot, Benjamin Billings, Abner Smith.
 1751-52.—Abner Smith, Joseph Bardwell, Aaron Lyman.
 1753.—Elijah Smith, Joseph Bardwell, Hezekiah Root.
 1754-55.—Nathaniel Dwight, Abner Smith, Joseph Bridgman.
 1756.—Nathaniel Dwight, Abner Smith, Elijah Smith.
 1758.—Nathaniel Dwight, Thomas Chapin, Nathaniel Thwing.
 1759.—Abner Smith, Hezekiah Root, Caleb Clark.
 1760.—Joseph Bardwell, Joseph Smith, Moses Hannum.
 1761.—Jonathan Bardwell, Joseph Smith, Moses Hannum.

SELECTMEN.

- 1761.—Aaron Lyman, Abner Smith, Joseph Bridgman.
 1762.—Aaron Lyman, Joseph Bridgman, Daniel Smith.
 1763-66.—Nathaniel Dwight, Joseph Bridgman, Daniel Smith.
 1767.—Nathaniel Dwight, Joseph Bridgman, Jonathan Bardwell.
 1768.—Nathaniel Dwight, Elijah Smith, John Cole.
 1769.—Nathaniel Dwight, Daniel Smith, Samuel Howe.
 1770.—Nathaniel Dwight, Elijah Smith, Israel Cows.
 1771.—Nathaniel Dwight, Daniel Smith, Joseph Smith, Samuel Howe, James Walker.
 1772.—Nathaniel Dwight, Joseph Bridgman, Israel Cows, Samuel Howe, Daniel Smith.
 1773-74.—Nathaniel Dwight, Samuel Howe, Daniel Smith, Jonathan Bardwell, Joseph Graves.
 1775.—Nathaniel Dwight, Nathan Kingsley, Daniel Smith, Israel Cows, Joseph Smith.
 1776.—Nathaniel Dwight, Caleb Clark, Benjamin Morgan, Daniel Smith, Zachariah Eddy.
 1777.—Nathaniel Dwight, Caleb Clark, Daniel Smith, Joseph Smith, Deacon Clough, Zachariah Eddy, Henry Dwight.
 1778.—Joseph Smith, Israel Cows, Jacob Wilson, Henry Dwight, Samuel Worthington.
 1779.—Nathaniel Dwight, Daniel Smith, Samuel Howe, Joseph Williams, Elijah Chapin.
 1780.—Israel Cows, Joseph Smith, Henry Dwight.
 1781.—Joseph Smith, John Cows, Isaac Stacy, Josiah Lyman, Reuben Barton.
 1782.—Joel Green, Estes Howe, Jonathan Flint.
 1783.—Estes Howe, James Walker, Josiah Lyman.
 1784.—Henry Dwight, Gideon Stebbins, Henry Smith.
 1785.—Estes Howe, Josiah Lyman, Edward Smith.
 1786.—Josiah Lyman, Estes Howe, James Walker.
 1787.—James Walker, Josiah Lyman, Henry Dwight.
 1788.—Ebenezer Warner, Estes Howe, Simeon Bardwell.
 1789.—Ebenezer Warner, Justus Dwight, Thomas Wilson.
 1790.—Justus Dwight, Estes Howe, John Cows.
 1791.—Justus Dwight, Ebenezer Warner, Thomas Wilson.
 1792-93.—Park Holland, Henry Dwight, Justus Dwight.
 1794.—Henry Dwight, Justus Dwight, Eleazer Clark.
 1795.—Estes Howe, Amasa Smith, Eleazer Clark.
 1796.—Park Holland, Justus Dwight, Thomas Wilson.
 1797-98.—Park Holland, Thomas Wilson, Martin Phelps.
 1799.—Justus Dwight, Thomas Wilson, Jonas Holland.
 1800.—Estes Howe, Justus Dwight, Eliakim Phelps.
 1801.—Justus Dwight, Eliakim Phelps, Robert Dunbar.
 1802.—Justus Dwight, Eliakim Phelps, Eleazer Clark.
 1803-4.—Eliakim Phelps, Eleazer Clark, John Gilbert.
 1805-6.—Eliakim Phelps, Eleazer Clark, Thomas Wilson.
 1807-8.—Eliakim Phelps, Eleazer Clark, Jonas Holland.
 1809.—Eliakim Phelps, Jonas Holland, Eldad Parsons.
 1810.—Wright Bridgman, Jason Walker, Zenas Stebbins.
 1811-13.—Eliakim Phelps, Wright Bridgman, Jonas Holland.
 1814.—Wright Bridgman, Jason Walker, Bela Barber.
 1815-16.—Jonas Holland, Joseph Bridgman, Jr., Justus Forward.
 1817.—Eliakim Phelps, Wright Bridgman, James Whitman.
 1818.—Wright Bridgman, James Whitman, Jonathan Dwight.
 1819.—James Whitman, Jonathan Dwight, Eneas Clark.
 1820.—James Whitman, Jason Walker, George Gilbert.
 1821.—Jonathan Dwight, Joseph Bridgman, Jr., Henry Mellen, Smith Barrett, Theodore Bridgman.
 1822.—Jonathan Dwight, Joseph Bridgman, Jr., Henry Mellen, Smith Barrett, Jonas Holland.
 1823.—James Whitman, Smith Barrett, Reuben Cook.
 1824.—Smith Barrett, Reuben Cook, Mark Doolittle.
 1825.—Smith Barrett, Mark Doolittle, Daniel Wilson.
 1826.—Justus Forward, Jonas Holland, Jonathan Olds.
 1827-28.—Jonathan Olds, Enoch Burnett, Joseph Bridgman.
 1829.—Mark Doolittle, Eneas Clark, Reuben Cleveland.
 1830.—Smith Barrett, Israel Towne, William Bridgman.
 1831.—Justus Forward, Israel Towne, William Bridgman.
 1832.—Justus Forward, Israel Towne, Leonard Barrett.
 1833-34.—Justus Forward, William Bridgman, Gideon Ames.
 1835.—Gideon Ames, Israel Towne, Samuel Perry.
 1836-37.—Gideon Ames, Israel Towne, Simeon Pepper.
 1838.—Gideon Ames, James H. Clapp, Simeon Pepper.
 1839.—Gideon Ames, Israel Towne, James H. Clapp.
 1840.—Gideon Ames, William Phelps, James H. Clapp.

- 1841-42.—Gideon Ames, William Phelps, Jonas Holland.
 1843.—Israel Towne, Roderick Dorman, Jonas Holland.
 1844.—Gideon Ames, George Abbey, Harrison Root.
 1845.—Gideon Ames, Leonard Barrett, Francis Forward.
 1846.—Israel Towne, Humphrey T. Filer, Henry Bridgman.
 1847.—Israel Towne, Henry Bridgman, George Chandler.
 1848.—Israel Towne, Calvin Bridgman, William Phelps.
 1849.—Calvin Bridgman, Harrison Root, Roswell Allen.
 1850.—Roswell Allen, George Chandler, Leonard Barrett.
 1851.—Calvin Bridgman, Humphrey T. Filer, Roderick Dorman.
 1852.—Myron Lawrence, Henry Bridgman, Harrison Root.
 1853.—Henry Bridgman, Augustus L. Gates, George Chandler.
 1854.—Ebenezer Warner, George Chandler, Amos L. Mason.
 1855.—Ebenezer Warner, Luther Holland, Jesse Morse.
 1856.—Luther Holland, Samuel A. Shaw, Phineas Bridgman.
 1857-58.—Wright Bridgman, John T. Thurston, Butler Barrett.
 1859.—Wright Bridgman, John T. Thurston, Wareham C. Gilbert.
 1860.—Jonathan Webber, Harrison Root, Sewall Randall.
 1861-62.—Joshua G. Longley, Martin Sedgwick, Henry J. Chandler.
 1863.—Leonard Barrett, Joshua G. Longley, Wright Bridgman.
 1864-65.—Joshua G. Longley, A. R. Owen, Henry J. Chandler.
 1866.—J. G. Longley, A. R. Owen, Samuel D. Cowles.
 1867.—Thomas R. Green, Addison Burnett, F. M. Bardwell.
 1868.—Amasa Town, Addison Burnett, Elliot Bridgman.
 1869.—Elliot Bridgman, Joshua G. Longley, Amasa Town.
 1870.—Joshua G. Longley, A. R. Owen, Asahel H. Dorman.
 1871.—J. G. Longley, Asahel H. Dorman, Dexter Davis.
 1872.—A. R. Owen, Leonard Barrett, Nathaniel Dwight.
 1873.—Nathaniel Dwight, Abner D. Hitchcock, A. R. Owen.
 1874.—Franklin Dickinson, D. V. Fuller, Martin Sedgwick.
 1875-77.—Franklin Dickinson, Enoch Burnett, Martin Sedgwick.
 1878.—Franklin Dickinson, Enoch Burnett, J. R. Gould.
 1879.—A. Wells Stacy, William Henry Bridgman, Joseph R. Gould.

PRECINCT CLERKS.

- 1742, Nathaniel Dwight; 1746, Moses Hannum; 1748, Abner Smith; 1755, Nathaniel Dwight; 1759, Caleb Clark.

TOWN CLERKS.

- 1761, Nathaniel Dwight; 1778, Joseph Smith; 1779, Nathaniel Dwight; 1780, Elijah Dwight; 1782, Dr. Estes Howe; 1783, Elijah Dwight; 1784, Josiah Lyman; 1785, Justus Dwight; 1786, Elijah Dwight; 1787, Dr. Estes Howe; 1789, Oliver Bridgman; 1791, Estes Howe; 1796, Elisha Warner; 1799, Eleazer Clark; 1809, Justus Forward, Jr.; 1815, Philo Dickinson; 1818, Joseph Bridgman, Jr.; 1819, William Bridgman; 1824, Philo Dickinson; 1826, J. D. Lyman; 1827, Philo Dickinson; 1830, Wright Bridgman, Jr.; 1846, Henry A. Longley; 1857, E. R. Bridgman; 1873, Nathaniel Dwight; 1874, Charles L. Washburne.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1780, Joseph Smith, Daniel Smith; 1781-83, Caleb Clark; 1784, '85, '87, Joseph Smith; 1788, Justus Dwight; 1792-94, 1796-98, Park Holland; 1799, Eleazer Clark; 1800, Park Holland; 1801-4, Eleazer Clark; 1805, Eliakim Phelps, Joseph Bridgman, Jr.; 1806, Eleazer Clark, Eliakim Phelps; 1807, Eliakim Phelps, Eldad Parsons; 1808, Eleazer Clark, Eliakim Phelps, Joseph Bridgman, Jr.; 1809, Eliakim Phelps, Joseph Bridgman, Jr., Eldad Parsons; 1810-11, Eliakim Phelps, Wright Bridgman, Eldad Parsons; 1812, Eliakim Phelps, Wright Bridgman, Phineas Blair; 1813, Eliakim Phelps, Wright Bridgman, Justus Forward, Jr.; 1814, Eliakim Phelps, Wright Bridgman, Mark Doolittle; 1815, Eliakim Phelps, Joseph Bridgman, Jr., Mark Doolittle; 1816, Joseph Bridgman, Jr., Eliakim Phelps; 1817, Joseph Bridgman, Jr.; 1818, Eliakim Phelps; 1819, Philo Dickinson; 1820, Justus Forward; 1821, Joseph Bridgman, Jr.; 1822-23, James Whitman; 1824-25, Mark Doolittle; 1826, Dr. Wm. Bridgman; 1827-28, Joseph Bridgman, Myron Lawrence; 1829, Jonathan Olds, Justus Forward; 1830, Joseph Bridgman; 1831, Justus Forward; 1832, Jonathan Forward, Jonathan Olds; 1833, Justus Forward, Wm. Bridgman, Daniel Phelps; 1834, Justus Forward, Jonathan Olds, Wm. Bridgman; 1835, Israel Towne, Daniel Phelps; 1836, Israel Towne; 1837, Israel Towne, Samuel Strong; 1838, Israel Towne; 1839, Rev. Chester Tilden, James H. Clapp; 1840-41, James H. Clapp; 1843, Gideon Ames; 1844, Henry A. Bridgman; 1845, Roderick Dorman; 1846, George B. Woods; 1847, Harrison Root; 1848, Henry A. Longley; 1849, Myron Lawrence; 1850, Leonard Barrett; 1851, Henry A. Longley; 1852, Calvin Bridgman; 1853, Henry A. Longley; 1855, Ebenezer Warner; 1856, Samuel A. Shaw; 1858, Charles L. Washburne; 1859, Samuel D. Cowles; 1861, Luther Holland; 1862, William N. Fay; 1864, Harrison Root; 1866, Joshua G. Longley; 1868, Henry B. Blake; 1870, Phineas Bridgman; 1872, Addison Burnett; 1874, W. E. Bridgman; 1877, Thomas R. Green.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

BELCHERTOWN POST-OFFICE

is the principal village in the town, situated at the geographical centre. It is ranged principally along the road leading from Northampton to Ware, and is about a mile in length. It comprises three churches, a town-hall, a public-house, a

* The town was fined for not sending a representative in 1786.

number of stores and mechanics' shops, and a large number of dwelling-houses. The inhabitants are cultivated and refined.

In the centre of the village is a beautiful common. This was presented to the town, together with the land upon which the Congregational Church stands, by Col. Elijah Dwight, by deed dated April 1, 1791. It was neatly fenced by the Belchertown Park Association, in 1873, and presents a pleasing and attractive appearance. The village was the site of the earliest municipal enterprises of the town, and has always been the chief point of interest.

BARDWELL VILLAGE

is a place of some consequence situated in the southeasterly part of the town, and has been the site of a considerable manufacturing business. The Methodist Church formerly stood near there. It derives its name from the Bardwell family.

DWIGHT'S STATION is the name given to a small hamlet in the northwestern part of the town, named in honor of the Dwight family.

SLAB CITY, formerly known as "New Mills," is a small hamlet in the eastern part, on Swift River, and marks the site of the best water-privilege in the town.

BARRETT'S JUNCTION, in the south part of the town, is where the Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad crosses the New London Northern.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

There is no record of any money appropriated by the town for educational purposes prior to its incorporation. Whatever was done before that time was by individual effort.

The first mention of money for a school was at a precinct-meeting, held Nov. 18, 1756, when Nathaniel Dwight, Treasurer, was by vote authorized to receive of Edward Pyncheon, County Treasurer, for the support of a school, the money "granted out of Sheffield's fine."

An article was inserted in the warrant for the March meeting, in 1762, to argue upon some measure for setting up and maintaining a school in the town. Accordingly, on March 3d of that year the town

"Voted to raise 6 pounds, lawful money, for the paying a schoolmaster the next winter season to teach children to read and write. Chose Joseph Bridgman, Caleb Clark, Jonathan Baidwell, Benjamin Morgan, and Isaac Coles a committee to get a schoolmaster, determine what time next fall he shall begin the school where he shall keep in each quarter, who shall board him, and what wages he shall have."

In December of the same year it was voted that the school be moved to the several places ordered by the committee.

Dec. 20, 1762, Joseph Bridgman was "voted four shillings for going to Amherst for a schoolmaster."

Dec. 19, 1763, it was

"Voted to raise 12 pounds, to be sequestered to the use of a school or some other necessary use that the town shall see fit to put it to."

In 1764 the sum of £8 was appropriated for a school, and in 1766 the amount was increased to £10. Dec. 5, 1767, Hezekiah Root, Moses Hannum, and Israel Cowles were chosen a committee "to pitch upon three places to set school-houses to accommodate the town and report;" and they reported "one to be set on the plain at the top of the pine hill, this side of Hannum's; one on the road between 'Jabesh' and 'Gilead,' and one near to Mr. James Walker's."

The town voted to accept the report of the committee, and Moses Hannum, James Walker, and William Kentfield were appointed a committee to get the timber for the houses. The whole vote was afterward reconsidered.

In 1776, £25 were appropriated for schools, and in 1780 "£1000 to support a school,"—an apt illustration of the state of the times at that period and the condition of the finances. In 1783, £60 was appropriated to be laid out in schools, and a committee of seven was chosen to district the town. This was done in 1784, and each district was authorized to build a

school-house. The names of the districts at that time were New State, No. 1, Middle of the Town, Dark Corner, Turkey Hill, West Side of Great Hill, East Side of Great Hill, North End of Great Hill, and Loggtown. In 1796, £100 were appropriated for schools; in 1802, \$500; in 1806, \$600; in 1810, \$700; in 1812, \$1100; and in 1815, \$800.

At the present time there are 18 schools in the town, including a high school and grammar school. The number of scholars in attendance upon them is 572. The average attendance for the year 1878 was 363; number of teachers, 27; aggregate length of all the schools, 142 months and 15 days. The appropriation for school purposes in 1878 was \$3500, and the addition of other funds raised the cash resources of the schools for that year to \$5662.44. The appropriation for 1879 was \$3500.

Some of the early teachers in the town have been Horatio B. Haskett, James B. Hadley, Eliza Burk, Mary A. Burk, and Laura Abbey. In the Cold Spring district the following persons taught from 1816 to 1825 inclusive: Roderick Dorman, Ambrose Edson, Ellis C. Scott, Austin Russ, Wm. H. Whittemore, Orin Carpenter, Leonard Lewis, Calvin White, Wm. J. Sherman, Ira Stacy, Loren Cleveland, Diana Phelps, Mary Newell, Azubah Hamilton, Elizabeth Whitman, Emily White, and Eliza Burk.

SCHOOLS.

Besides the public schools, a number of private schools of great excellence have been taught, prominent among which was the Belchertown Classical School, which was incorporated in 1836, and which had an attendance of 60 pupils the year following.

NEWSPAPERS.

A newspaper entitled the *Hampshire Sentinel and Farmers' and Manufacturers' Journal* was started in Belchertown, in the year 1826, by J. R. Shute. The first number was issued in November of that year. Mr. Shute died March 21, 1828, at the age of twenty-eight years, and was succeeded by C. A. Warren, who carried on the business for three months, and was in turn succeeded by Warren & Wilson. Their first number was issued Aug. 6, 1828.

This firm published the paper until Sept. 8, 1830, when it was published by S. W. Andrews, as the *Hampshire Sentinel*, for certain owners whose names did not appear in the columns of the paper as proprietors. The last number of the paper was issued May 4, 1831, when it was consolidated with the *Northampton Courier*, at that time owned by Atwell & Turner. At the time of the union the *Sentinel* had about 500 subscribers, but was never a paying enterprise.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

As in most of the New England towns, the first denomination of Christians to establish themselves in Belchertown was the Congregational. This church was for many years the sole religious body in the town, and to its support each of the inhabitants were compelled to contribute, as to any other town institution.

No sooner had the first permanent settlements been made than the work of organizing a church and settling a minister was begun. The precise date of the establishment of the former is not known. No church records are extant anterior to Feb. 26, 1756, but the church was probably organized in the spring of 1737.

The subject of erecting a meeting-house was brought up in that year. A year after, the building was ready for use, though not actually finished until 1746, when it was "done in a manner suited to their embarrassed circumstances." Their first building erected as a place of public worship stood on the westerly side of the road leading south from the centre, and about seventy-five rods south of the present house.

The first male members of the church were probably Samuel

Bascom, Benjamin Stebbins, Aaron Lyman, John Bardwell, Jonathan Graves, John Smith, Ebenezer Bridgman, Moses Hannum, Eliakim Phelps, Jos. Bardwell, Nathaniel Dwight, Oliver Smith, Joseph Bridgman, Thomas Graves, Benjamin Billings, Stephen Crawford, Joseph King, and Robert Brown, who have been already referred to as the pioneer settlers of the town.

The early struggles of these men to establish religious worship in the town have already been referred to, and the petitions sent by them to the General Court in the first years of their settlement indicate, to some extent, the serious obstacles and discouragements which they were compelled to encounter.

During the excitement which occurred about 1825, in relation to the institution of Freemasonry, the church was divided, and a separate organization, denominated the "Brainerd Church and Society," was established on Sept. 30, 1834. The two churches were reunited on Aug. 31, 1841, and the beautiful house of worship which the Brainerd Church had erected in 1834 passed into the hands of the Baptist denomination.

The house of worship now occupied by the society was erected in 1789, but was not dedicated until Sept. 12, 1792. In 1828 it was much enlarged and the interior entirely reconstructed at an expense of over \$3000. Again, in 1850, it was remodeled and better adapted to the wants of the minister and congregation. It was put into its present condition in the summer of 1872, being reconstructed and refurnished at a cost of \$7000. It was rededicated Sept. 12, 1872, on the eightieth anniversary of its first dedication. The exercises of the occasion included a sermon by the pastor, Rev. P. W. Lyman, an historical address by Rev. G. A. Oviatt, and dedicatory prayer by Rev. H. B. Blake, former pastors.

Pastors.—The first pastor of this church was Rev. Edward Billing, a native of Sunderland, and a graduate of Harvard College. He accepted the call in a letter dated Feb. 22, 1739, and was probably ordained in April, 1739. He was dismissed in April, 1752. In 1754 he became the first pastor of the church in Greenfield, where he died about the year 1757.

Rev. Justus Forward, the second pastor, was born in Suffield, Conn., May 11, 1730; graduated from Yale College in 1754; taught school in Hatfield, where he studied theology; was licensed to preach in the fall of 1755, and was ordained Feb. 25, 1756. He was sole pastor till March, 1812, when a colleague was settled. He died March 8, 1814, in the fifty-ninth year of his ministry, and the eighty-fourth year of his age, having followed to the grave more than 900 of his people. During his ministry 380 members were received into the church, of whom 294 joined on profession of faith. Several revivals of religion occurred during his connection with the church, the most remarkable of which was in the years 1785-86.

Rev. Experience Porter, the third pastor, was a native of Lebanon, N. H.; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1803; was tutor in Middlebury College one year; studied theology with Rev. Asahel Hooker, in Goshen, Conn.; was ordained over the church in Winchester, N. H., Nov. 12, 1807, and settled over this church early in 1812. He retained his pastorate till March 9, 1825. During these thirteen years 425 persons were received into the church, 345 of them on profession. This number was about equal to the whole number added during the previous eighty years. Two remarkable revivals occurred during his ministry. In 1813, 107 persons were added to the church upon profession, and from the fall of 1818 through 1819, 208 persons united with it. Mr. Porter died Aug. 25, 1828.

Rev. Lyman Coleman, the fourth pastor, was born in Middlefield, June 14, 1796; graduated at Yale College in 1817; taught three years in the Latin Grammar School at Hartford, Conn.; was a tutor in Yale College four years and a half. While there he studied theology, and was ordained here Oct.

19, 1825, and was dismissed in September, 1832, having received 178 persons into the church, of whom 133 were upon profession of faith. Since his dismissal he has been principal of Burr Seminary, Vermont, also of the English department of Phillips Academy, in Andover, a teacher in Amherst, Mass., and Philadelphia, Pa., professor of German in Princeton College (from which he received the degree of D.D.), and now of Hebrew and German in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He is the author of several valuable works upon sacred geography and subjects connected with Christian antiquities.

Rev. Jared Reid, the fifth pastor, was born in Preston, Conn., February, 1788; graduated at Yale College, 1817; studied theology at Andover; licensed to preach April, 1822; was settled in the ministry at Reading, Nov. 20, 1823; dismissed in 1833; installed here Sept. 4, 1833; was dismissed here Jan. 6, 1841. He was afterward at Tiverton, R. I., but is now deceased.

Rev. George A. Oviatt, the sixth pastor, is a native of Bridgeport, Conn.; graduated at Yale College, 1835, where he also studied theology. He was ordained pastor of the Brainerd Church, in this place, Aug. 28, 1838, when (upon the resignation of Mr. Reed) the two churches were reunited. He was invited to become their pastor, and was installed over this church Aug. 31, 1841. He was dismissed July, 1845, and took the pastorate of the Suffolk Street Church, Boston; afterward of the churches in Chicopee, Somers, Conn., and Talcottville, Conn., and is at present the pastor of the church at Sudbury.

Rev. John Clancey, the seventh pastor, graduated at Middlebury College, 1818; studied theology at Andover; settled in the ministry at Charlton, N. Y., twenty years. He was installed here Feb. 25, 1846, and remained until March 27, 1849, when, having been dismissed, he returned to Charlton.

Rev. Samuel Wolcott, the eighth pastor, was born in what is now South Windsor, Conn., July, 1813; graduated at Yale College in 1833; completed theological study at Andover in 1837. For two years afterward he assisted the secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Nov. 13, 1839, he was ordained, and went to Syria as a missionary. He continued his labors in that region till January, 1843, when, on account of the death of his wife and the unsettled condition of affairs in Syria, he returned to America. In August, 1843, he became pastor of the church in Longmeadow, from which he was dismissed in December, 1847. He was installed over this church Oct. 2, 1849, and dismissed March 29, 1853. At that time he became pastor of a church in Providence, R. I., where he remained six and a half years; then spent two years in connection with the New England Church in Chicago, Ill. For a number of years he was settled over a church in Cleveland, O., where he now resides, and is secretary of the Ohio Home Missionary Society. A noteworthy revival visited the church during the first year of his ministry in Belchertown, and 100 were added to the church,—89 on profession of faith.

Rev. Henry B. Blake, the ninth pastor, was born in Winchester Centre, Conn., May 20, 1817; united with the church in 1832; graduated at Williams College in 1841; studied theology at East Windsor, Conn., and graduated in 1844. He was ordained at South Coventry, Conn., Jan. 1, 1845; dismissed in May, 1855; installed here June 26, 1855, and dismissed at the end of ten years, June 26, 1865. He went to Wilmington, N. C., as an agent of the American Missionary Association, in 1868. He was then chairman of the County Board of Examiners and superintendent of the city schools of Wilmington, and also employed in the training of colored preachers. He is now the acting pastor of the church in West Springfield, Mass.

Rev. W. W. Woodworth, the tenth pastor, was born at Cromwell, Conn., Oct. 16, 1813; graduated at Yale College in 1838, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1841. He was pas-

tor at Berlin, Conn., 1842-52; at Waterbury, Conn., 1852-58; stated supply at Mansfield, O., 1858-60; at the Olivet Church, Springfield, 1860-62; at Plymouth, 1862-64; at Painesville, O., 1864-66; pastor of this church, 1866-70. Since then has been pastor at Grinnell, Iowa, and is now pastor at Berlin, Conn.

Rev. Payson W. Lyman, the present pastor, was born at Easthampton, Feb. 28, 1842; graduated at Amherst College, 1867, and at Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1870; was ordained and installed over this church, May 10, 1871, having previously preached a short time in Ashfield. He takes great interest in historical matters, and is the author of a history of Easthampton, published in 1866. He also delivered a centennial address in 1876 at the same place, which has also been published.

Deacons.—The following persons have served the church in the office of deacon since its organization: John Smith, chosen 1737; died 1777. Aaron Lyman, chosen 1737; died 1780. Elijah Smith, chosen 1761; died 1770. Joseph Bridgman, chosen 1770; died 1773. Joseph Smith, chosen 1770; died 1803. Edward Smith, chosen 1781; removed 1793. Elijah Dwight, chosen 1793; died 1795. Amasa Smith, chosen 1795; removed 1802. Eliakim Phelps, chosen 1803; died 1824. James Walker, chosen 1804; resigned 1827. Oliver S. Taylor, chosen 1816; removed 1817. Daniel Phelps, chosen 1816; resigned 1854. John M. Spooner, chosen 1827; removed 1846. Anson Moody, chosen 1827; removed 1829. Henry A. Bridgman, chosen 1828; resigned 1850. Israel Towne, chosen 1829; died 1853. William Phelps, chosen 1838; resigned 1850. Elisha Abbey, chosen 1841; died 1863. Elijah Amidon, chosen 1841; resigned 1850. Ephraim Montague, chosen 1850; resigned 1873. Amasa Towne, chosen 1854; died 1871. Wareham C. Gilbert, chosen 1854; died 1859. Harrison Root, chosen 1859. Lyman Sabin, chosen 1863. Charles L. Washburn, Heman E. Moody, chosen 1871, Tertius Cowles, chosen 1873, acting deacons.

At the time of the union of the two churches in 1841, Daniel Phelps, John M. Spooner, Israel Towne, and Wm. Phelps were the officiating deacons in the First Church, and Henry A. Bridgman, Elijah Amidon, and Elisha Abbey in the Brainerd Church. After the union they all officiated until 1850, when all resigned, and the church then chose Daniel Phelps, Israel Towne, Elisha Abbey, and Ephraim Montague.

About 1700 persons have been members of the church since it was founded. The present membership is 277; Sabbath-school, 260; number of volumes in the library, 750; Superintendent, Henry E. Dorman; Librarian, George H. Bruce; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred. L. Stebbins.

BAPTISTS.

The Baptist Church in Belchertown was organized June 24, 1795. The original members were sixteen in number, including seven females. For a quarter of a century a considerable portion of its membership consisted of persons belonging to the neighboring towns.

Rev. Samuel Bigelow, one of the original members, is supposed to have been principally instrumental in gathering the church. He performed pastoral services, more or less, for ten or twelve years. During this time the number of members gradually increased.

In 1806 serious difficulties arose which threatened the continued existence of the church. A council was called for their adjustment in 1808, and was happily successful. A revival followed, in which from 70 to 80 persons were admitted to the church by baptism. The ministry of Rev. David Pease commenced about this time. He was ordained pastor of the church June 10, 1810. Hitherto, the church for want of better accommodations had worshiped in school-houses and private dwellings, and, when the number of persons required it, in barns and in the open fields. Efforts were now made to secure a meeting-house, which proved successful. The house was dedi-

cated March 14, 1814, and is still standing on the south side of the road leading from the centre to the depot, being used as a tenement.

Mr. Pease's labors closed in 1818, and he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Marshall, who continued his services four or five years. Near the commencement of his labors there was a revival of religion, which resulted in quite a large accession to the membership of the church.

After this the number of members became much reduced, partly in consequence of the organization of Baptist churches at other points, where a portion of the members found themselves better convenience. A number of ministers supplied the desk at different times, among whom were Rev. Henry Archibald and Rev. Jubal Wakefield, each of whom successively acted as pastor, devoting at the same time half of his services to the neighboring church at Three Rivers, in Palmer. Other ministers who performed pulpit services for longer or shorter periods were Rev. Messrs. Stephen S. Nelson, Cyrus P. Grosvenor, John Holbrook, Benjamin Putnam, Thomas Rand, and Alvin Bennett.

In 1838, Rev. Chester Tilden became the pastor, and continued in that capacity four years. The next pastor was Rev. Moses Curtis, who commenced his labors in 1842. The church had now occupied their house of worship for nearly thirty years. Of ample dimensions and highly creditable to the enterprise of the society when it was erected, it had come to need at their hands substantial repairs. Just at this time the reunion of the Congregational Churches, already referred to, was effected, and the house of worship of the Brainerd Church was left vacant. It was purchased by the Baptists, who made it their house of worship and began to occupy it with the commencement of Mr. Curtis' labors. The house is still occupied by the society, although it has undergone considerable remodeling and repairing in their hands, notably in 1869 and 1875.

In 1849, Mr. Curtis resigned his charge, and was soon after succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Rockwood, who in turn resigned in January, 1856. Rev. William N. Fay succeeded him in February, 1856, but was really settled as pastor in June of that year. He remained until December, 1866, when he resigned on account of ill health, much to the regret not only of the society, but of the entire community. He went to Bloomington, Ill., and there died soon after. By his own request his body was brought to Belchertown and interred among the people he had loved.

Rev. G. W. Gates received a call to the pastorate in March, 1867, but declined. On Aug. 21, 1867, Rev. D. Donovan, a graduate of the University of Vermont, and of Newton Theological Seminary, was called, and became the pastor of the church. He remained less than two years, and was succeeded in June, 1869, by Rev. J. B. Reed, whose pastorate terminated April 1, 1872.

The church then employed supplies until the ordination of Rev. Wm. R. Warner, in August, 1872, who became the next pastor. He withdrew in August, 1873, and was succeeded in November of the same year by Rev. Mr. Battell, whose pastorate was terminated in March, 1875. In May, 1875, Rev. Philip Barry commenced preaching, and was installed in July following. He remained until April, 1877.

The present pastor, Rev. B. F. Tuck, commenced his labors July 1, 1877. The deacons of the church are Abraham Weston, aged ninety, Henry Graves, and Daniel Sawin.

The church is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of about 75. The membership of the Sabbath-school is about 50; number of volumes in library, several hundred; Superintendent, Nelson Barrett.

METHODISTS.

This denomination first established itself in the south part of the town, near Bardwell village, but afterward consolidated with the church at Thorndike, in Palmer.

The first Methodist preacher stationed at Belchertown Centre was Rev. William Gordon, from the Conference held in Cambridge, Mass., commencing March 29, 1865. The first meetings were held in the town-hall.

The lay members engaged in starting the enterprise were Theodore Blodgett and Thomas Haskell. P. Rich and Francis A. Talmadge assisted in carrying it forward.

The membership at the beginning was about a dozen. Rev. Mr. Gordon remained two years. At the end of the first year there were 22 members in full connection and 30 probationers. At the close of the second year there were 34 members in full connection and 3 probationers.

The next pastor was Rev. C. H. Vinton, whose pastorate was very successful, and large numbers were added to the church.

The successor of Mr. Vinton was Rev. E. J. Stevens, a local preacher, appointed to supply March 30, 1869, and who remained only until December of the same year, the remainder of the Conference year being filled out by students from the academy at Wilbraham.

Rev. H. S. Booth, the next pastor, was stationed in Belchertown in the spring of 1870. Under his pastorate a large and successful revival occurred.

In the Conference year of 1871, Rev. N. J. Merrill was appointed to the charge, now for the first time united with Granby. At the Conference of 1872, Rev. S. McLaughlin was appointed to the charge. Early in his pastorate measures were instituted looking to the erection of a church edifice.

In the month of June, 1873, land was purchased for the erection of a church, and during the same year the society purchased of the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield their church building, at a cost of \$400, paying \$150 additional for the organ, and \$200 for the cushions, carpets, and settees. The building was taken down, removed to Belchertown, and rebuilt at a further cost of \$5700. The corner-stone was laid August 13th of the same year, and the new house was dedicated Feb. 11, 1874. It is a handsome and comfortable structure, and now occupied by the society.

The pastors since Mr. McLaughlin have been Rev. S. O. Dyer, for one year; Rev. E. S. Best, for one year; and Rev. John Capin, for two years. Rev. Erastus Burlingham, the present pastor, commenced his labors in the spring of 1878.

The church is free from debt, and has a membership of 113. The membership of Sabbath-school is 125; officers and teachers, 18; library, 500 volumes; Superintendent, Merrick M. Morse; Librarian, J. V. Thompson.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are a number of burial-places within the limits of the town, most of which have been devoted to such uses without the town taking any action upon the matter, and probably were designed simply to accommodate the residents of the locality in which they are located.

The earliest recorded action of the town upon the subject was at a precinct-meeting, held Jan. 3, 1743, at which Deacon Stephen Crawfoot, Aaron Lyman, Nathaniel Dwight, and Eliakim Phelps were appointed a committee to "lay out a burying-yard for to accommodate the southeast part of the town."

The committee made a return of a place "east of the county road, north of the swamp, at or near the south end of Mr. Billing's lot, which was bought of Judge Dudley."

This is the oldest ground in the town, and is known as the "Old" or "Forward Burying-Ground." It lies about a mile southeast of the central village, and contains the remains of a large number of the first settlers of the town. Among the inscriptions of interest are the following:

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Justus Forward, pastor of the church in Belchertown, who, skilled in evangelical doctrine, exemplary in Christian duty, prudent in council, valiant for the truth, faithful and successful in labors, after

a long and useful ministry, in which, with reputation to himself and to the spiritual benefit of his flock, he served God and his generation, fell asleep March 8, A.D. 1814, in the eighty-fourth year of his age and the fifty-ninth of his ministry. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

"In memory of Capt. Nathaniel Dwight, who died March 30, 1784, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was one of the first settlers of this town, and was esteemed and employed in public business in town and county through his whole life.

"Come, honest sexton, with your spade,
And let my grave be quickly made;
On Heaven's decree I waiting lie,
And all my wishes are to die.

"Thou I must die and turn to dust,
I hope to rise among the just,
Jesus my body will refine,—
I shall with him in glory shine."

The next reference to burial-places in the town-records is on Dec. 8, 1766, when it was "voted to purchase some land to bury their dead." "Voted to purchase two acres in each place that we have used for burying, viz.: one down by the road against Forward's lot, and one near the Nine-Mile Pond." "Voted that Capt. Nathaniel Dwight and Capt. Samuel Howe be a committee to see to the buying the two pieces of land above mentioned, for the benefit and privilege of burying-places."

This indicates the next oldest burying-ground to be the one near the pond, about two miles northwest of the central village. It was probably laid out soon after the first one, and of course not later than 1766. No others existed for a number of years, and on March 11, 1771, the town appropriated £30 for the purpose of fencing each of these grounds with stone.

Beside these two ancient ones, there are several others: one at Dwight's Station, which is quite old; one on Great Hill, which has been in use for upward of a hundred years; two in the south part of the town (one the "Olds Burying-ground," probably nearly a century old, and one at Bardwell village, about forty years old); one in "Dark Corner," in the western part of the town, which has been used over sixty years; and one at "Blue Meadow," near "Slab City," in the eastern part of the town.

The principal ground in the town at present is Mount Hope Cemetery, in rear of the Congregational Church, at the central village. It was laid out about 1846, and contains many handsome monuments.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

Dec. 20, 1762.—"Voted to Samuel Hannum, Jr., 3 shillings for going from Boston to Milton to carry a letter."

Dec. 20, 1765.—"Voted that the surveyors shall see to it that men come to the work of the highways seasonably in the morning, and work diligently all the day till the ordinary time at night men commonly leave work that are hired to labor; and whoever works but a part of the day shall be rewarded in such proportion as they work, in the judgment of the surveyor."

March 19, 1770.—"Voted to excuse the west part of the town from any charge in purchasing the burying-place in or near Mr. Forward's land and that by the pond, upon condition they provide a place for themselves."

March 3, 1777.—"Voted to Deacon Joseph Smith and Lieut. Joseph Graves 24 shillings each for going to Brookfield to carry the missionary interpreter and six *Oneida* Indians or chief warriors."

1784.—A bounty of 6 pounds was set on each wolf killed within ten miles of M. House, or if track was taken within those limits.

1785.—"Voted to choose a committee of three men to correspond with some neighboring towns to come into some measures to destroy the wolves."

March, 1796.—"Voted that hogs shall run on the common yoked and ringed, as the law directs."

In 1820, Eliakim Phelps and Philo Dickinson were chosen delegates to the convention to revise the State Constitution.

Jan. 8, 1823.—"Voted not to employ Doct. Sylvanus Fansher to inoculate the inhabitants of the town for the kine-pock."

EARLY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

The earliest marriages recorded are those of Abner Smith, son of Deacon John Smith, of Cold Spring, to Mary King, April 14, 1741. Rev. Edward Billing, the first minister of the town, to Lucy Parsons, daughter of David Parsons, on Aug. 12, 1741. Joseph Smith, son of Deacon John Smith, to Eunice Bascom, daughter of Samuel Bascom, on Aug. 28,

1743. On the same date Samuel Bascom, Jr., was married to Mary Warner, daughter of Ebenezer Warner. Hezekiah Root, son to Hezekiah Root, of Northampton, was married to the widow Mary King, daughter of Ebenezer Bridgman, Nov. 17, 1743. No other marriage is recorded for nearly five years.

The first birth recorded is that of Susanna Lyman, daughter of Aaron and Eunice Lyman, who was born Nov. 16, 1734. The first male birth recorded was that of Elijah Dwight, son of Nathaniel and Hannah Dwight, who was born Nov. 30, 1735, and died January 19th of the following year. Josiah Lyman, son of Aaron and Eunice Lyman, was born March 9, 1736, and is the next male birth recorded.

EARLY ASSESSORS' VALUATION.

The most ancient valuation of estates to be found in the town is that made in the year 1743, and was as follows: Hezekiah Root, land, £20; housing, £4; personal estate, £16 6s. Aaron Lyman, land, £36 10s.; faculty, £5; housing, £5; personal estate, £16 10s. Eliakim Phelps, land, £14; faculty, £5; housing, £2 10s.; personal estate, £5. Thomas Brown, land, £5; house, £1; personal estate, £4 6s. Joseph Phelps, land, £7; housing, £4; personal estate, £16. Nathaniel Dwight, land, £32 10s.; faculty, tavern, etc., £18; housing, £4; personal estate, £35 8s. Samuel Bascom, land, £46; faculty, £5; housing, £5; personal estate, £11 4s. Nathaniel Cowles, land, £2 10s.; housing, £1; personal estate, £7 10s. Daniel Smith, £2; housing, £1; personal estate, £3 10s. Jesse Warner, land, £3 10s.; housing, £1 5s.; personal estate, £3. Ebenezer Warner, land, £30; housing, £4; personal estate, £12 15s. Moses Warner, land, £7; housing, £1 10s.; personal estate, £9 8s. Walter Fairfield, land, £5; housing, £1 10s.; personal estate, £8 10s. Benjamin Stebbins, land, £25; housing, £5; personal estate, £35. Nathaniel Parsons, land, £12; housing, £4; personal estate, £6 6s. Benjamin Billings, land, £10; faculty, £3; housing and mill, £3 5s.; personal estate, £6 18s. Joseph Bardwell, land, £12; faculty, £5; house, £1 5s.; personal estate, £6. Thomas Graves, land, £15; house, £1 5s.; personal estate, £9 6s. Stephen Crawfoot, £12; faculty, £9; house, £1 5s.; personal estate, £8. Ebenezer Bridgman, land, £17; housing, £3; personal estate, £7. Joseph Bridgman, £16; housing, £3 10s.; personal estate, £4 6s. Jonathan Graves, land, £28; faculty, £9; housing, £4; personal estate, £21 12s. Joseph Smith, land, £0; personal estate, £1 10s. Mary King, land, £0; personal estate, £3 10s. Samuel Bascom, personal estate, £1 10s. Robert Brown, land, £7; housing, £1 5s.; personal estate, £8 10s. John Smith, land, £22; faculty, £9; housing, £6; personal estate, £19 10s. Stephen Fairfield, personal estate, £2. Mehetable Dwight, building, £1 5s.; personal estate, £1 10s.

SOCIETIES.

VERNON LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.,

was chartered in the year 1869, as *Mount Vernon Lodge*, and the first regular communication was held on June 23d of that year. Prior to that time the lodge had worked under a dispensation. The year following the word "Mount" was dropped from the name. The charter-members of the lodge were Oscar F. Morse, Joseph M. Towne, Calvin Bridgman, White H. Hawks, Phineas Bridgman, Henry M. Jepson, Samuel W. Longley, Reuben A. White, Joshua G. Longley, William A. Chapin, Levi Arnold, Jason Blackmer, George C. Sandford. The present officers of the lodge are William H. Bridgman, W. M.; Loman A. Smith, S. W.; Eugene Bridgman, J. W.; William E. Bridgman, Treas.; E. A. R. Fairchild, Sec.; S. M. Warren, Chap.; William F. Carter, Mar.; E. M. Shaw, S. D.; W. H. Hawks, J. D.; C. L. Kibbee, S. S.; Calvin Childs, J. S.; D. Winter, I. S.; Guy C. Allen, T.

Past Masters.—O. F. Morse, 1870; Levi Arnold, 1871-73; W. E. Bridgman, 1874-76; J. M. Towne, 1877.

BANKS.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK

formerly existed in Belchertown. It first occupied the building where Sheppard Parsons now resides. The building now occupied by William Bridgman was erected by the bank during Gen. Lafayette's visit to this country, and was used by them for banking purposes. The institution lasted about ten years.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture has constituted the principal pursuit of the citizens of Belchertown, although some attention has been paid to other branches of industry. The principal of these has been the manufacture of carriages, for which the town has been noted for many years. The first wagon ever made in the town was made the first part of the present century by Mason Abbey, and Harrison Holland "striped" the first wagon painted in that style in the town. The Belchertown Carriage Manufactory existed for a long time on "Federal Street," and was composed of Abbey, Pepper, Holland, and others. Jonathan Bardwell and Simeon, his son, also made wagons and carried on the blacksmithing business at "Bardwell Hollow" half a century ago. Joseph Woods also manufactured them in the same locality. Nehemiah Smith engaged in the manufacture of wagons near the present high-school about thirty years ago. Stephen Packard, Saul Shumway, Joel Packard, Seth D. Griggs, Humphrey J. Filer, Park Holland, and others have also engaged in the same business, to a greater or less extent. The industry is still the most prominent in the town, the principal manufacturers being Tertius and Samuel D. Cowles, and Maynard Leach.

The Belchertown Woolen Company, at Bardwell village, formerly carried on quite a business in the manufacture of satinets, and Bugbee & Tirrell formerly manufactured paper-hangings, and J. & S. Clark wrapping-paper.

A small "shoddy" factory formerly existed at "Slab City," and a large number of saw-mills and several grist-mills have utilized the various water-privileges. The Boston Duck Company, whose mills are situated near the south line of the town, at Bondsville, in the town of Palmer, contemplate establishing another mill on the Belchertown side of the river.

MILITARY.

The part which the town took in the earlier wars cannot, with accuracy be ascertained. Nathaniel Dwight went into the French war with a captain's commission, Aug. 9, 1757. He received an order from Col. Williams, of Hatfield, then a militia captain, to muster and march his company, without delay, for the relief of Fort William Henry, near Lake George, which was attacked by a French-and-Indian army under Montcalm. The company, under marching orders, met the regiment at Westfield, proceeded to Kinderhook, received intelligence that the fort had capitulated, were discharged, and returned home. Doubtless a large number of Belchertown men were in this company. Among these were Daniel Worthington and Capt. James Walker. Stephen Crawfoot also served in the French war from Belchertown, and William Kentfield, son of Ebenezer, died in the army, near Lake George, in 1756. Capt. Elijah Smith was a captain in 1755.

THE REVOLUTIONARY RECORD

of the town is especially noteworthy. From the beginning to the close of that memorable struggle the highest patriotism and most self-sacrificing devotion was manifested by the citizens. The odious "Port Bill" was met by the following vote of the town:

"Voted and chose ten men to inspect the town and see that there is not any goods exposed to sale in Belchertown that were imported after the 1st day of December last."

In the month of September, 1774, the people, in public meeting assembled, affixed their signatures to the following compact:



Photo. by J. L. Lovell, Amherst.

DEACON LYMAN SABIN.

Deacon Lyman Sabin was born in Belchertown, Aug. 15, 1813. His father, Thomas Sabin, now in his ninety-sixth year, was born in Ellington, Conn., Dec. 22, 1783, and March 20, 1806, married Abigail Durfey, who was born July 3, 1787, and died March 10, 1846. He bought a farm in Wilbraham, Mass., for \$800, which, after seven years, he sold for \$1700, and bought the present one, April, 1, 1813, for \$2000.

Deacon Sabin married Lucy C. Stebbins, daughter of Samuel H. Stebbins, Oct. 10, 1839, who was born Nov. 2, 1812. Their children are Maria Dickinson, born Aug. 24, 1840; married T. G. Longley, of Belchertown. Abigail Durfey, born July 13, 1842; married Lewis K. Williams, of Kent, Ohio. Laura Sophia, born Dec. 3, 1844. Their only grandchild, Marion Sabin Longley, was born Oct. 15, 1874.

Deacon Sabin's responsibility in farm management dates from his marriage, at which time the assessor's valuation was,—real estate, \$2150; personal, \$295. May 29, 1840, the house and some out-buildings, with most of their contents, were burned; insurance \$600, of which \$200 canceled a debt. The remaining property was \$400 insurance, 150 acres of land, much of which was in a rough, uncultivated state, and no buildings except inferior barns. Good farm buildings are now on the premises, the fields are substantially walled, lowlands drained and made productive, while five acres of prime orcharding swell the farm products. Some years since the Hampshire Agricultural Society awarded this farm

a premium as the best-managed farm in Hampshire County. Assessed valuation 1860,—real, \$5300; personal, \$1000. Assessed valuation 1878,—real, \$6500; personal, \$1385. Increase from 1840, \$5440. During this period \$2000 have been paid to those who have left the homestead, besides educational expenses; while within ten years not less than \$1000 have been given for exceptional church expenditures, besides liberal annual payments for current church expenses and charities.

These acquisitions have not been made regardless of domestic comfort, neither as life's end and aim, nor without ordinary reverses of fortune, though a good Providence is gratefully acknowledged. They are mentioned here simply as showing that New England farming may be made profitable even in hill towns, and in the hope to counteract a little the tendency of young men to leave the farms.

On the fertile soil of the river-towns the gains might have been greater. Yet the salubrious air and fine scenery here enjoyed are regarded as more than a compensation. Deacon Sabin wishes his experience to suggest to young men "that it is not necessary to leave New England, or to seek city homes, in order to secure a competency."

The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics. He has been a member of the Congregational Church here since 1835, and a deacon since 1863. He is a man of unquestioned integrity, of generous impulses, one of the foremost financial supporters of the church with which he is connected, and a Puritan pillar in society.



Photo. by Moffitt.

HENRY GRAVES, JR.

Henry Graves, Jr., now living in Belchertown, was born in South Hadley Falls, July 21, 1819. At the age of five he removed with his parents to Chicopee, whence after a stay of one year he went to Ware, and, remaining there six years, removed in 1830 to Ludlow, of which place he remained a resident until 1853. On the 15th of December of that year he became a citizen of Belchertown, locating on the place now his residence.

Oct. 9, 1844, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Wales, of Belchertown, and became the father of a son, Moses W.

Mrs. Graves died April 17, 1863, and May 8, 1866, he married Nancy, daughter of Joseph Witt, of Granby. Aug. 7, 1862, Mr. Graves enlisted in the 37th Massachusetts Regiment, and served through the war of the Rebellion, participating in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, including the conflicts at Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Winchester, at which latter he was wounded in the head, and subsequently confined in the McClel-

lan Hospital at Philadelphia for five months. During his entire three years' term he was absent from his regiment on but two furloughs, once to bury his wife, and once to vote for President Lincoln.

Upon being mustered out of the service, he returned home and resumed his agricultural pursuits, which he has followed to this time. He has never sought political preferment. Early in life he was a Democrat, but the war made him a Republican, and with that party he has since affiliated.

At the age of fifteen, experiencing religion, he joined the Congregational Church at Ludlow; but church dissensions led to his withdrawal and subsequent attendance at the Baptist Church, which organization he joined at Three Rivers in 1842, and later joined the Baptist Church at Belchertown. Since 1858 he has served the church as deacon.

Mr. Graves' father was born Aug. 19, 1793, in Williamsburg, Hampshire Co. Nov. 6, 1817, he married Selima, daughter of Lieut. Philip Smith, of Chicopee. Their children were four in number,—Sophia S., William, Austin Lyman, and Henry, Jr.

"We declare that we will take no unreasonable liberties or advantage from the suspension of the course of law; but we engage to conduct ourselves agreeable to the laws of God, of reason, and of humanity; and we hereby engage to use all prudent, justifiable, and necessary measures to secure and defend each other's persons and families, their lives, rights, and properties, against all who shall attempt to hurt, injure, or invade them; and to secure and defend to ourselves and our posterity our just and constitutional rights and privileges."

In the County Convention, held about this time, the town was represented by Col. Caleb Clark, Joseph Smith, and Nathaniel Dwight. The latter was then town clerk, and records the fact that delegates were present from every town in the county (Old Hampshire) but Charlemont, and that

"They spent the day in considering the distressed state of the government, as the port of Boston is shut up by the King and Parliament, and eight or ten regiments stationed there upon the Neck, and digging trenches and fortifying them against the country; and a number of men-of-war are round about Boston, in order to oblige the province to acknowledge the right of Great Britain to tax North America at their pleasure."

Capt. Samuel Howe represented the town in the First Provincial Congress, in 1774, and in the Second Congress, the year following.

On Nov. 7, 1774, the people of the town convened at the meeting-house for the purpose of organizing a military company. Caleb Clark was chosen captain; Joseph Graves, first lieutenant; John Cowles, second lieutenant; Elijah Dwight, ensign; and Oliver Bridgman, clerk. Dec. 12, 1774, the town voted 10s. 8d. to Capt. Zachariah Eddy "for his horse's journey to Providence to fetch powder for the town's use."

The town chose committees of safety throughout the war, and gave them active support.

May 22, 1775, Nathaniel Dwight was chosen a member of the Provincial Congress called to meet at Watertown. The town voted

"That said Nathaniel Dwight shall go armed *cap-a-pie*, as there is every day danger of an invasion by the King's troops that are now stationed at Boston, viz., about 4000 men, and the government, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, have 30,000 men that are stationed round about Boston."

The records contain still further evidence of the patriotism of the town, of which the following is a fair sample:

"At a full meeting of the inhabitants of Belchertown, held at the meeting-house, June 25, 1776, Deacon Aaron Lyman was chosen moderator. The question was put by the moderator, whether should the honorable Continental Congress, for the safety of the United Colonies in America, declare their independence of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said inhabitants, would solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure; and it passed in the affirmative by a universal vote."

Men and supplies were regularly furnished in support of the war.

For purposes of drill and enlistment the town had two militia companies, known at home as the East and West Companies. They were the Third and Ninth Companies of the 4th Hampshire Regiment. Of the Third, which was the West Company, Jonathan Bardwell, Aaron Phelps, and Henry Dwight were in command, and of the Ninth, Elijah Dwight, James Walker, and Edward Smith.

A large number of Belchertown citizens served at various times in the Continental army. Capt. Josiah Lyman, with his company, went on the expedition to Canada, in 1776. His brother, Maj. Elihu Lyman, a native of the town, was also an officer in the war, and started with Benedict Arnold on the expedition through Maine to Canada, but was deputed to carry back sick and disabled members of the command. He was then a captain, and not a resident of Belchertown at the time.

The following is the list of those who are known to have performed actual service in the army: Elijah Dwight, Pliny Dwight, Joseph Reed, Asaph Kentfield, James White, Samuel White, Thomas Fuller, Wm. Hannum, Reuben, Asa, and Whitney Shumway, Elijah Parker, Moses Cowles,* Stephen Darling, Joseph Towne, Caleb Stacy, Salmon Kentfield, Nath. Dodge, Nath. Doakes, Luther Clough, Enos Smith, Joel

* Moses Cowles' house was burned in October, 1776, while he was serving in the war, and three of his children were burned to death in the conflagration, the eldest being five years of age.

Greene, Eb. Chapman, Elijah Walker, Samuel Pollesey, Benj. Burden, Zeph. Sturtevant, John Hamblen, Jonathan Bardwell, Moses Howe, Josiah Lyman, James Walker, P. Gilbert, F. Davis. A large number of others are supposed to have rendered *personal service* in the army, but the lists do not indicate whether they so served, or by proxy. Twenty of the citizens of the town are believed to have lost their lives in the struggle.

After the close of the war the town

"Voted that this town will at all times, as they have done to the utmost of their power, oppose every enemy to the just rights and liberties of mankind; and that after so wicked a conspiracy against those rights and liberties by certain ingrates, most of them natives of these States, and who have been refugees and declared traitors to their country, it is the opinion of this town that they ought never to be suffered to return, but to be excluded from having lot or portion amongst us."

SHAYS' REBELLION.

The town records contain the following names of those who participated in the Shays rebellion:

"A list of the names of several persons that were concerned in the late rebellion, who lived in Belchertown, and took and subscribed the oath of allegiance before Caleb Clark, Esq.: Jonah Hunting, Samuel Ward, Walter Eaton, Obadiah Ward, Sewell Abbott, Seth Warner, Mark Stacy, John Stacy, Ephraim Hunatt, Daniel Shaw, John Coal, Jr., Solomon Hannum, John Woods, David Converse, Nathan Davis, Ebenezer Bliss, Thomas Hulett, Nathan Kinsley, Calvin Kinsley, Elijah Parker, Justin Olds, Amos Ackley, Samuel Ackley, Enoch Thayer, James Smith, John McMullin, Sava's Rand, Isaac Livermore, Samuel Ackley, Jr., Thomas Thurston, Benjamin Clough, Ebenezer Chapman, Luther Clough, David Bartlett, Jr., Ephraim Clough, Jonah Drake, Silas Lovel, Josiah Whitney, Benj. Burtham, Zebulon Dagg, Abel Clough, Thomas Brown, Benjamin Billings, John Ward, Jr., Daniel Kneedham, Joseph Ramsdill, Barnabas Fay, Jacob Wilson, Israel Robinson, Thomas Wilson, Nathaniel Goodale, Stephen Thurston, Thomas Torrance, John Saurin, John Sumner, Nathaniel Perry, Jr., Mason Hulett, Cyril Leach, Erastus Kentfield, Asahel Hulett, David Town, Wm. Town, Christopher Patten, Thomas Wheeler.

"Attest: E. DWIGHT, Town Clerk"

WAR OF 1812.

With the war of 1812 the town had no sympathy, but passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of it. The following citizens are among those who served in the army at Boston: Simeon Pepper, Horace Walker, Samuel H. Stebbins, Hezekiah Walker, Jr., Salem Fisher.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The patriotic part that the town bore in the late war is matter of recent fame. Suffice it here to record that Belchertown contributed nobly to the preservation of that Union which her sons had so bravely struggled to create in the earlier days of the republic. The following names are from the adjutant-general's report:

Perez R. Brown, 42d Mass. Regt.; Myron P. Walker, Chas. H. Atwood, Benton Barrett, Wm. R. Barrows, Chas. Benson, Oliver Hyde, Reuben S. Robbins, David K. Shumway, Frank B. Smith, George Strong, Frank Wiley, Nelson O. Willey, Benj. F. Brady, all in 10th Mass. Regt.; Martin V. B. Brown, John H. Parker, James H. Pratt, Dwight Barrett, Stillman D. Clark, James H. Montague, Chas. A. Pettingill, Edwin H. Atwood, Lyman J. Bennett, Solomon Roads, Augustus D. Alden, Thomas H. Dewey, Samuel J. Filer, Elisha J. Griggs, Edwin C. Hayes, George F. Shumway, Dwight Sloan, E. P. Warner, all in 27th Mass. Regt.; Chas. B. Jackson, George M. Abby, Wm. L. Bishop, Jerome Draper, Richard F. Underwood, Warner Pratt, Wm. L. Ayers, Wm. L. Bishop, Wm. Blodgett, Edwin C. Chapin, Lyman Chamberlain, Frederick Cutler, George A. Goodwin, John Henry, Lucas B. Jenks, Thomas Jenks, Henry M. Kentfield, Lemuel S. Mason, Truman C. Munsell, Wm. J. Peeso, Amos M. Ramsdell, Richard Ramsdell, Daniel B. Richardson, Chas. S. Robbins, Joseph D. Richardson, Russell A. Robbins, Chas. O. Thomas, Francis B. Thomas, Harrison D. Towne, Richard F. Underwood, all in 31st Mass. Regt.; Thomas Shannon, Reuben S. Robbins, Wm. McDowell, Albert C. Allen, Wm. Bell, Francis Bishop, Hiram Blackmer, Dwight B. Chamberlain, Norris Chamberlain, Daniel B. Dwight, Raymond C. Flowers, Emulus B. Gillett, Philo Hogeney, Lorenzo Joslyn, Lorenzo Leech, David Leman, Andrew B. Owen, Horace C. Ramsdell, Lyman A. Shaw, Frederick E. Smith, John H. Smith, Monroe Snow, Jerry W. Squires, Jonas H. Thayer, John McLaughlin, James Whittaker, all in 37th Mass. Regt.

Acknowledgments are due to Chas. L. Washburn, town clerk, Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Austin Billings, S. W. Longley, Daniel Sawin, Cyrus S. Bartlet and wife, and other citizens of the town. "Doolittle's Sketches," and the Easthampton Centennial Address of Rev. P. W. Lyman, have also been found useful.

GREENWICH.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Greenwich is situated in the northeastern corner of Hampshire County, and is bounded on the north by the town of Prescott, in the same county, on the south by the town of Ware, in the same county, on the east by the towns of Dana and Hardwick, in Worcester County, and on the west by the towns of Prescott and Enfield, in Hampshire County. The average length of the town is about eight and a half miles, and the average width about two and three-quarter miles. It contains 12,402.8 acres of land, 450 acres of pond and streams, and 216.5 acres of roads, the length of the latter being forty-two and a quarter miles.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The township is situated in a valley, running north and south, and skirted on either side by a range of hills. The landscape is pleasantly diversified by several hills of prominence, by the east and middle branches of Swift River, which traverse the town throughout, and by numerous ponds scattered over its surface. Mount Pomeroy lifts its peculiar conical form just north of the village of Greenwich Plains, and probably attains an altitude of 700 or 800 feet. Mount "Liz," or "Lizzie," lies about a mile and a half south of Mount Pomeroy, and south of the village, and probably attains about the same altitude as the former. The origin of their names is elsewhere referred to. Cooley's Hill, also quite elevated, lies farther south, near the Enfield line. The two branches of Swift River afford a number of fine water-privileges, several of which are not utilized. The east branch discharges its waters into Moose Pond. The outlet of this pond unites with the middle branch and passes on to the Chicopee River. Numerous small affluents of the river drain the different sections of the town, of which the principal is Sunk Brook, in the south part of the town. The principal ponds are Warner, in the north part of the town, Curtis, about a mile farther south, East or Moose Pond, lying east of the geographical centre of the town, and Davis Pond, south and west of Greenwich Plains.

The soil of Greenwich is fertile, producing the cereals, with the exception of wheat, in abundance, but is unfavorable to the production of grass. Being comparatively free from rocks and stones, it is not difficult of cultivation. The geological formations of the town are not of special importance, conforming to the general description of them elsewhere given in this work. Two rocky boulders on the Blackmer farm, in the southerly part of the town, have attracted considerable notice. They are of many tons in weight, and rest upon a flat rock. A slight degree of power applied serves to set them in motion.

STATISTICAL.

The present population of the town is given at 606. By the census of 1776 it was 890. The highest population ever reached in the town was in 1800, when it was 1460. Since that time the town of Enfield has been set off from Greenwich, accounting largely for the difference in population. By the census of 1875, the total products of the town are placed at \$117,363. The assessor's report for the year 1878 furnishes the following; Number of polls, 187; of dwelling-houses, 141; of horses, 144; of cows, 297; of sheep, 157; of acres of

land taxed, 11,107; value of personal property, \$72,090; of real property, \$200,000; rate per cent. of total taxation, 1.65.

RAILROADS.

The Springfield, Athol and Northeastern Railroad passes through the town from north to south, and was first opened to traffic in 1873. It has two stations, one at Greenwich Plains, and the other at Greenwich Valley.

The Massachusetts Central Railroad, yet in an unfinished condition, proposes to enter near the upper village of Enfield, and pass in a northeasterly direction through the town, having stations at the two villages.

MEN OF DISTINCTION.

Among the men of distinction which the town has produced may be mentioned E. E. Marcy, M.D., editor and author; Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, born in 1817, died from wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 7, 1863,—a brave and able officer; Hon. James E. Cooley, of New York City, a former State Senator of that State; and Albert White, M.D., author of a volume of poems.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND RELICS.

Undoubted evidences of the occupation of the soil of Greenwich by the Indians are to be found within the town. The chief traces of savage occupancy are found in the southern part of the town, in and around Davis Pond, and near the junction of the east and middle branches of Swift River. The remains of an Indian, apparently buried in a sitting posture, are said to have been found on the old Cooley farm many years ago; and on the farms of William R. Hale and Lorenzo Davis have been found many Indian relics, consisting of pestles, broken utensils, arrow- and spear-heads, parts of tomahawks, and other unique remains. The former gentleman has a specially valuable collection of these trophies, and takes great interest in accumulating them. Mr. Davis also has a few of rare interest. One stone, owned by Mr. Hale, apparently of Pelham granite, contains on one side the head of an Indian squaw, and on the other a bow and arrow, fixed ready for shooting, both of which were probably carved by savage hands. Mount Pomeroy and Mount Liz also testify to the presence of the Indians. The former is said to have derived its name from the fact that a man named Pomeroy was burnt at the stake by the savages, and there buried.*

Mount "Liz" is said to have been named after Elizabeth Rowlandson, an unfortunate Indian captive, who was put to death there by the savages. She was a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Rowlandson, the minister at Lancaster, Worcester Co., whose house was burned and his family either killed or carried captive in the memorable attack on that place, on the 10th day of February, 1676, by the *Wampanoag*, *Narragansett*, *Nipmuck*, and *Nashaway* Indians, led by King Philip.†

SETTLEMENT.

The territory at present comprising the town of Greenwich, as well as that of Enfield, was formerly known as *Quabbin*.‡

* Another less authentic story is that Pomeroy killed a bear there.

† Barber's Historical Collections, pp. 575, 576.

‡ The name of every Indian usually has a signification, and the translation of the name *Quabbin* has been given as "Many Waters," a name that would be appropriate to the tract of land which bore that early name.

This name was given to it in honor of King Quabbin, an Indian sachem, or chief of a tribe, whose headquarters lay near the junction of the two branches of the river, in the southern part of Greenwich.

On June 30, 1732, the General Court granted seven townships of land, each six miles square, to the descendants of the soldiers who destroyed the Narragansett fort, on Dec. 19, 1675. The number of soldiers was 840. This gave a township of six miles square to each 120 soldiers. These grants were made on condition that each township should settle at least 60 families on its territory within seven years after the grant, settle a learned orthodox minister, and lay out a lot of land for him and one for the school. If these conditions were not complied with the grant was to be void. On the 6th of June, 1733, the proprietors met on Boston Common, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when they voted that the grantees should be divided into seven societies, one township to be given to each society. Narragansett township, No. 4, was first laid out in New Hampshire, at a place called *Amasskeage*,* but, that land proving unsatisfactory, a committee was appointed Nov. 17, 1735, to search out better land in exchange. *Quabbin* was the tract of land chosen, and is described as "bounded north by Salem Town, easterly by Lambstown (now Hardwick), southerly by the Equivalent Land, and westerly by Wm. Reed's land." The meetings of the proprietors were held for a good while at Rehoboth, in the county of Bristol. This is accounted for by the fact that many of the original grantees never actually entered upon their lands, but resided in the eastern part of the State. Hence the meetings were held at the most convenient place. The names of some of the first grantees were Joseph Allen, 2 rights; John Foster, 3; Benjamin Coppee, 2; Edward Shove, 14; Shubael Conant, 6; Ebenezer Mun, 1; James Redaway, 1; John Robbins, 1; Timothy Ide, 1; John Butterworth, 1; Thomas Dickens, 1; Isaac Dagget, 1; Joseph Whetton, 1; Samuel Childs, 8; Thomas Macumber, 1; Comfort Carpenter, 1; John Reed, 1; John Hill, 1; and John Woodward, 19.

On Jan. 14, 1736, the General Court granted the territory of Quabbin to Narragansett, Township No. 4, specially granting 1200 acres of it to James Patterson, Robert Fenton, Edward Miller, James Wheeler, John Patterson, Andrew Turner, Thomas Powers, Arthur Cary, Robert Evans, Robert Carlile, — Thorp, and — Holden, to each of them 50 acres for a house-lot, to be laid out by a committee of the General Court, and the remaining 50 acres to be included in the general division.† The conditions of the grant were that they severally dwell thereon with their families for four years, put 10 acres under good cultivation, and grant 300 acres to the first settled minister, the same to the second, and another for a school-lot.

On May 12, 1737, the proprietors appointed a committee, consisting of John Foster, Shubael Conant, Samuel Childs, Samuel Tildake, and Ebenezer Mun, to lay out and allot the land in Quabbin. The same committee were directed to lay out 10 acres of land for a meeting-house and burying-ground, highways, and a lot of the contents of 60 acres to each proprietor, besides ministry- and school-lots.

After surveying Quabbin, it was found considerably less than six miles square; so the General Court granted a tract of land, lying west of and adjoining Hatfield, sufficient to make up the full amount of territory to which the grantees were entitled. This tract is now embraced within the boundaries of Chesterfield, in the county of Hampshire.

It is largely a matter of conjecture who the first settler of the territory of Quabbin was. The inscription on a tombstone in the town of Enfield indicates the fact that David Patterson

was the first man born within the town of Greenwich, and was born in the year 1735. It is probable that he was a son of the John Patterson whose name has already been mentioned, and who is supposed to have lived in the south parish of Greenwich (now Enfield), about a mile south of the village of Enfield, on the Josiah W. Flint farm. It has also been claimed that families by the name of Gibbs, Hinds, Powers, Rogers, and Cooley located in Quabbin about or before that time. But the records of the proprietors, and the parish and town records, do not support the assertion. These names appear prominently a little later, and it is probable that these families were among the first permanent settlers on the soil; but some of those mentioned in the original grant doubtless preceded them.

The name of Gibbs first appears in the year 1740, in the person of Thomas, who after that time filled positions of honor and trust in the town, and was one of its leading settlers. A little later Jeremiah and David Powers appear, together with William Carpenter, Simon Davis, John Rea, John Townsend, Nathan Fisk, Abraham Gibbs, John Harwood, and Timothy Ruggles. Later still appear Hopedill Hinds, Benjamin Cooley, James Nevins, James Wright, James Whitcombe, William Rogers, Luke Hitchcock, and — Holmes.

These were the names of those who were most prominent during the first thirty years of the settlement of the town. It thus appears that among the first actual settlers were John and James Patterson, who located in the south part of the town. The Hinds family, for many years thereafter prominent in the history of the town, located in the west part of the present town of Greenwich, along what is known as the "West Street," and near the then centre of the town. The Gibbs and Powers families, whose representatives still live in the town, and who have always been identified with its growth and development, settled, the former along the "West Street," and at the plains, and the latter farther north, in and around the "village." The Cooleys settled along the east branch of Swift River, and formerly owned the greater part of the land east of the "plains." They were active and industrious tillers of the soil for many years.‡

The Whitcomb family located in the northwest part of the town, near the Prescott line, and is still represented in the town. Later families of prominence have been the Hales, Cutlers, Ayres, Blodgetts, Walkers, Shumways, Davises, Marcys, Trasks, Sprouts, Richards, Sears, Blackmers, Vaughns, Roots, Fullers, Haskells, Hookers, Fields, Robinsons, Douglasses, Jordans, Stones, Warners, Snows, Doaks, and Earles.

The oldest houses now standing in the town are the old Hale homestead, the old Rogers house, opposite the depot, the Fletcher Sears house, in the northwest district of the town, the east part of the Northam house, and the Whitcomb house, each of which is said to be over one hundred years old.

TAVERNS.

Among the taverns that have existed Dr. Trask is said to have kept one of the first, in the last part of the last century, on the Marcy place. About the same time Timothy Hinds kept one on the old Ayres place, and these two were the only ones in town for a long time. The next prominent place of public resort was kept for a great many years, about the first part of the century, by Col. Thomas Powers, on the old Powers place at Greenwich village. It was afterward kept, either in the same place or on the site of the present hotel, by Edmund Raymore, "Squire" Mun, West Page, James Danforth, M. & E. Gibbs, Strickland Alexander, George T. Gibbs, Haskell Sears, John O. Carter, Charles Hastings,

* So designated in the proprietors' records.

† It is probable that these twelve men were those who were already on the soil of Quabbin, some of whom were pioneers from Brookfield and Connecticut, and some from the North of Ireland.

‡ One hundred and sixty acres of this land was first granted to Edward Shove, on condition that he would erect a mill on the east branch of Swift River. Failing to comply with the condition, it was conveyed to Benj. Cooley, on June 5, 1754.

Charles Thrasher, Horace Miller, Robert Hay, Warren T. Crombie, Oliver E. Herrick, and finally by Alfred A. Whitney for a year past. It is now known as the "Village Hotel."

A man by the name of West had a tavern where John W. Keith now keeps—the Greenwich Hotel," at the "plains"—about seventy years ago. Some of his successors have been Nathaniel Powers, Charles Negus, Luke Earle, Nelson D. Barrel, John A. Weld, Salem Newton, and others. Having been partially burned recently, it is now undergoing repairs, and will soon be reopened by John W. Keith. Ozias Cone also kept a tavern about fifty years ago on the Barnard place.

STORES.

A few of the stores that have been kept in the town are worthy of notice. One of the earliest was kept by a man named Nichols, upward of one hundred years ago, where Samuel B. Esty now lives. The building is still standing in which it was kept, and is used as a store-house. Jabez Colburn was in trade about seventy years ago at Greenwich Plains. Wyatt Boyden succeeded him, then Amos Howe, and then Roger West. The store stood back of the meeting-house, near the horse-sheds. Amos Tinney kept a store a good many years ago, where A. L. Doak now lives. He was succeeded by Salem Newton.

Timothy Packard, of Monson, built the present store at Greenwich Plains, more than fifty years ago. A man named Allen first kept it two or three years; then Pliny Allen followed in company with Packard. It has been since kept by a number of persons for different periods, among whom have been Joshua Shaw, Capt. Thos. Smith, James Hanks, Samuel Warren, G. R. Dickinson, Lorenzo S. Blackmer, Sylvester F. Root, H. C. Longley, and F. O. Bliss. The present proprietor is Edward T. King.

Lucius R. Blackmer has had a drug-store about half a mile south of the church for the last fifteen years.

Of the stores at Greenwich village, Col. Thomas Powers had one of the first in the Charles Record house, over seventy years ago. About the same time Deacon Raymore kept one farther down in the village. Thomas and Elias Smith succeeded Raymore, and failed. Then Ira Haskell ran the store for a good many years. Different firms and persons have traded there since, including Smith & Hodgkins, Morton & Blackmer, Jonathan Smith, who at one time owned two stores in the village, Calvin Richards, Blackmer Bros., Fuller & Blackmer, Alonzo Flag, and Thayer Bros.

S. S. Greenleaf had a store about 1839, under the building known as the "Masonic Temple," at the village. It was afterward kept by Elias Smith, then Smith & Son, and then by Smith & Hodgkins. H. M. Brown and Brown & Root followed soon after. The store was then remodeled by Robert Hay, the present owner, and is now kept by Charles Hodgkins.

Henry M. Brown opened the store opposite Record's blacksmith-shop about five years ago. He kept it four years, and then sold out to Levi N. Chamberlain, the present proprietor.

PHYSICIANS.

The earliest physicians who practiced in Greenwich were Drs. Wm. Stone, Trask, and Robinson. They were in practice the early part of the century, or earlier. Dr. Stone lived in the south part of the town (now Enfield). Dr. Trask resided on what has since been known as the "Marcy place." Other physicians who have practiced in the town have been Drs. Rufus Stone, Clesson, Cobb, Elliott Beckwith, Elmer, Davis, J. W. Goodell, Norman Smith, J. R. Greenleaf, Mason C. Darling, Levi Chamberlain, and Dr. Albert White, who was also an author. There is now no regular practicing physician in the town.

LAWYERS.

The only lawyer who ever lived and practiced in the town was Laban Marcy. He commenced practice as early as 1812,

and was prominent in town affairs until his death, on Oct. 12, 1860.

STAGE-ROUTES.

Before the introduction of railroads, two prominent stage-routes passed through the town, one running from Keene, N. H., to Palmer, Hampden Co., and another from Northampton to Worcester.

ORGANIZATION.

An act of the General Court incorporating the inhabitants of Quabbin into a parish was passed June 29, 1749, and Thomas Gibbs was authorized to convene the first meeting. By the provisions of the act the inhabitants were empowered to call a minister, and levy a tax for his support.

Gibbs issued his call Nov. 4, 1749, and the first parish-meeting was held on the 20th day of the same month. Gibbs was appointed moderator, and the following officers were chosen: Clerk, William Carpenter; Prudential Committee, Thomas Gibbs, Jeremiah Powers, and David Powers; Assessors, John Townsend, Wm. Carpenter, and Nathan Fiske; Collector, Abraham Gibbs. At the same meeting it was voted to give the Rev. Pelatiah Webster a call to settle in the ministry among them. The particular circumstances attending the call and acceptance are elsewhere referred to.

At a public vendue held at Quabbin on Sept. 5, 1750, the following lots were sold for taxes: No. 1, originally drawn by Edmund Howard, to James Wright for £32. No. 3, originally drawn by John Reed, to Samuel Robinson for £30. No. 42, originally drawn by Thomas Buffington, to Simon Davis for £133. No. 41, originally drawn by Benj. Chamberlain, to Edward Winslow for £53. No. 8, originally drawn by Isaac Winslow, to Noah Ashley for £98. No. 17, originally drawn by John Johnson, to James Wright for £120. No. 38, originally drawn by Richard Jennings, to Noah Ashley for £57. No. 77, originally drawn by Josiah Denney, to Benjamin Sheldon for £106. No. 54, originally drawn by John Daggart, to Samuel Robinson for £56 10s. No. 72, originally drawn by Ebenezer Hill, to Samuel Robinson for £31. No. 75, originally drawn by Sampson Mason, to Josiah Wood for £37. No. 78, originally drawn by Isaac Dunham, to Wm. Train for £45 10s. No. 4, originally drawn by Benj. Washburn, to Abraham Gibbs. No. 82, originally drawn by Abigail Hubbard, to Jeremiah Powers for £40 10s. No. 85, originally drawn by Joseph Brown, to Thomas Gibbs for £36. No. 86, originally drawn by Henry Brown, to Jacob Gibbs for £36. No. 88, originally drawn by John Briant, to David Powers for £40. Nos. 42, 77, 54, 75, 4, 85, 86, and 88 were afterward redeemed.

On March 2, 1752, the parish voted to build three bridges,—"one over the east branch of Swift River, between Mr. Webster's and Mount Lizzie; another over the middle branch, over by Thomas Gibbs', where the road is laid out; and another at Pine Bridge."

On Dec. 2, 1752, the parish voted the sum of £10 "to be put into a Rate to Repair the breach made in the meeting-house Cosed by the hearry Caien." The same day they "voted to send a Portion to the Grate and General Cort to prevent the Provence Rates levying here for Several yers to Com; furthermore, If this our Request Can't be obtained, we 2dly vote that thier be a portion Given into the Said Cort to try If we may have Town Privileges." This meeting broke up before all the articles in the warrant had been gone through with, because, it growing dark, the moderator asked the ayes on a question to go out-doors, and he would *come out and count them*. The vote caused dissatisfaction, being considered irregular and void, and so the moderator withdrew, and a new one was chosen.

On Dec. 17, 1753, the parish chose Abraham Gibbs agent to the General Court to get them incorporated as a town. The result of his efforts was that on the 20th of April, 1754, the town of Greenwich was duly incorporated and endowed with

all the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by the other towns of the commonwealth. The territory thus incorporated also included the present towns of Dana and Petersham, in Worcester County. The name of the town was conferred in honor of Gen. Greenwich.

The first town-meeting was held at the meeting-house in Greenwich, on Thursday, Aug. 15, 1754, by virtue of a warrant issued Aug. 12, 1754, by John Worthington. This gentleman acted as moderator of the meeting. The following town officers were chosen: Clerk, Nathan Fisk; Selectmen, Jeremiah Powers, James Nevins, Benjamin Cooley, John Rea, and John Townsend; Assessors, Nathan Fisk, Abraham Gibbs, and Benjamin Cooley. The usual minor officers were chosen, such as constables, surveyors of highways, tithing-men, fence-viewers, hog-reeves, deer-reeves, and a sealer of weights and measures.

The inhabitants of the town immediately proceeded to the work of organization. Many of the measures undertaken to that end are elsewhere treated. A few notes taken from the town records will best manifest the manners and customs of the people, their method of transacting business, and their management of town affairs.

In the month of October, 1754, the town voted to build a log pound 25 feet square, at the "northwest corner of the ten acres of land sequestered for the town, where the meeting-house stands." On the same day, Simon Davis and Nathan Fisk were chosen to prefer a petition to the General Court for leave to tax all the land in the town a penny and a half per acre for the period of five years, in support of the gospel in the town. The sum of £8 was voted at the same meeting to provide a town stock of ammunition.

On Oct. 23, 1755, the town voted to "shut, bolt, and bar the doors of the public meeting-house in Greenwich, and not to be opened by any man without the order of the selectmen of Greenwich."

On March 10, 1760, the town "voted to Capt. Powers 4s. 6d. for 3 Quarts of Rum he provided for perambulating lines at sundry times; also, 7s. 6d. for 5 Quarts of Rum he provided for the Raising of Hind's Bridge in the County Road."

On March 8, 1762, Rev. Robert Cutler was chosen an agent to present a petition to the General Court for the annexation of part of the equivalent lands and part of Hardwick to Greenwich.

On April 5, 1764, the town "voted to give Dr. Stone four Dollars to enable him to git ye east part of Belchertown annexed to Greenwich." Notwithstanding the expenditure of so little money, the General Court responded to the wishes of the inhabitants, and by an act passed Feb. 6, 1765, annexed part of the territory of Belchertown to Greenwich.

A penny tax on all land was granted in the year 1767, for the relief of Rev. Robert Cutler, the minister of the town at that date.

On Oct. 3, 1774, John Rea was chosen a delegate to Concord. On May 22, 1775, Joseph Hendrick was chosen a delegate to Watertown. On Aug. 2, 1779, Barnabas Sears was chosen a delegate to the convention at Cambridge.

In the month of January, 1787, Nehemiah Stebbins was chosen an agent to the General Court to prevent the south end of the town from being set off. On February 3d, of the same year, Nathaniel Whitcomb was chosen for the same purpose. Their efforts proved abortive, however, for the south parish of Greenwich (now Enfield) was duly incorporated June 20, 1787.

In the year 1797 a bounty of \$2 was offered for each wild-cat killed in the town, provided satisfactory evidence were offered that it was started within town limits.

On June 7, 1802, a pound 30 feet square was erected a few rods south of Nathaniel Eaton's place.

On Dec. 28, 1813, Abijah and Thomas Powers were chosen as agents to the General Court to oppose the division of the

town. The following year Laban Marcy was chosen for a like purpose.

On Dec. 16, 1823, it was "voted to dissolve the meeting-house," and this was the last town-meeting held within the walls of the first edifice.

On Oct. 6, 1865, Hon. James E. Cooley, of New York City, a native of the town, deeded to the town part of the Azariah Cooley farm, situated in the south part of the town, and comprising about 110 acres of land, for the use of the poor. The deed provides that it shall always be known as "Cooley's Home for the Poor," and contains a provision relative to the support of one James Cooley, and restricting the amount of timber cut. The donation has proved of great benefit to the town.

The appropriations voted by the town for the year 1878 were as follows: Highways and bridges, \$900; schools, \$750; contingent expenses for schools, \$150; support of the poor, \$900; town officers, \$200; abatement of taxes, \$50; interest on town debt, \$600; State aid, \$200; contingent expenses, \$300; total, \$4050.

The following persons have filled the principal offices in the town:

PROPRIETORS' COMMITTEE.

- 1733.—Capt. Redaway, Josiah Conant, Samuel Marrik, Josiah Keith, Edward Shove.
- 1742.—Timothy Ruggles, Shulael Conant, Ebenezer Hartshorn, Daniel Lewis, Jr., John Foster, Joseph Wheton, Thomas Gibbs.
- 1744.—Samuel Childs, Ebenezer Hartshorn, Josiah Converse, David Nevins, John Foster, Daniel Lewis, Jr., Thomas Gibbs.

PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE OF PARISH.

- 1749.—Thomas Gibbs, Jeremiah Powers, David Powers.
- 1750.—Thomas Gibbs, Simon Davis, David Powers, Jeremiah Powers, John Townsend.
- 1751.—Thomas Gibbs, Simon Davis, Jeremiah Powers, John Townsend, David Powers.
- 1752.—Thomas Gibbs, Jacob Osborne, Simon Davis.
- 1753.—Thomas Gibbs, Simon Davis, Hopestill Hinds.

SELECTMEN.

- 1754.—Jeremiah Powers, James Nevins, Benj. Cooley, John Rea, John Townsend.
- 1755.—Jeremiah Powers, John Rea, Wm. Fisk, Benj. Cooley, Abraham Gibbs.
- 1756.—Jeremiah Powers, Simon Davis, Nathan Fisk, James Nevins, Nehemiah Hinds.
- 1757.—Thomas Gibbs, Benj. Cooley, John Rea, Abraham Gibbs, Jeremiah Powers.
- 1758.—Thomas Gibbs, Nathan Fisk, John Rea.
- 1759.—Stephen Fisk, Thomas Gibbs, Jeremiah Powers, Benj. Cooley, Nathan Fisk.
- 1760.—Thomas Gibbs, Stephen Fisk, Abraham Gibbs.
- 1761.—John Rea, Jeremiah Powers, Benj. Cooley.
- 1762-63.—Stephen Fisk, John Rea, Jeremiah Powers.
- 1764.—Luke Hitchcock, Thomas Gibbs, Wm. Rogers.
- 1765.—Jeremiah Powers, John Rea, Simon Stone.
- 1766.—Luke Hitchcock, John Rea, Simon Stone, Nehemiah Hinds, Benj. Cooley.
- 1767.—Luke Hitchcock, John Rea, Benj. Cooley.
- 1768.—Abijah Powers, Isaac Powers, Nathaniel Whitcomb.
- 1769-73.—Isaac Powers, James McClure, Abijah Powers.
- 1774-75.—Isaac Powers, Joseph Hooker, Nathaniel Whitcomb.
- 1776.—Isaac Powers, Abijah Powers, Nathaniel Whitcomb.
- 1777.—Isaac Powers, Abijah Powers, Thomas Tufts.
- 1778.—Isaac Powers, Abijah Powers, Simon Stone.
- 1779.—Isaac Powers, Barnabas Sears, Simon Stone.
- 1780.—Caleb West, Abijah Powers, Joseph Hinds.
- 1781.—Isaac Powers, Barnabas Sears, Simon Stone.
- 1782.—Isaac Powers, Barnabas Sears, Simon Stone, Jr.
- 1783-84.—Isaac Powers, Joseph Hinds, Simon Stone, Jr.
- 1786.—Isaac Powers, Nehemiah Stebbins, Nath. Whitcomb.
- 1787.—Isaac Powers, Ezra Alden, David Swetland.
- 1788.—Isaac Powers, Reuben Cooley, Nathaniel Whitcomb.
- 1789.—Elias Haskell, Robert Field, Reuben Cooley.
- 1790.—Elias Haskell, Daniel Hayward, Reuben Cooley.
- 1791.—Robert Field, Joseph Hendrick, Timothy Hinds.
- 1792.—Elias Haskell, Simon Stone, Joseph Hendrick.
- 1793.—Isaac Powers, Robert Field, Thomas Powers.
- 1794.—Isaac Powers, Robert Field, Abijah Powers.
- 1795.—Isaac Powers, Robert Field, Abijah Powers, Reuben Colton, Roger West.
- 1796.—Isaac Powers, Robert Field, Roland Colton, Reuben Colton, Abijah Powers.
- 1797.—Isaac Powers, William Stone, Roland Clark.
- 1798.—Isaac Powers, Reuben Colton, Roger West.
- 1799.—Isaac Powers, William Stone, Roland Clark.

1800.—Isaac Powers, Reuben Colton, Elias Haskell.
 1801.—Isaac Powers, Roger West, Benjamin Harwood.
 1802.—Isaac Powers, Benjamin Harwood, Elias Haskell.
 1803-4.—Elias Haskell, Benjamin Harwood, Roger West.
 1805.—Isaac and Thomas Powers, Benjamin Harwood.
 1806-7.—Isaac Powers, Stephen Tilsin, Elias Haskell.
 1808.—Elias Haskell, Elijah Atwood, Reuben Colton.
 1809-10.—Thomas Powers, Benjamin Harwood, Abel Walker, Jr.
 1811.—Thomas Powers, James Richards, Abel Walker, Jr.
 1812.—Thomas Powers, William Stone, James Richards.
 1813.—Thomas Powers, James Richards, Ezra Ayres.
 1814.—Thomas Powers, James Richards, Jesse Fobes.
 1815.—James Richards, Nathan Powers, Benjamin Townsend.
 1816.—Thomas and Clark Powers, John Tuttle.
 1817.—Thomas Powers, John Northam, Ezra Ayres.
 1818-19.—John Fuller, John Northam, John Warner.
 1820.—John Fuller, John Warner, Ezra Alden.
 1821.—Laban Marcy, Clark and Thomas Powers.
 1822-24.—Laban Marcy, John Northam, Thomas Smith.
 1825.—Laban Marcy, John Warner, Joseph W. Estey.
 1826.—Laban Marcy, John Warner, Philip Davis.
 1827.—Laban Marcy, Clark Powers, Warren J. Wing.
 1828-29.—Laban Marcy, John Warner, Jonathan F. Sears.
 1830.—Laban Marcy, John Warner, John Northam.
 1831-32.—Jonathan F. Sears, Clark Powers, Thomas Smith.
 1833.—Laban Marcy, Jonathan F. Sears, Daniel Cutler.
 1834.—John Northam, Salem Newton, Joseph W. Estey.
 1835.—Clark Powers, Jonathan F. Sears, Cullen Warner.
 1836.—Cullen Warner, Thomas Smith, Samuel Hale.
 1837-38.—John Northam, John Warner, Esick Dexter.
 1839-41.—Ira Haskell, Laban Marcy, Jonathan F. Sears.
 1842.—Ira Haskell, Laban Marcy, Andrew H. Sears.
 1843.—Ira Haskell, Andrew H. Sears, Erastus Blodgett.
 1844.—Laban Marcy, Erastus Blodgett, Ezra Gibbs.
 1845.—Laban Marcy, Erastus Blodgett, Elias Smith.
 1846-48.—Laban Marcy, John Warner, Andrew H. Sears.
 1849.—John Warner, Shubael Vaughan, Eben W. Bailey.
 1850.—Shubael Vaughn, Ezra S. Gibbs, Luke Earle.
 1851.—Laban Marcy, John Warner, Luke Earle.
 1852.—John Warner, Luke Earle, Erastus Blodgett.
 1853.—Luke Earle, Erastus Blodgett, Ziba Snow.
 1854.—Erastus Blodgett, Ziba Snow, James Hanks.
 1855.—Ziba Snow, A. L. Doak, Charles N. Powers.
 1856-58.—James Hanks, John T. Warner, Luther B. Fuller.
 1859.—John T. Warner, Linus Tourtelotte, Nathaniel Topliff.
 1860.—John T. Warner, Thomas S. Gilmore, Dr. J. W. Goodell.
 1861.—Thomas S. Goodell, J. W. Goodell, Lyman Tourtelotte.
 1862.—Ziba Snow, A. D. Doak, Luther D. Fuller.
 1863.—John T. Warner, Luke Earle, Luther D. Fuller.
 1864.—John T. Warner, Marvin Bond, Linus Tourtelotte.
 1865-66.—Calvin W. Richards, Marvin Bond, Linus Tourtelotte.
 1867-68.—Ziba Snow, Marvin Bond, Lindall Whipple.
 1869-71.—Ziba Snow, S. F. Root, A. Hunter.
 1872.—Ziba Snow, Henry M. Brown, Elisha Moody.
 1873-74.—J. P. Vaughan, L. D. Fuller, Robert D. Bussey.
 1875.—J. P. Vaughan, A. L. Sprout, Austin Hunter.
 1876.—J. P. Vaughan, A. L. Sprout, D. S. Cutler.
 1877.—Joseph P. Vaughan, Anson F. Newcomb, Hiram Newton.
 1878.—Hiram Newton, Warren P. Sloan, Clark R. Sibley.

PROPRIETORS' CLERKS.

1732-33, Edward Shove; 1742, Joseph Wheton, Jr.; 1744, Daniel Lewis, Jr.; 1750, Paul Mandall; 1765, Joseph Moffett; 1767, Wm. Rogers; 1768, William Rogers.

PARISH CLERKS.

1749, Wm. Carpenter; 1751, Abraham Gibbs.

TOWN CLERKS.

1754, Nathan Fisk; 1758, Stephen Fisk; 1764, Isaac Powers; 1780, Thomas Powers; 1791, Simon Stone; 1792, Elias Haskell; 1794, Robert Field; 1795, Calvin Eaton; 1797, James Fisk; 1798, Asaph Newcomb; 1799, Reuben Colton; 1800, Nathaniel Eaton; 1804, Abi Walker, Jr.; 1811, Silas Newcomb; 1812, Ebenezer Rich; 1813, Laban Marcy; 1815, Ephraim Richards; 1816, Laban Marcy; 1821, Amos Howe; 1823, John Warner; 1825, Joseph H. Elmore; 1827, Dr. Mason C. Darling; 1830, Pliny Allen; 1831 (Nov. 14), Stephen Douglas, Jr.; 1832, Dr. Mason C. Darling; 1837, John Haskell; 1838, John T. Warner; 1840, Dr. Levi Chamberlain; 1841, Samuel Hale; 1844, Cullen Warner; 1845, Samuel Hale; 1848, N. P. Vaughan; 1850, Oren Towne; 1850 (Nov. 11), Thomas Smith; 1853, James Hanks; 1861, J. P. Smith; 1862, David Allen; 1877, Robert D. Bussey.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1775, Joseph Hendrick; 1776, Nehemiah Stebbins; 1777-81, Caleb West; 1788-89, Nehemiah Stebbins; 1792-96, James Fisk; 1798-99, Thomas Powers; 1801-4, Robert Field; 1805-6, Abijah Powers; 1808-9, Reuben Colton; 1810-11, Thomas Powers; 1812, Robert Field; 1813-14, Abijah Powers; 1816, '17, '18, '19, '24, '26, '27, '28, '30, '40, '41, '48, Laban Marcy; 1829, John Warner; 1832, Thomas

Smith; 1833, Dr. Mason C. Darling; 1834-35, Jonathan F. Sears; 1837, John Northam; 1838-39, 1842, Ira Haskell; 1843, Samuel Hale; 1844, Cullen Warner; 1850, Luke Earle; 1851, Ezra S. Gibbs; 1853, Ira Haskell; 1854, Benjamin House; 1860, Elias Smith; 1864, Albert L. Doak; 1866, John T. Warner; 1870, Sylvester F. Root.

VILLAGES.

The town contains two villages; of these,

GREENWICH PLAINS,

as it is designated, is situated south of the geographical centre of the town, between Mount Pomeroy and Mount Lizzie. It contains the Congregational Church, the old cemetery, a store, a post-office, a hotel, a plating-shop, a railroad depot, and a number of dwelling-houses. The post-office is supposed to have been established about the year 1810, and a large number of persons have filled the office of postmaster, including William Marcy, Laban Marcy, Selim Newton, Dr. Levi Chamberlain, Dr. Mason C. Darling, Pliny Allen, Joshua Shaw, Thomas Smith, James Hanks, Samuel Warren, G. R. Dickinson, Lorenzo S. Blackmer, Sylvester F. Root, H. C. Longley, and F. O. Bliss. Edward T. King is the present incumbent.

GREENWICH VILLAGE,

situated in the northeasterly section of the town, is more extensive, containing several stores, a hotel, blacksmith-shop, saw-mill, post-office, and a larger number of dwelling-houses. It is pleasantly situated along the east branch of Swift River, and at the base of a considerable range of hills. The post-office is said to have been established about the year 1807, and the first postmaster is said by some to have been Warren P. Wing, and by others to have been Gen. John Warner. The office has since been filled by a large number of persons, among whom may be mentioned Ira Haskell, David Allen, Sylvester F. Root, Henry M. Brown, and Levi N. Chamberlain, the present postmaster, who was appointed in 1878. The mail was carried from Northampton on horseback for many years by an odd character by the name of Chas. Hannum.*

SCHOOLS.

The cause of education received early attention in the town. As early as 1737 a committee was appointed by the original proprietors to lay out a lot for a school, and provision was made for the establishment and support of schools in the original grant of land.

After the incorporation of the town, the regular and systematic support of schools began. In the month of January, 1759, it was "voted to raise £9 for the support of a school for this town;" also, "voted that there be three men chosen a committee to divide the town into three parts, in order for the school to be kept in."

The committee chosen in accordance with this vote divided the town into three districts, as follows: "All north of the county-road leading from Hardwick to Pelham to be one part, and all south of the aforesaid road to William Fisk's, and across that into Mr. Benjamin Cooley's, to be a second or middle part, and those south of said line, be the other or third part." This division of the town continued for many years.

Various appropriations for the support of the schools have been made from time to time. On Oct. 11, 1761, £10 was appropriated. The same amount was appropriated the following year, and a committee was appointed to locate school-houses. In 1764 the sum of £20 was appropriated, and the same amount the following year.

In the month of November, 1765, the committee appointed to locate school-houses reported as follows: "1. In the south quarter, on the south side of the road, by a little brook, to the

* Hannum also acted as a sort of express and general purchasing agent for the community, and is said to have carried a cross-cut saw on horseback from Northampton to Greenwich, for twenty-five cents.

west of John Rea's. 2. At the meeting-house in Greenwich. 3. In the north part, near widow Wright's house. 4. At the north end of the old field south of Isaac Powers'."

In 1793 the town voted £60 for schools; in 1795 this had increased to £100, and the same year the town was re-districted and divided into eleven school-districts. In 1798, \$400 was appropriated for schools, and that sum remained the amount of the annual appropriation for several years. In 1814, \$500 was appropriated; in 1856, \$700; in 1867, \$800; and in 1878, \$900. In 1870 the town was divided into seven school-districts, which division is still in force, the number of scholars in attendance being about 100.

One of the first schools in the town was kept in an old barn that stood on the "old Ayres place." The school in the "middle district" was kept in an old house near Samuel Hale's, and was taught by a man by the name of Hogan for a time. The school in the south district was near the road leading from Enfield to Bond's village, in Palmer.

The first school-house at the "village" was part of the present residence of Mrs. Selina Morse. The next was a brick building that stood half-way between the old and present tavern stand, where Charles Record's blacksmith-shop is.

Of the early school-teachers mention may be made of Relief Sears, Elsie Marvin,—who is also said to have established and taught the first Sabbath-school, about 1816,—Daniel Knight, Daniel Lindsey, a Mr. Foster, and a Mr. Davenport.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

This branch of the Christian Church, known also as the "Orthodox," or "Standing Order" of Christians, was the first to become established, and for many years received direct town support. Provision for the establishment of a church and the settlement of a "learned orthodox minister" was made in the original grant of land, 300 acres of which were to be reserved for the first settled minister, and a like amount for the second.

The proprietors of Quabbin met on the 14th day of May, 1740,* and voted to build a meeting-house 40 by 30 feet in ground dimensions and 20 feet between the joints. It was subsequently, Nov. 27, 1744, changed to 35 by 45 feet, but the house was not finished until 1745, because boards could not be procured, as there was no saw-mill in the settlement prior to that date. The house was built upon, or near, the spot where Capt. N. Powers' house afterward stood, near the corner of the old grave-yard. Each proprietor was taxed forty shillings to defray the expenses of preaching for twelve months. This meeting-house, which is said to have had its acoustic properties greatly enhanced by the addition of an immense "sounding-board," remained in use until 1824, when the present one was dedicated, it having been erected in accordance with a vote of the town passed Dec. 16, 1822.

Meetings were held as early as 1745, different ministers officiating. On Oct. 31, 1745, John Patterson, Timothy Ruggles, and others protested in writing against paying money to support an "unorthodox minister," and demanded that whoever preached should be first "approbated" by Rev. Messrs. Cheney, of Brookfield; Edwards, of Northampton; White, of Hardwick; Woodbridge, of Hatfield; and Williams, of Hadley. The same date the sum of 50s., old tenor, was voted to James Wright, for "victuals and lodging provided at the raising of the meeting-house." On Oct. 4, 1749, the sum of £60 each was voted to Amos Monson and

Benjamin Dickinson for *preaching*. John Searl preached in 1747.

On Nov. 4, 1749, the parish voted a call to the Rev. Pelatiah Webster as their first regular minister, offering him £500, old tenor, for his settlement, and a like sum for his first year's salary, and afterward the equivalent of 200 bushels of Indian corn, 100 bushels of rye, and 75 bushels of wheat. Webster accepted, provided that after the first year's salary they should pay him the equivalent of 180 ounces of silver, current money, or passable bills of public credit. The terms being mutually satisfactory, Mr. Webster was installed the first regular minister of the church Dec. 20, 1749. He was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1746, and remained pastor of the church for a period of nine years, during which time quite serious difficulties occurred between him and the parish, mainly upon points of church government and discipline. The town, in October, 1754, voted not to accept the "articles of church discipline drawn up by Mr. Webster." He was dismissed in October, 1755. On Feb. 15, 1757, a call, which was not accepted, was extended to the Rev. Philip Payson, of Walpole. Rev. Belcher Hancock then supplied the pulpit for a time, and received a regular call Aug. 16, 1758, which, for some reason, he did not accept. July 5, 1759, the town voted "to hire Robert Cutler to preach 6 Sabbaths on probation." He seems to have satisfied the people, and was regularly called Sept. 4, 1759, being offered at first £54 settlement and £50 salary. £12 13s. 4d. was afterward added to the settlement, and he was duly installed as the second regular pastor Feb. 13, 1760. Mr. Cutler was a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1741, served a long and useful ministry, and died "in the harness," Feb. 24, 1786, at the age of sixty-eight, and in the fortieth year of his ministry. His remains lie buried in the ancient burying-ground of the town.

Mr. Cutler was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Blodgett, of Stafford, Conn., who was settled Nov. 8, 1786, and who died Nov. 26, 1833, at the age of seventy-six. Rev. Joseph H. Patrick was settled as colleague pastor Nov. 17, 1830. He was a graduate of Brown University in 1817, and a native of Warren. After the death of Rev. Joseph Blodgett he remained pastor of the church until Dec. 21, 1842, when he was dismissed. Rev. Edward P. Blodgett, the present pastor, a graduate of Amherst College, in 1838, was installed July 5, 1843. He has filled the pastoral office with great fidelity and success for a period of nearly thirty-six years. The church is in a prosperous condition spiritually, though somewhat in need of a new meeting-house, the storms of over fifty winters having visibly affected its ancient frame. The society embraces a membership of 128 persons; the average attendance upon the Sabbath-school is 67; number of volumes in the Sabbath-school library, 200; superintendent of Sabbath-school, J. B. Root.

METHODISTS.

This denomination began to exist in the town about fifty years ago. The first established minister was Rev. Mr. Stoddard. Among those who followed him have been Rev. Messrs. Harwood, H. Morgan, J. Knight, Philetus Green, Philo Hawks, J. Lewis, and others. Meetings were held alternately in the "Masonic Temple," so called, at Greenwich village, and in the meeting-house on the "plain," a division of its use having been made between the Congregationalists, Methodists, and Unitarians. For some unexplained cause the movement finally died out, and no regular society has existed in the town for the past twenty-five years.

UNITARIANS.

The believers in the unity of the Deity are said to have been quite numerous at one time. In the year 1829, and about that time, the society divided the use of the meeting-house with the Congregationalists and Methodists. As they have no present organization in the town, the names of the pastors, if any, who have regularly officiated for the society cannot be given.

* The proprietors present at this meeting were Jedediah Emmons, John Kidder, Kenelin Winslow, Thomas Gibbs, Enoch Flines, John Hardwood, John Nevins, Elijah Fitch, Jonathan Burt, James Wheeler, Timothy Ruggles, John Brayman, Samuel Morris, Jr., Wm. Rand, Edward Shove, John Foster, Robert Fenton, Gershom Keyes, David Nevins, John Robbins, James Redaway, Josiah Perry, and ——— Reed.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The town is fortunate enough to have but one place of public burial within its limits. This is the "Old Burying-Ground" at Greenwich Plains. The one which formerly existed in the south part of the town is within the town of Enfield.

The ground was laid out by a committee appointed by the proprietors of Quabbin May 12, 1737, consisting of John Foster, Shubael Conant, and Samuel Childs. Ten acres of land were set apart for the meeting-house and burying-ground. On May 20, 1772, it was voted to "fence the burying-ground with stone fence, the yard to be 20 rods square." On Nov. 25, 1822, it was "voted to make a good board fence for the burying-ground, to be painted."

Most of the early settlers, especially of the north part of the town, are buried in this cemetery, although some were never honored with tombstones, and those erected to the memories of others have crumbled away. The oldest stone in the yard at present is a small one on which are inscribed these words:

"In memory of Deacⁿ James Wright, who Dec'd July 7th, 1754, in the 51st year of his age."

Mr. Wright was among the very first settlers of the town, but from the fact that he died so early, both in respect to time and age, no trace of him can be found save this stone.

Other inscriptions in the yard are the following:

"*Spe Salvis Aeternae*.—Rev. Robert Cutler, Feb. 24, 1786, in the 65th year of his age, & 40th of his ministry."

"Elizabeth Cutler, wife of Rev. Robert Cutler, died of an apoplectic fit, Sept. 2, 1774, aged 43."

"Roland Sears, who died March 23d, 1851, aged 88. A Revolutionary Soldier under Washington."

"Moses Robinson, who died May 22d, 1839, aged 82. A Revolutionary Soldier under Washington."

"Lieut. Jacob Gibbs, who died Nov. 13th, 1777, aged 51."

"Mrs. Ruth, wife of Capt. Joseph Hooker, who died April 7th, 1804, in her 79th year."

"Rhoda, daughter of Lieut. Jacob Gibbs, who died Feb. 7th, 1767."

Two unique inscriptions are the following:

"Miss Dolly Poor, who died Nov. 28th, 1808, in the 36th year of her age.

"Delicate she look'd & fair,
Open, generous, and sincere,
Like an angel did she seem,
Lovely, artfull, and serene,
You'd joyn with me had you her seen;
pity fill'd her tender breast,
of every virtue she profest.
O may the heavens befriend her there,
Renowning blessings ever more."*

"Sacred to the memory of the dead,
And the pride of the living,
Of Mary, wife of Andrew Harwood."

The ground is in good condition, and contains a number of handsome stones and monuments.

Danforth Trask has had charge of it for many years, succeeding his father.

SOCIETIES.

KING HIRAM ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF MASONS

and a lodge of Knights Templar are said to have existed at Greenwich village about 1827 or 1828, and to have been established chiefly through the instrumentality of Gen. John Warner, Wm. Walker, Warren P. Wing, and John T. Jordan. The chapter was afterward removed to Ware. The building known as "Masonic Temple" was erected by these Masons, and some exciting experiences are reported to have occurred within its walls. No regular organized body of the order now exists in the town.

The only surviving members of this early enterprise are said to be Horace Hunt and Henry Fobes, of Enfield, and John T. Jordan, of Greenwich.

* The author of these lines is said to have been Dr. Nehemiah Hinds, an early physician of Prescott.

FRIENDSHIP GRANGE, NO. 55, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, was established May 22, 1874. It is in a flourishing condition, and meets in the "village." The present officers of the society are J. H. Morgan, Master; Pliny Clifford, Overseer; Joseph P. Vaughn, Sec.

GRANITE LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. G. T., was organized in 1876, and meets weekly at Farmer's Hall in the "village." The present officers are H. H. Vaughn, Worthy Chief; William Carrick, Sec.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The records of the town contain the following minutes:

"1806, June 16th.—Total eclipse of the sun. It was viewed with admiration; the darkness was so great that candles for lighting the rooms was necessary; stars appeared brilliant."

"1816.—The summer of this year was remarkable, what is generally known or call'd the cold summer. Grass was very light, and the crops, except English grain, was universally cut off through the country. English grain was remarkable heavy and good, commanded from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; much suffering ensued."

On May 22, 1876, a severe hurricane passed through the town, unroofing several buildings including the town-house, carrying the roof one hundred rods away. "Bailey's Grove" received great damage.

Jan. 9, 1878, the depot of the Springfield, Athol and North-eastern Railroad, at Greenwich village, was destroyed by fire.

In early times every man had a certain "mark" for his cattle, which he had recorded in the books of the town, and by which they could be identified as his property. A record of "strays" was always kept in the town books. The following is the record of one of the earliest:

"Taken up and strayed by Jeremiah Powers, of Quabbin Parrish, a year and untide steer marked with the toop of his left Ear Cut of, and is of a Cherry Brindle, with a leetel white spot In his fore head and his two hinde feet white.

"Quabbin, November the 27th, 1752.

"ABRAHAM GIBBS.

"Parish Clerk."

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal industrial occupation of the town has always been agriculture. Other branches of industry have, however, flourished to a greater or less extent, the splendid water-power of the town being especially utilized at Greenwich village.

In the early part of the present century, Gen. John Warner established a factory for the manufacture of scythes at that point. He was afterward joined by David Allen, his son-in-law, who finally succeeded him. The factory was burned about 1858, but was afterward rebuilt, and the business resumed for a short time. Work was then stopped, and the machinery removed to Warren.

About 1818, Ezra Ayres engaged in the manufacture of pewter buttons at the old "Ayres place." The building in which the enterprise was pursued was afterward moved into Greenwich village, and is now a dwelling-house, owned by Dwight Johnson.

One of the first blacksmiths at the "village" was Gad Wright, whose shop was near Warner's scythe-factory.

About fifty years ago, Warren P. Wing engaged in the manufacture of "cards" at the "village." Somewhat earlier, Nathan Powers had a woolen-mill at the place where David Parker's saw- and grist-mill now is.

The business of braiding hats has been quite a branch of industry since the first part of the century, being followed by both sexes, but principally by females. A large number are still made in the town.

The first saw- and grist-mill was built about the year 1745, by a man named Holmes, near or on the spot where David Parker's mill now stands, at Greenwich village. Holmes also erected one of the first houses in the town, which stood where the tavern now is in 1768. "Capt. Hitchcock" owned the mill.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

An extract from the genealogical record of Rev. John C. Morgan, late of Naples, N. Y., which he compiled when eighty-one years of age:

Miles Morgan was a son of William, of Landaff, Glamorganshire, Wales. Miles emigrated from Wales to Bristol, England, and from there to America, and settled at Springfield, Mass., May 14, 1636. Soon after his arrival in Boston, William Pyncheon, Esq., with a number of families, removed from Roxbury, and settled the town of Springfield. He joined these emigrants in their enterprise, and on their arrival at their place of destination the land upon what is now the main street in Springfield was divided into shares, and distributed by lot among the settlers. The tract of land which was allotted to Morgan extended on the south side of Ferry Lane, now known as Cyprus Street, from the main street to the river. It is a rich and beautiful tract, the house being about twenty rods from the river.

In the first records of the town of Springfield we find that, in 1646, he was taxed nine pounds sixpence for thirty-four and one-half acres of land. From 1647 to 1656 he was surveyor for the upper part of the town. In 1657 was chosen one of the selectmen of the town, and held the office for many years. As one of the selectmen he signed a contract with William Pyncheon, Esq., for the building of a grist-mill upon Mill Brook for the grinding of corn.

Supposed to have been born in 1615. Was married in 1643, at the age of twenty-eight, to Prudence Gilbert. Miles became acquainted with Prudence on his voyage to the "New World," and subsequently corresponded with her. In 1643 he engaged two of his intimate friends and an Indian guide to accompany him to the town of Beverly, where she lived, they taking with them an old horse to convey the furniture of the bride to her future habitation, and their muskets, with which they might "turn to flight the armies of the aliens," who might molest them in their pilgrimage to and from the land of the people of the East. Prosperity attended the journey of our patriarchal ancestor, and on his arrival the hymeneal torch was kindled. The matrimonial contract having been ratified in "due form," the old horse received his destined burden, the bridegroom and his companions shouldered their muskets, and thus escorted the bride to Springfield, who walked the entire distance from Beverly to that place, that is, about one hundred and twenty miles. By this marriage Miles had eight children, as follows:

2. Mary, born 1644. 3. Jonathan, born 1646. 4. David, born 1648. 5. Pelatiah, born 1650. 6. Isaac, born 1652. 7. Lydia, born 1654. 8. Hannah, born 1656. 9. Mercy, born 1658.

Prudence, wife of Miles, died Nov. 14, 1660. Miles (1), or Sergt. Miles Morgan, as he was then called, married Elizabeth Bliss, Feb. 15, 1669, and had one son, Nathaniel (10). Miles Morgan (1) died May 28, 1699.

Nathaniel (10), born June 14, 1671, married Hannah Bird, Jan. 19, 1691, when in his twentieth year. He settled in West Springfield, on Chicopee Street, where he lived to the age of eighty-one years, and died Aug. 30, 1752. He had seven sons and two daughters. All of his sons and one daughter lived to the age of seventy years, and some of them attained a still greater age. They all married, and settled in the first parish of West Springfield. Their names were:

30. Nathaniel, Jr., born February, 1692. 31. Samuel, born 1694. 32. Ebenezer, born 1696. 33. Hannah, born 1698. 34. Miles, born 1700. 35. Joseph, born Dec. 3, 1702. 36. James, born 1705. 37. Isaac, born 1708. 38. Elizabeth, born 1710.

They possessed some of the finest farms in that town, but their descendants are scattered, and none remain to tell the places of their fathers' sepulchre.

Sic Tempora Mutant.

Joseph (35), fifth son of Nathaniel, married Mary Stebbins, daughter of Benjamin Stebbins, of West Springfield, in 1735. In 1751 they removed to the north parish, now called Holyoke, and settled on land opposite South Hadley Falls, one mile northwest of the city of Holyoke, where they spent the remainder of their lives, and saw their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren settled around them on the old plantation. The children of Joseph (35) were:

44. Joseph, Jr., born February, 1736. 45. Titus, who died young. 46. Titus, second, born July 19, 1740. 47. Lucas, born 1743. 48. Elizabeth, born 1745. 49. Judah, born 1749. 50. Jesse, twin of Judah. 51. Hannah, born 1751.

Mr. Joseph Morgan, Sr. (35), died of phthisis, Nov. 17, 1773, aged seventy-two years. Mary, his wife, long survived him. She died Dec. 7, 1798, aged eighty-six. Of the other sons of Nathaniel (10) or their posterity little is known.

Titus (46), son of Joseph, married Sarah Morgan (41), May 19, 1763, at West Springfield. They were both great-grandchildren of Miles (1) in two distinct lines. An extract from Sarah's (41) genealogy:

Miles (1), the son of William.

David (4), Miles' second son, married Mary Clark in 1673. Their children were: 16. Prudence, born 1674. 17. Pelatiah, born 1677. 18. David, born 1679. 19. Abigail, born 1681. 20. John, born 1682. 21. Jonathan, born 1685. 22. Mercy, born 1688. 23. Ebenezer, born March 7, 1692. 24. Benjamin, born 1695.

David (4) died in 1731, aged eighty-three years. Ebenezer (23), fifth son of David, married Mary Horton, in 1719. She died in 1736, and he married, in 1737, Sarah Warner; she (Sarah) was born Feb. 2, 1710. Their children were:

39. Ebenezer, Jr., born 1738. 40. Samuel, born 1740. 41. Sarah, born 1742.



John H. Morgan

42. Catharine, born 1744. 43. Chloe, born 1746.

Titus (46) and Sarah (41) were married May 19, 1763. Their children were:

84. Erastus, born 1764. 85. Gaius, born 1766. 86. Quartus, twin of Gaius. 87. Julius, born 1768. 88. Plinney, born 1780. 89. Archipas, born 1772. 90. Titus, Jr., born 1776. 91. Sally, born 1779. 92. Hiram, born 1781. The most of these had large families.

Titus (46), with his four brothers, all settled on the old plantation of their father, Joseph (35), about a mile southeast of Mount Tom. I well remember sixty years ago (1811) they were surrounded by their descendants of the second and third generations, but now (1871) not one of the name remains in the parish. Sarah (41) died at the age of seventy-seven years. Titus (46) died at the age of ninety-four years and six months.

The first utilizing of the waters of the Connecticut River for manufacturing purposes at Holyoke was a saw-mill built by Titus Morgan and Erastus Morgan, his son, a little over a mile above the Holyoke dam.

Erastus Morgan was a Revolutionary soldier. In the olden times, when shad and salmon were plenty, Erastus Morgan, in company with five men, caught in one night six thousand shad and ninety salmon; the average weight of the salmon was thirty pounds. The shad they sold for one penny (two cents) per shad, and the salmon they divided and carried home with oxen and cart.

Erastus (34), their eldest son, married Clarissa Chapin, Dec. 31, 1789. Their children were:

129. John Calvin, born 1790. 130. Clarissa, born 1793. 131. Joseph Warren, born 1796. 132. Louis Segar, born 1801. 133. Huldah, born 1803. 134. Quartus Miles, born 1810.

Here ends the extract.

Joseph Warren married (by Rev. Thomas Rand, Sept. 14, 1820) Emma Wolcott, third daughter of Noah Wolcott, of West Springfield. She was born Oct. 11, 1800. Their children are:

Cordelia A., born July 18, 1821. Joseph W., Jr., born Dec. 9, 1822. Hiram A., born May 9, 1825. John H., born Oct. 29, 1829. Emma E., born Oct. 22, 1831. Lucy Torrey, born Sept. 15, 1838; died April 7, 1839.

In 1839, Joseph Warren Morgan removed with his family from West Springfield to North Dana, and resided there until April 18, 1854, when he removed to Greenwich, and in company with his youngest son, John H. Morgan, engaged in general farming and lumbering until his death, June 17, 1873, aged seventy-six years and nine months.

Cordelia A. Morgan married Edward S. Estey. Resides in New Salem. Has three children:—Joseph W., Caleb B., and Clara Ellen, the wife of Frederick Rice, of Sunderland.

Joseph W. Morgan, Jr., married Clementine Titus, who died in June, 1866. Has one child:—Frank J. Morgan. His second wife was Clara J. Morgan, of Naples, N. Y. Resides in North Dana.

Hiram A. Morgan is a Baptist clergyman. Resides in Middletown, Conn. Married Jane E. Bailey, of Middletown, Conn. Has one child:—Mary J. Morgan.

Emma E. Morgan married Luther D. Fuller. Has five children:—Charles, Frederick, Clara, Etta, and Edward. Resides in Belchertown.

John H. Morgan was born in that part of West Springfield now known as West Street, Holyoke. Removed with his father's family to North Dana in the spring of 1839. Attended the district school of North Dana in the winter, and assisted on the farm in summer, finishing his school-boy days in the academy at New Salem.

In the spring of 1854, in company with his father, they purchased a farm in the north part of Greenwich, and engaged in farming, and cutting and drawing wood and lumber to Ware. Was married, Oct. 10, 1855, to Sylvia L. Smith, of Winchester, N. H. They have one son (adopted), Henry S. Morgan, born April 6, 1871. In politics, temperance Republican, and a detester of the use of tobacco. A member of the Congregational society, of which society he was parish clerk from 1873 to 1878. Was chosen one of the assessors in 1869, also in 1873 and 1874. In 1866 was made a Master Mason by Bethel Lodge, Enfield. In the spring of 1874 was one of the charter-members of Friendship Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and in January, 1875, was installed its Master, which office he has filled to the present time. He is interested in the advancement of a new and better agriculture, and the development of the resources of our own soil. For the advancement of this object, he was one of the organizers of the Swift River Valley Farmers' Club, its first vice-president, and takes an active part in all its discussions. Is particularly interested in the improvement of the grass crop and of sheep husbandry; also, a firm believer in the recuperative ability of New England soil.

Sylvia L. Smith Morgan is a descendant of the Rev. Henry Smith (1), who came from England to Charlestown in 1636. Settled in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1640; had ten children; died in 1648. Samuel (2), son of Henry, born in 1639; married in Northfield in 1666; moved to Hadley in 1679; died in 1703; had eight children. Preserved (3), son of Samuel, born in 1677; had eight children; died in Hadley in 1713. Samuel (4), son of Preserved, born in 1705; was deacon of the church in Northfield; had eleven children; died in 1799, aged ninety-five years. Elisha (5), son of Samuel, born in 1734; settled in Winchester, N. H.; was deacon of church in Northfield; had thirteen children. Noah (6), son of Elisha, died in 1853, aged eighty-seven. Leonard (7), son of Noah, born in 1798; married Sally Lyman in 1820; had four children; died at the age of thirty-eight. Henry S. Smith, born in 1822; died in December, 1864. Rebecca S., born in 1824; died in March, 1851. Sylvia L. Smith (8), born Jan. 31, 1829. Sarah C. Smith, born Jan. 18, 1836; married to Henry W. Richardson.



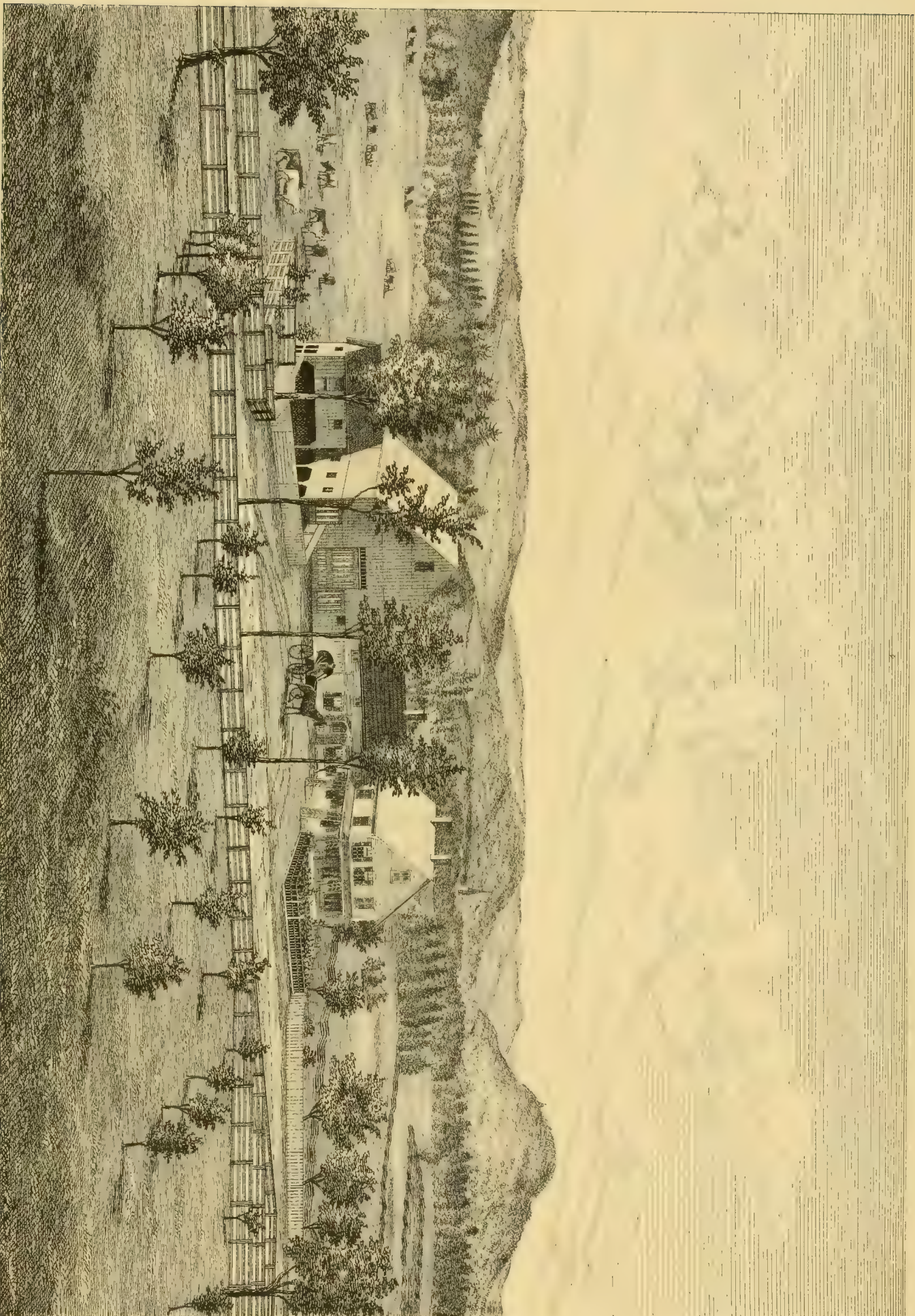
Photo. by Moffitt.

S. P. BAILEY.

S. P. Bailey, youngest son of Eber W. Bailey and Elizabeth Powers Bailey, was born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 13, 1818. The other members of the family were Eber O., Adeline E., Stephen P., Mary A., and Sophronia R. The family remained here until young Bailey was six years of age, when they removed to Greenwich, Mass. The education of the subject of this sketch was obtained at the common schools, but, being diligent in his studies, he secured a fund of knowledge that well qualified him for his subsequent successful career as an active business-man. The early part of

his life was spent at agricultural pursuits in connection with lumbering. He found the business of lumbering both pleasant and profitable, and since the age of thirty has given his time with great success to that industry.

June 24, 1852, he united in marriage with Lydia Ann Haskell, of New Salem, youngest daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Haskell. They had one child, Addie E., who died, aged seven months. Mrs. Bailey died Oct. 4, 1857. Mr. Bailey was married the second time, April 21, 1863, to Mrs. Abbie L. Wetherell, of Warren, Mass.



RES. OF ESTES SHUMWAY, GREENWICH, MASS.



LYNUS TOURTELLOTT.



RESIDENCE OF LYNUS TOURTELLOTT, GREENWICH, MASS

The business of silver-plating, pursued at Greenwich Plains, has been one of the most prominent industries for a great number of years. It was first established about the year 1818, by Stephen Douglas, nearly opposite the present store. Mr. Douglas subsequently united with him in business Messrs. Jason Blackmer and Reuben Haynes, the firm being known as Douglas, Haynes & Co. After the expiration of ten or twelve years, they were succeeded by the firm of Douglas & Doak (A. L.). Mr. Douglas afterward withdrew, and the firm became Doak & Topliff. William S. Douglas, a son of Stephen, then entered the business. Soon after, Mr. Topliff died, and the firm became again known as Douglas & Doak, and remains so at present. The principal articles plated are coach and saddlery hardware, and the enterprise affords employment, in good times, to about 14 men. The present shop stands between the residences of William S. Douglas and Robert D. Bussey, at Greenwich Plains, and was moved there about forty years ago.

At Greenwich village a large number of smaller enterprises are now pursued. A factory for the manufacture of dry-goods and other boxes has been in operation for the past fifteen years, and is owned by S. P. Bailey, who employs several men. Charles S. Record has a blacksmith-shop in the centre of the village. John H. Jordan manufactures carriages and sleighs, and furnishes employment for several men. He has been engaged in the business for a number of years. Marshall J. Wheeler has a broom-factory, and employs several hands. The saw- and grist-mill has been run for the past twenty years by Daniel Parker, who succeeded David Allen.

Collis W. Vaughn manufactures picture-frames and moldings at the centre of the town, and Wm. R. Manly has an excellent saw-mill in the west part.

MILITARY.

In the trying days of the Revolution the town manifested the most striking patriotism. As evidence of this fact, witness the following extract from the records: "At a Loyal Town-Meeting held at the public meeting-house, in Greenwich, on February, y^e 23 Day of August, 1774, at one o'clock in the afternoon," it was voted, "To provide a stock of ammunition. To provide two barrels of powder. To provide 200 weight of lead for the town stock. To provide 400 flint locks, and to chose a committee of eleven on correspondence." The committee chosen were Isaac Powers, Josiah Wilson, Jacob Gibbs, Nehemiah Stebbins, John Rea, Joseph Hooker, John Gibbs, Samuel Colton, Nehemiah Hinds, Simon Stone, and Jeremiah Powers, Jr. Other extracts could be given, manifesting the active support which the town gave the cause of liberty. Of those who served in the Continental army may be mentioned David Blackmer, Charles Bruce, Roland Sears, Moses Robinson, Barnabas Rich, Giles Rider, and — Pratt. Samuel Hale, who settled in the town about 1816, served from Enfield, Conn.

In the Shays rebellion the record of the town is less patriotic, the citizens, as a general thing, taking an active part against the government. The following persons are shown by the records to have taken the oath of allegiance after the suppression of the uprising, many of them being the first citizens of the town: Wm. Powers, Charles Bruce, Isaac Hunter, Samuel Wheeler, Barnabas Sears, Benj. Furnis, Jr., John Rogers, Cornelius Cannon, Levi Town, Stephen Darling, Witt Taylor, Isaac Town, Jr., Oliver Harris, John Brown, Benj. Harwood, Darius Rice, Wm. Morton, Robert Blackmer, Solomon Hinds, Robert Sears, Andrew Sears, Luke Powers, Walter Powers, Nathan Powers, Silas Jones, Nathaniel Jackson, Jeremiah Powers, Jr., John Walker, David Blackmer, Jonathan Lawson, Benj. Watson, Solomon Town, Jeremiah Powers, David Lawson, Joseph Fobes, Jr., John Rea, Eliphalet Gray, Daniel Shaw, Phinehas Thayer, Abijah Powers, Jr., Natt Garfield, Eben Cutler, Roland Blackmer,

David Furnis, Emerson Gibbs, John Lamson, Silas Hayward, John Hunt, Isaac B. Spring, James Monson, John Elwell, Nathan McIntosh, Simeon Cafford.

To the war of 1812 the town sent Andrew Harwood, Luther Root, Ezra Sprout, Chester Hale, Daniel Tourtellott, Benj. Rider, Henry Fobes, Samuel Barton, Daniel Eddy, Ichabod Pope, and Kingsley Underwood.

In the suppression of the late Rebellion the following persons served from the town:

Lorenzo L. Billings, Stephen H. Wyatt, Zenas Toleman, Erasmus C. Davis, Asa P. Wheeler, Elmer M. Sprout, Andrew Young, Marshall Alden, Ellbridge C. Howard, Theodore W. Foley, James O. Foley, George B. Caswell, Samuel P. Robbins, Joseph H. Stephens, Abner Mott, George S. Chapin, David Wyatt, George W. Richardson, Metcalf Marsh, Henry Tiffin, Francis A. Green, Joseph F. D. Newcomb, David H. Newcomb, Marshall Richards, Patrick McGowen, John L. Grout, Lewis J. Upton, Chas. L. Johnston, Henry T. Pomeroy, Arthur H. Pomeroy, Sylvester F. Root, Levi P. Root, Rufus F. Bond, Geo. L. Winter, Henry M. Brown, Stephen A. Gilmore, Nathaniel E. A. Powers, Wm. Oaks, Alphonzo Oaks.

In compiling this history the writer is chiefly indebted for assistance and kindly co-operation to Robert D. Bussey, town clerk, and to Lorenzo Davis, Wm. S. Douglas, Danforth Trask, Hiram Newton, Wm. R. Hale, B. M. Whitcomb, Charles Record, Joseph P. Vaughn, and Rev. P. Edward Blodgett. Other citizens of the town are also entitled to thanks.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LYNUS TOURTELLOTT.

Abraham Tourtellott, a native of France, emigrated to this country at a very early day, and settled in Rhode Island. Michael Tourtellott, one of his sons, was born Feb. 4, 1840, and afterward removed to Thompson, Conn., where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He had twelve children, all of whom are dead except Daniel Tourtellott, a veteran and pensioner of the war of 1812, who now resides in the town of Greenwich, Hampshire Co., at the ripe age of ninety years. He was married Aug. 28, 1812, to Miss Sarah Sly, and moved to Greenwich in June, 1816. He raised a family of nine children,—Marcus, Merrick, Lynus, Vesta, Lucien, Urilla, Mason, William (who died in infancy), and William (2d). Of this family all are dead except William, Urilla, and Lynus. A portrait of the latter appears in this work. He was born in Greenwich, March 11, 1820; was married to Miss Catherine M. Powers, daughter of Stephen Powers, Jr., of Greenwich. By this union there were four children,—Vesta C., Uri L., Alvin D., and Abbie M.,—all of whom are deceased. Mr. Tourtellott is essentially a self-made man, having had no book education except that obtained in the common schools of his native town. He has devoted his life to work at the carpenter's bench and farming; has been selectman of his town three years, and overseer of the poor. In politics Mr. Tourtellott has always been a Democrat.

He enjoys the reputation among his fellow-townsmen of being an upright man in all his dealings, and commands the good-will and esteem of all who know him.

CHARLES S. RECORD

was born in Barre, Mass., Jan. 26, 1819, and lived there until he was seven years old. He then went to Antrim, N. H., where he remained three years, and was then apprenticed to Gen. John Warner, of Greenwich, Mass.,—distinguished in military and Masonic circles,—to learn the trade of scythe-making. He remained in Gen. Warner's family twenty-one years, until the general retired from business. With the exception of one year spent at Athol, Mr. Record has made

Greenwich his home to the present time, and for the last twenty-five years has carried on the business of a blacksmith at Greenwich village. He was married to Maria L., daughter of Cyrus and Louisa Loud, of Greenwich, Jan. 24, 1850, and

town office for many years, and at different times been appointed to various offices of trust and responsibility, and discharged the duties of the same with intelligence and fidelity, and to the general acceptance of all. Liberal and in-



Photo. by Moffitt.

C. S. Record

has, as his only child, one daughter, Clara L., born Oct. 9, 1853, and married to Ambrose E. Walker, a native of Greenwich, and resident of Amesbury, Mass., Oct. 16, 1878. Mr. Record has been a very active and energetic citizen, has held

dependent in his theological views and always judging for himself, he has the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Politically, Mr. Record is a Republican.

GRANBY.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Granby is situated south of the centre, in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Amherst, on the south by the towns of Ludlow and Chicopee, in Hampden County, on the east by Belchertown, and on the west by South Hadley, Hampshire Co. Its lines are comparatively regular. Its area comprehends about 16,591 acres of land.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is quite level, broken by small, scattered hills, known by the names of Turkey, Baggs', Raves', Fox, and Cold Hills. Besides these there are numerous small elevations. A large swampy plain extends through the town from Ludlow on the south, the soil of which is sandy and covered by thick growths of small trees. In the other portions the soil is productive, particularly in the northern and eastern sections. Porter's Swamp and Pitchawam (contracted from the Indian *Pitchawamache*) Swamp are also quite extensive, in the north-western portion of the town.

The water-courses are not abundant. Batchelor's Brook is a considerable stream, which passes through the northern section of the town from east to west, fed by various small affluents, some of which rise in Belchertown. Forge Pond, in the east part of the town, is formed by the waters of several small streams, and by the back-waters of Batchelor's Brook. Other small streams exist in the southern portion of the town, of which the principal is Muddy Brook, which rises near the centre of the town, and flows south into Ludlow. A stream of some importance enters the town from Hampden County, at its northwest corner, and after being joined by small affluents in Granby, flows westerly into South Hadley.

Along the north line of the town extends the Holyoke range of mountains, the highest point of which in Granby is known as Hilyar's Knob.

SETTLEMENT.

The first grant of land by the town of Hadley (of which Granby originally formed a part), south of Mount Holyoke, was in February, 1675, when Thomas Selden had six acres at

the mouth of Dry Brook. In 1682, Timothy Nash had a grant of a parcel of land between Batchelor's Brook and Stony Brook, adjoining the great river, "at the southernmost part of our bounds." This land was afterward owned by Emerson Bates and H. Moody. In 1680 the town granted 20 acres each to David Hoyt, Thomas Wells, and Joseph Hovey, "beyond Mount Holyoke, on Batchelor's Brook," and in 1688, John Lawrence had a grant of three or four acres toward Batchelor's Brook. The grants to the four men last named seem to have become void. In 1684 four men had liberty to set up a saw-mill at the falls of Batchelor's Brook, below the former grant, with the frame and right to timber. What mills were erected under these grants is not known. In the proprietors' records, in 1721 and 1722, the "old mill-place," on Batchelor's Brook, is mentioned, which was above the subsequent site of Allen's paper-mill, also the "old mill-pond" on Stony Brook below Smith's grist-mill, and a saw-mill below the pond.

On Jan. 25, 1720, Hadley voted to lay out the land on the south side of Mount Holyoke according to the list of estates and polls, taken in the same month. Various votes were passed distributing the lands. Meadow-land was voted in February, 1722, and was laid out the same year in six meadows, named Stony Brook Meadow, Chapin's Meadow, Great Meadow, Little Meadow, Longmeadow, on Taylor's Brook, and Pitchawamiche Meadow. Most of these meadow-lands were within the present limits of Granby, and some were swampy. There were similar mowing-lands on Batchelor's Brook.

The territory now comprised within the limits of the town of South Hadley was settled somewhat earlier and faster than that of Granby, so that in the year 1731 the taxable inhabitants of South Hadley numbered thirty-seven, while those of Granby numbered but eight.

The southeast part of Granby was added to Hadley in response to a petition of 21 persons, which was presented to the General Court in 1727, asking for the land between an addition that had been laid out in 1715 and the Equivalent Lands, afterward Belchertown. This tract was four miles long and two wide, or eight square miles, and was called "The Crank" in old land records and deeds. The land was not considered valuable, and in 1736 nine proprietors sold their individual rights to Capt. James Bowdoin, of Boston.

The first settlers of Granby, from 1727, the date of the first settlement, to 1763 inclusive, were, in 1727, Ebenezer Taylor, John Smith, Ephraim Nash, and John Lane; from 1727 to 1731, Timothy Nash, Joseph Nash, William Dickinson, Jr., Nehemiah Dickinson, and Thomas Taylor; from 1731 to 1740, Stephen Warner, Sr., James Smith, Noah Ferry, Samuel Moody, John Moody, and Hezekiah Smith; from 1740 to 1750, William Eastman, Aaron Nash, Phineas Smith (1st), Seth Clark, Noah Clark, John Preston, Experience Smith, Eleazer Nash, Martin Nash, Hezekiah Smith, Jr., Jonathan Selden, and Samuel Dickinson; from 1750 to 1763, Eleazer Warner, Jr., Benjamin Eastman, John Rowe, John Lane, Jr., Stephen Warner, Jr., Samuel Ayres, Eliphalet Green, Timothy Burr, Josiah Montague, Joseph Montague, Nathan Smith, Israel Clark, Jacob Taylor, Ithamar Amidown, Elisha Nash, Seth Smith, James Smith, Waitstill Dickinson, Ezekiel Barton, Rev. Simon Backus, Asaph Stebbins, Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., William Dickinson, Timothy Smith, Peter Domo, Samuel Elmer, Asahel Smith, Thomas H. Moody, Charles Ferry, David Barton, Experience Smith, Ebenezer Bartlett, Samuel Vinton, John Giddings, William Negus, Elisha Barton, James Giddings, Stephen Chapin, Samuel Moody, Jr., Benjamin Smith, James Patrick, Jeremiah Chapin, John Moody, Jr., Elisha Moody, Reuben Moody, Joseph Hillyer, Moses Smith, and John Camp. The descendants of many of these first settlers have disappeared from the town, but a few are still represented there, and are among the most substantial citizens of

the town. After the year 1763 the settlement of the town increased more rapidly, so that in the year 1776 Granby had a population of 491 persons.

In 1771 the men who had the largest estates in Granby were Deacon William Eastman, Jacob Taylor, John Moody (son of Deacon John, deceased), Deacon Nathan Smith, Benjamin Eastman, Moses Moody, Phineas Smith, and Ebenezer Bartlett.

TAVERNS.

It is probable that the conveniences of a tavern were afforded at the houses of the early settlers in an informal way from the earliest period. Timothy Nash, who kept a tavern in the town from 1741 to 1749, was the first innkeeper in the town. Levi Smith kept a regular tavern in the early part of the present century, for many years, in the west part of the town.* About 1821 a tavern was established by Alpheus Ferry at the "centre." He kept it for several years, and was succeeded by Wm. J. Patrick. H. H. Stearns established the "Pitchawam House," near the post-office at the "centre," for a year or two, but abandoned it for the more profitable pursuit of tailoring. John Preston, who was a descendant of one of the earliest settlers of the region, kept a tavern in 1825 at the present residence of Charles S. Ferry, in the north part of the town. After his death it was kept for a few years by his relatives. Thomas Moody opened a public-house at the Five Corners, on the Holyoke road, about 1829, and ran it two or three years. David Kellogg kept one, about 1845, and for ten years thereafter, at the "centre."

STORES

have always been kept, to a greater or less extent, in different parts of the town. One of the earliest was by Levi Smith, the first part of the century, in the west part of the town. Asa Moody, a one-legged man, kept one for a good many years, about the same period, on a corner opposite to Levi Smith's. Still another was on a third corner opposite, by David Smith. "Marchant" Scranton is mentioned as serving in the Continental army in 1782. He may have been the first in the town. Eldad Smith succeeded Levi Smith, and also engaged in the manufacture of buttons. The first store at the East Centre was by Aretus Ferry, about 1821, and continued for about ten years. A Mr. Bridgman, from Belchertown, opened one soon after. He was succeeded in 1830 by Charles S. Ferry, who erected the structure now occupied by Walter Kellogg as a dwelling-house, and kept store therein until 1835. Milo Taylor, a Mr. Brown, Dexter O. Dickinson, and Philo Chapin have since kept there. The latter has been in trade for about twenty years. William Belcher erected a store at the "centre" about 1825, near the meeting-house, and kept it for a good many years in the building which Dr. Marsh afterward occupied as a dwelling, since destroyed by fire. A. E. Thayer followed soon after in the business, and was succeeded by Daniel E. Belcher.

PHYSICIANS.

Of early physicians the first was Dr. Samuel Vinton, who was born in Leicester about 1737, and practiced in the town as early as 1762. He is mentioned in the town records in 1771, and again in 1780. Dr. Daniel Coit is mentioned in 1790 and later years. Dr. Chester Cowsls commenced practice in 1796, and continued until 1815 or 1820, and then removed to Amherst. Dr. Perez Chapin also practiced early in the town prior to the year 1800. Dr. Augustin Paine practiced about 1810 or 1811. Dr. Enos Smith practiced in 1797. Dr. Porter Davis came from Palmer about 1823; he died in 1825, and was succeeded by Dr. Timothy Dimmock, who remained for some time. Dr. Charles S. Thompson

* Town-meetings were frequently adjourned to Timothy Smith's, in the west part of the town, east of the meeting-house. This may have been a tavern. It was quite customary in early days to adjourn town-meetings to taverns.

practiced in 1830 and 1831. Dr. Perry was in practice about 1820. Dr. Elisha B. Chapin came to Granby from Chicopee Falls in 1835, and died in 1842. He was followed soon after by Dr. L. B. Monroe, who practiced for a number of years, and then returned to Medway, his former home. Dr. John Seabury was in practice at the same time. Dr. C. N. Chamberlain practiced for a number of years, and removed to Northampton about 1857. Dr. L. S. Marsh soon after engaged in practice, and continued during the war of the Rebellion. Dr. Cyrus B. Smith, at present one of the leading citizens of the town, engaged in practice previous to the war. He enlisted in the service, and after an honorable career returned to Granby, where he is now in practice.

LAWYERS.

The legal profession is said never to have been represented save by Epaphras Clark, who resided in the west part of the town for a short time, but afterward removed to Enfield, where he practiced for a number of years, and where his descendants still live.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The town of Granby, with South Hadley, originally formed a part of the town of Hadley, being known as the South or Second Precinct of Hadley. The Second Parish of South Hadley was incorporated in 1762, the division into two parishes being occasioned by difficulties regarding the location of a meeting-house. A meeting-house was erected in 1762, in what was afterward known as the "West Parish" of Granby, on a spot near where Levi Smith subsequently resided, and near the south end of a tract of swamp or meadow-land, called by the first settlers "Pitchawamache." The meeting-house was erected on land given by Samuel Moody for that purpose. A deed for the land was given to the town after Mr. Moody's death by his sons Samuel, Thomas Hovey, Reuben, Simeon, and Enos. The deed was dated "the 10th day of July, in the ninth year of his Majesty's reign, Anno Domo, 1769."

The Second Parish of South Hadley was incorporated as the town of Granby, June 11, 1768. Difficulties regarding the boundary lines of Granby and South Hadley have frequently occurred, and have received considerable attention from the Legislature. The line was changed June 12, 1824, June 20, 1826, and June 16, 1827. Part of South Hadley was annexed to Granby, March 6, 1792.

The following persons have filled the principal town and representative offices of Granby :

SELECTMEN.

- 1769.—Aaron Nash, Samuel Moody, John Moody, Waitstill Dickinson, Stephen Warner, Jr.
- 1770.—Phinehas Smith, Experience Smith, Eleazer Nash, Jacob Taylor, Eleazer Warner.
- 1771.—Benjamin Eastman, Thomas Hovey Moody, Aaron Nash, Asaph Stebbins, Samuel Vinton.
- 1772.—Phinehas Smith, Eleazer Nash, John Moody, Asahel Smith, Israel Clark.
- 1773.—Phinehas Smith, Aaron Nash, Benjamin Eastman, Waitstill Dickinson, Timothy Smith.
- 1774.—Stephen Warner, Jr., Asahel Smith, John Moody, Samuel Vinton, John Ayres.
- 1775.—Phinehas Smith, Stephen Warner, Jr., Israel Clark, Waitstill Dickinson, Ebenezer Burt.
- 1776.—John Moody, Eleazer Warner, Benjamin Eastman, David Barton, John Ayres.
- 1777.—Reuben Moody, Ebenezer Bartlett, Aaron Ayres, Joseph Lane, Joseph Dickinson.
- 1778.—John Moody, Asahel Smith, Josiah Montague, Jeremiah Chapin, Stephen Warner.
- 1779.—Phinehas Smith, Waitstill Dickinson, Benjamin Eastman, John Preston, David Barton.
- 1780.—John Moody, Elijah Kent, Israel Clark, Aaron Moody, Samuel Moody.
- 1781.—David Barton, John Preston, Reuben Moody, Daniel Rowe, Simon Moody.
- 1782.—Stephen Warner, Jr., Jeremiah Chapin, Samuel Vinton, David Church, Ebenezer Bartlett.
- 1783.—John Moody, Benjamin Eastman, Samuel Clark, John Preston, Elijah Kent.
- 1784.—Josiah Montague, Experience Smith, Reuben Moody, Eli Dickinson, Daniel Rowe.

- 1785.—John Moody, Joseph Dickinson, John Preston, Benjamin Eastman, Samuel Clark.
- 1786.—John Ayres, Perez Cook, Aaron Moody, Josiah Montague, Experience Smith.
- 1787.—Benjamin Eastman, John Moody, Phinehas Smith, Joseph Dickinson, John Ayres.
- 1788.—Elijah Kent, Samuel Clark, Eli Dickinson, Benjamin Eastman, Perez Cook.
- 1789.—Benjamin Eastman, John Moody, Reuben Moody, Nathan Smith, David Barton.
- 1790.—Phinehas Smith, Samuel Clark, Benjamin Eastman, Eli Dickinson, Aaron Moody.
- 1791.—John Moody, Reuben Moody, David Barton, Joseph Dickinson, Ezech Smith.
- 1792.—Phinehas Smith, John Preston, Eli Dickinson, Aaron Moody, Perez Cook.
- 1793.—John Moody, Levi Smith, Eleazer Nash, Reuben Moody, Enos Moody.
- 1794.—Aaron Moody, John Preston, Phinehas Smith, Perez Cook, Samuel Clarke.
- 1795.—John Moody, Eli Dickinson, Levi Smith, Joseph Dickinson, David Barton.
- 1796.—Samuel Clark, Phinehas Smith, Oliver Bartlett, Enos Moody, Ithamar Taylor.
- 1797.—David Nash, Reuben Moody, Joseph Eastman, Nathan Smith, Jr., David Barton.
- 1798.—Asa Smith, Charles Ferry, Jr., Joseph Witt, Phinehas Smith, John Mandeville.
- 1799.—David Barton, John Preston, Joseph Eastman, Noah Clark, Gideon Moody.
- 1800.—David Smith, John Mandeville, Samuel Kent, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Smith.
- 1801.—Samuel Clark, Enos Moody, Phinehas Smith, Israel Clark, William Eastman.
- 1802.—Reuben Moody, Asa Smith, David Barton, Levi Smith, Gideon Moody.
- 1803.—Joseph Eastman, Eli Dickinson, Charles Ferry, Jr., Phinehas Smith, Samuel Kent.
- 1804.—Nathan Smith, Gideon Moody, Noah Clark, Joseph Witt, David Smith.
- 1805.—Jotham Clark, Enos Moody, Charles Ferry, Aaron Smith, Nathaniel Nash.
- 1806.—Phinehas Smith, Ebenezer Smith, Asa Smith, Gideon Moody, Noah Clark.
- 1807.—Eli Dickinson, Samuel Kent, Eleazer Nash, Charles Ferry, Eleazer Ayres.
- 1808.—Joseph Mason, Aaron Smith, Joseph Witt, Gideon Moody, William Snow.
- 1809.—Eli Dickinson, William Eastman, Charles Ferry, Nathaniel Smith, Jr., David Clark.
- 1810.—Aaron Smith, Samuel Clark, William Snow, Joseph Mason, Luther Ferry.
- 1811.—Enos Moody, Ebenezer Smith, Samuel Kent, Gideon Moody, Christopher Pratt.
- 1812.—Aaron Smith, William Eastman, Jotham Clark, Joseph Mason, Nathan Smith.
- 1813.—Aaron Smith, Samuel Kent, Gideon Moody, Enos Moody, Eleazer Nash.
- 1814.—William Eastman, Jotham Clark, Aaron Smith.
- 1815.—Jotham Clark, Luther Ferry, Giles Montague, William Eastman, Azor Moody.
- 1816.—Jotham Clark, Gideon Moody, Giles Montague, Aaron Smith, Waitstill Dickinson.
- 1817.—Jotham Clark, Luther Ferry, Aaron Smith, Giles Montague, William Eastman.
- 1818.—Enos Moody, Aaron Smith, Jeriel Preston, Jotham Clark, Zebina Smith.
- 1819.—John Stebbins, Aaron Smith, Samuel Ayres, William Snow, John Preston.
- 1820.—Joseph Witt, Waitstill Dickinson, Orlando Chapin, Luther Ferry, Elihu Clark.
- 1821.—Gideon Moody, Jotham Clark, Eli Warner, Aaron Carver, Levi Taylor.
- 1822.—William Snow, Jotham Clark, Heman Stebbins, Alpheus Bartlett, Abner Ferry.
- 1823.—Gideon Moody, Waitstill Dickinson, Orlando Chapin, Elihu Clark, Levi Taylor.
- 1824.—Gideon Moody, Jotham Clark, Waitstill Dickinson, John Filer, William Carver.
- 1825.—Luther Ferry, Orlando Chapin, John Smith (2d), Medad Smith, Rodney Ayres.
- 1826.—Medad Smith, Chester Ferry, Israel Clark, Jr.
- 1827.—Israel Clark, Jr., Abner M. Dickinson, Reuben R. Eastman.
- 1828.—Israel Clark, Jr., Samuel Town, Chester Smith.
- 1829.—Israel Clark, Jr., Chester Smith, Abner M. Dickinson.
- 1830.—Abner M. Dickinson, Rodney Ayres, Harry W. Gridley.
- 1831.—Samuel Ayres, Jeriel Preston, William Carver.
- 1832.—Harry W. Gridley, Benjamin Witt, Lucius Ferry.
- 1833.—Chester Smith, David Church, Harry W. Gridley.
- 1834.—Israel Clark, Jr., Benoni Preston, Samuel Ayres.
- 1835.—Rodney Ayres, Wm. B. Dickinson, Chester Smith.
- 1836.—Israel Clark, Jr., Jeriel Preston, Park Warner.
- 1837.—Reuben R. Eastman, Thomas H. Moody, Perez Cook, Jr.
- 1838.—Israel Clark, Jr., Levi Taylor, Chester Ferry.
- 1839.—Israel Clark, Jr., Augustus Eastman, Henry A. Dickinson.
- 1840.—James M. Barton, Levi Taylor, Henry A. Dickinson.
- 1841.—Israel Clark, Jr., Wm. J. Patrick, Lucius Ferry.
- 1842.—Wm. J. Patrick, Rodney Ayres, James M. Barton.
- 1843.—Israel Clark, Jr., James M. Barton, Samuel Smith, Jr.
- 1844.—Samuel Smith, Jr., Lucius Ferry, James M. Barton.
- 1845.—Rodney Ayres, Levi Taylor, Chester Smith.
- 1846.—Henry A. Dickinson, Medad Ferry, Samuel Smith.
- 1847.—Israel Clark, Levi Taylor, Andrew White.

1848.—Israel Clark, Andrew White, Thomas H. Moody.
 1849.—Israel Clark, Levi Taylor, Urbane Carver.
 1850.—James M. Barton, Samuel Smith, Cyrus Stebbins.
 1851.—L. S. Nash, Medad Ferry, Park Warner.
 1852.—Lucius Ferry, Wm. B. Dickinson, L. S. Nash.
 1853.—Wm. B. Dickinson, Philo Chapin, Augustus Moody.
 1854.—Augustus Moody, Langdon Ayres, Frederick Taylor.
 1855.—Benjamin De Witt, Christopher C. Aldrich.
 1856.—Albert Moody, Andrew White, Simeon C. Stebbins.
 1857.—James M. Barton, Park Warner, Charles F. Clark.
 1858.—James M. Barton, Israel Clark, C. C. Aldrich.
 1859.—Charles F. Clark, C. C. Aldrich, Wm. A. Smith.
 1860.—Park Warner, Frederick Taylor, Andrew White.
 1861.—Andrew White, Park Warner, P. D. Barton.
 1862.—Andrew White, William W. Ferry, Simeon C. Stebbins.
 1863.—Simeon C. Stebbins, Francis E. Taylor, James M. Barton.
 1864.—Andrew White, C. C. Aldrich, C. F. Clark.
 1865.—Andrew White, James M. Barton, Frederick K. Taylor.
 1866.—Frederick K. Taylor, E. D. Witt, Charles Clark.
 1867.—Frederick K. Taylor, E. D. Witt, Newton W. Pease.
 1868.—Philo Chapin, William W. Ferry, John Tilley.
 1869.—Albert Moody, James H. Barton, George Carver.
 1870.—Charles F. Clark, Samuel M. Cook, James H. Barton.
 1871.—S. M. Cook, C. F. Clark, Andrew White.
 1872.—S. M. Cook, A. S. White, J. J. Lyman.
 1873.—A. S. White, J. J. Lyman, S. C. Smith.
 1874.—S. C. Smith, E. J. Aldrich, W. W. Ferry.
 1875.—Andrew White, E. J. Aldrich, Dexter Preston.
 1876.—Andrew White, Frederick Taylor, James H. Barton.
 1877.—Frederick Taylor, James H. Barton, Monroe Keith.
 1878.—Spencer Clark, Wm. D. Barton, Chester Kellogg.

TOWN CLERKS.

1769-81, Nathan Smith; 1781-86, Phinehas Smith, Jr.; 1786-89, Reuben Moody; 1789-1811, Simeon Moody; 1811-Sept. 26, 1825, Charles Ferry; Sept. 26, 1825-29, Gideon Moody; 1829-32, William Belcher; 1832-34, Lowman A. Moody; 1834-40, William Belcher; 1840, Elisha B. Chapin; 1841-46, William Belcher; 1846-58, William J. Patrick; 1858-66, Philo Chapin; 1866, D. E. Belcher; 1867-69, Philo Chapin; 1869-79, Charles S. Ferry.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1774, Josiah Pierce; 1774-75, Phineas Smith; 1777-87, Phineas Smith; 1787-89, Benjamin Eastman; 1796, Elijah Kent; 1797-98, Dr. Enos Smith; 1800-8, David Smith; 1809-13, Eli Dickinson; 1814, David Smith; 1815, Eli Dickinson; 1816-17, '19, David Smith; 1820-21, '24, Eli Dickinson; 1825, Charles Ferry; 1826-27, Enos Smith; 1828-29, William Belcher; 1831-36, Samuel Ayres; 1837, Enos Smith; 1838, Samuel Ayres; 1839-40, 1842-43, Rev. Eli Moody; 1844-45, Levi Taylor; 1848-49, Charles S. Ferry; 1850, Lucius Ferry; 1851, Chester Smith; 1853, Park Warner; 1858, Lorenzo S. Nash; 1862, Samuel Smith; 1867, Philo Chapin; 1871, Cyrus B. Smith; 1875, Monroe Keith.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Near the geographical centre of the town is located Granby Centre, which is the nearest approach to a village in the town. One store with the post-office, the Congregational Church, the town-house, the common, and a few dwelling-houses constitute the village. The common included about six acres of land. In 1821, John Montague gave to the first parish by deed three acres of land, to serve as the location of a meeting-house and a common. In 1845, Joseph Montague, the only son of John, gave by deed, for the purpose of enlarging the common, an additional piece of land, containing about two acres and a half. In 1840 the first parish built a parsonage directly opposite the meeting-house, at an expense of about \$1500. In 1841 a building, to be used as a lecture-room and high-school, was erected on the parish common, north of the meeting-house.

In the western part of the town, at the crossing of two roads, is a small hamlet which approaches to the dignity of a village. This was formerly the West parish, and has always been an influential and progressive section of the town.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Reference is made to the first establishment of education in the town in a later chapter. After the "hireing" of the "school-marsters," in 1774, regular appropriations were made for the support of the schools. In 1785, £23 were thus appropriated, and the following year it was "voted to divide the town into districts or schools." In 1792, £35 were appropriated; in 1793, £40; in 1795, £60; in 1796, £65 for schooling and £250 for building school-houses. In 1802, £250 were appro-

priated, and the following year a school committee, consisting of three from each district, was first chosen. In 1805 the appropriation was \$300; in 1811, \$330; in 1814, \$450; in 1845, \$750; in 1847, \$850; in 1872, \$1500.

At the present time there are eight school districts in the town, besides a grammar school, the latter situated at the centre. The number of pupils in attendance is about 150. The schools are under the control of a committee of three persons, one being chosen each year for three years. The present committee consists of S. M. Cook and Dr. C. B. Smith, the third member having removed from the town.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The long contest which existed between South Hadley and Granby at the time they formed the south or second precinct of Hadley, regarding the location of a meeting-house which should equally accommodate each section, resulted in a division and the establishment of a separate church organization in Granby.

The original church edifice was erected and the church organized in 1762, and, in October of that year, Rev. Simon Backus, of Norwich, Conn., and a graduate of Yale College in 1759, was settled as the pastor. Mr. Backus continued pastor until March, 1784, when he was dismissed. He was succeeded in February, 1790, by Rev. Benjamin Chapman, of Plainfield, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1784. He was dismissed in January, 1797. Rev. Elijah Gridley, of Berlin, Conn., a graduate of Yale College in 1788, succeeded him in the following May.

In 1820, during the ministry of Mr. Gridley, it became necessary to build a new meeting-house. The eastern part of the town had now increased in importance, and a disagreement arose between the two sections regarding the location of the structure. The result was a division of the church and parish, and the erection of two meeting-houses. The eastern part became the first parish, and western, the second parish. A council was called which effected a division of the church also. The East Church comprised 144 members, and the West Church 130. Mr. Gridley, adhering to that portion of the church which was connected with the second parish, was dismissed by the first parish, and retained by the second until his death, which occurred in 1834. Rev. Eli Moody was settled as the colleague of Mr. Gridley in 1830.

Rev. Chester Chapin was settled over the East Church and parish in 1822, and dismissed in 1829. Rev. Joseph Knight, who succeeded him, was installed in 1830. In 1836 a project for uniting the two societies was consummated. Most of the members of the west, or second parish, agreed to leave their own place of worship and unite with the first, or east parish, upon the understanding, as the principal condition, that Rev. Eli Moody should be the pastor of the union church and parish. This resulted in the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Knight the same year (1836). A few members of the second parish refused to come into the union arrangement, and retained the property of the parish for a time. The meeting-house was afterward sold and taken down for use elsewhere, and the land connected therewith was sold also.

Rev. Eli Moody was installed as pastor of the first parish immediately after the union, in 1836, and dismissed on account of ill health, in 1839. Rev. James Bates succeeded Mr. Moody, and was installed in 1840; he was dismissed in 1851, and died at Granby in 1865. Rev. Henry Mills was ordained pastor Nov. 23, 1854, and dismissed Feb. 24, 1863. He was followed by Rev. Henry S. Kelsey, who was ordained Oct. 28, 1863, and dismissed Oct. 21, 1866. Rev. John P. Cushman was next employed by the parish, without settlement, from January, 1867, to May, 1870. Rev. Rufus Emerson was installed pastor March 1, 1871, and dismissed April 23, 1874. Rev. R. Henry Davis commenced preaching for the parish Jan. 1, 1875, and

was installed pastor Feb. 16, 1875; he terminated his pastoral relations in June, 1878, to engage in missionary work in Japan. The pulpit is at present supplied by Rev. Frank R. Wait. The church is in a prosperous condition, comprising a membership of over 200. The average attendance upon the Sabbath-school is upward of 100; number of volumes in the library, about 400.

No other regular religious organization exists in the town. A small Methodist movement was undertaken in the north part of the town in the year 1850, but never assumed any great strength. A few members of that denomination meet on Sabbath evenings at the school-house in that section of the town, and receive occasional religious instruction from local supplies.

The Second Adventists also meet in the same place on Sabbath days, and are ministered to by different persons. Their meetings are often quite well attended, although no regular church organization exists.

BURIAL-PLACES.

There are two places of public burial in the town. Of these the oldest is what is known as the "Old Cemetery," situated about a mile west of the centre. As originally laid out it contained an acre of land, for which a deed was given to the town by James Smith, July 10, 1769, in consideration of "respect and affection." It was given for the purpose, as expressed in the deed, of "accommodating them with a convenient burying-place for the dead." A child of the first settled minister, Rev. Simon Backus, is said to have been the first interred in the ground.

The North burial-ground contains tombstones of older date than the "Old Cemetery."

The stone bearing the most ancient decipherable date, at present standing, is that of John Moody, who died Oct. 6, 1769, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Some of the stones are old, crumbled, and illegible. Some others bear testimony to the death of the following persons: "John Chapin, who was killed in the service of his country at Fort Stanwix, by the savages, Oct. 19, 1780, in his twenty-ninth year;" Ebenezer Bartlett, who died April 17, 1794, aged seventy years; Deacon John Smith, who died June 17, 1774, in his seventy-sixth year; Benoni Kellogg, who died Jan. 7, 1784, in his thirtieth year; Thomas Hovey Moody, who died Sept. 8, 1772; Ebenezer Nash, who died May 19, 1775, in his fifty-fifth year; Nathaniel Ferry, who died July 15, 1794, aged eighty-six; Benjamin Eastman, who died Nov. 28, 1792, in his sixty-seventh year; William Eastman, who died July 20, 1793, in his seventy-fifth year; Moses Moody, who died June 13, 1774, aged thirty-seven years; and others, including some of the earliest and most substantial citizens of the town.

A large addition has recently been made to the ground. It is well fenced, filled with attractive evergreens, and presents a gratifying appearance. It contains five or six acres.

The "North Cemetery" is situated near "School No. 4." It was laid out over one hundred years ago, and contains stones bearing dates as early as 1764. It is not as large as the "Old Cemetery," containing only a little over an acre of ground. It presents a neat appearance, and contains the remains of some of the first and most influential residents of Granby. Among the oldest inscriptions are the following: Levi Clark, who died Jan. 14, 1764; Ruth Clark, daughter of Seth, who died June, 1767; Noah Clark, who died Dec. 20, 1789, aged seventy-two.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

A large number of roads were laid out in 1770, the principal one being from the County road, by Stephen Chapin's, across into the "Crank" road, at Jacob Taylor's lot. Pounds are first referred to in 1771, and the same year the subject of education began to receive attention. It was voted that the

sum of £20 be appropriated for schooling, "and to spend it by having school." In 1772 the same sum was appropriated, and the same the year following. In 1774 it was "voted that the £20 above voted for schooling shall be spent in hiring school-marsters."

Oct. 3, 1774, Phinehas Smith was chosen delegate to the "Provincial Congress," to be "holden at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October." May 22, 1775, the town joined with South Hadley in the choice of a delegate to the "Provincial Congress," to be "holden at Watertown on the last Wednesday of May, 1775." Phinehas Smith was the delegate chosen from Granby, and Noah Goodman from South Hadley.

Luther Ferry is said to have brought the first one-horse wagon into Granby, in the early part of the present century. Soon after Charles Ferry purchased one at Belchertown, and dragged it home behind an ox-team, driven by Charles S. Ferry, the present town clerk.

The town voted, Oct. 3, 1776,

"That this town do give their consent that the present House of Representatives of this State, together with the Counsel, make or enact a Constitution and form of Government for this State. That this town do direct that the said Constitution or Proposed form of Government be made Publick, for their Inspection and perusal before the ratification thereof."

In September, 1779, Phinehas Smith was chosen a delegate to the Cambridge convention. In 1786 it was voted to divide the town into school districts. In 1786, Benjamin Eastman was elected a delegate to a county convention, held at Hatfield, and was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, at Boston, the following year.

In 1790 and '91, and for a few years following, a large number of persons, with their families, were "warned" to leave the town. Judging from the earnestness manifested by the fathers in this labor, they feared depopulation less than prospective pauperism.

In 1807 it was "voted to raise y^e sum of 60 dollars for y^e purpose of encouraging singing;" also "to choose a committee to see to it that the sum be prudently expended." In November, 1810, the sum of \$90 was appropriated for the same purpose. In 1815, \$50 was appropriated. The same year the Rev. Elijah Gridley, the pastor of the town at that time, was compelled to pay a fine of \$182 for unlawfully uniting two parties in marriage in the adjoining town of Ludlow. The action against him is said to have been animated by malicious motives. The town passed resolutions strongly condemnatory of the proceedings against their minister, and voted an appropriation of \$100 in his behalf.

In 1830 a vote was had upon the question of preparing a petition for presentation to the Legislature, asking annexation to the county of Hampden, and was lost by 21 to 19.

The town appropriations for the year 1878 were \$700 for the support of the poor; \$1500 for the support of schools; \$700 for highways; and \$500 for contingent expenses.

The following extract from the town records is worthy of note, illustrating, as it does, the method of transacting such business in early days, and the remarkable fidelity of the office-holders of the present day, especially under the "fee system," to the recorded precedents of their honored forefathers:

"Taken up Damage feasant, by William Negus, Hog-Reeve, a white barrow Hog or Swine, about one year old, marked with a crop of the left year and a slit in the end of the same ear. The swine above described was taken up on the twelfth Day of July, 1771, and was posted in this Town as the Law Directs, and Entered with the Town Clerk on the 13th day of July, 1771, then sold by two men under oath, in manner as the Law Directs. The Swine above described was sold for £0 15s. 0d. The bill of Cost for Takeing up and Keeping and Making Sale of the Swine above described is as follows, viz.: The Hog-Reeve's Bill for Takeing up and Posting, £0 7s. 7d. 0f. Ebenezer Dawin's bill for Keeping the Hog for Sale, £0 4s. 9d. 2f. Samuel Warner's and Doct. Vinton's Bill for making Sale of the Hog, £0 1s. 9d. 2f. Town Clerk's Bill for entering and Giving oath to the men to make Sale of the Hog as the Law Directs, and Recording to os. 10d. 0f.

"Test: NATHAN SMITH, Town Clerk."

The father of this gentleman was the Rev. Elijah Gridley, who was born at Farmington, Conn., March 27, 1760, and graduated from Yale College in 1788, and in 1789 settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Mansfield, Conn. In 1797 he was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Granby, Mass. He died there June 10, 1834, aged seventy-four. He married, April 29, 1789, Ruth White, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer White, of Chatham (now Portland), Conn. Mrs. Gridley was born Nov. 11, 1767, and died May 13, 1851, aged eighty-three.

There were nine children, two only of whom survive,—Deacon H. W. Gridley, of Ottawa, Ill., and Addison Gridley, of Granby, Mass.

The Rev. Elijah Gridley served the church in Granby for nearly forty years. The following letter from Mr. Cook, who was for many years one of his officiating deacons, will give a better insight into his character, as well as some idea of the esteem in which he was held, than any words of ours :

“ I take much pleasure in sending you some reminiscences

of your honored father's character as minister and friend for thirty years. I can, of course, select but few of the more prominent of his endearing qualities. His address was in every respect that of the accomplished gentleman of the ‘old school,’—frank, cordial, and familiar, with a natural and graceful dignity. His acquaintance with human nature was profound and extensive. His energy and decision of character were prompt and efficient. In discipline, his church was seldom the scene of discord and dissension.

“ His physical habits were those of an industrious and enterprising husbandman, according to the customs of that period. His frequent pastoral visits among a widely-scattered people were usually made on horseback, and many a smile reflected back his own, as, with uncovered head, he acknowledged the deferential respect of the children gathered around some humble school-house or by-way.

“ His punctuality was proverbial in the pulpit, as well as in business appointments and social engagements. His preaching was eminently plain and practical ; doctrines were



Photo. by T. R. Lewis, Holyoke.

Addison Gridley

clearly explained and enforced, but seldom formed the principal basis of a discourse. His manner in the desk was animated and energetic, commanding and retaining universal attention, especially as his sermons were brief as well as earnest and convincing. His labors for the spiritual prosperity of the people were crowned with abundant success. He had the pleasure of witnessing several powerful revivals of religion, at which seasons he was unusually zealous and devoted to the great work in which his whole soul seemed absorbed ; and we believe multitudes have been saved through his instrumentality, who will shine hereafter as stars of the first magnitude in the Kingdom of Heaven.”

Addison Gridley was born in Granby, Mass., Dec. 18, 1801, and in the house into which his father moved when he accepted the call of the church, it having been occupied as a parsonage by the two preceding clergymen, and is still Mr. Gridley's home, having been rebuilt.

Mr. Gridley received his education in the schools of his native town, has led the life of a farmer, and is highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In 1827 he married Sybil, daughter of Chester Ayers, Esq., of Granby, by whom he had five children, only one of whom is living,—Charles Addison, born Oct. 27, 1845, now a merchant in South Hadley. Mrs. Gridley died Nov. 14, 1845.

March 2, 1847, Mr. Gridley married Maria, daughter of Thomas Burnham, Esq., of Lisbon, Conn., and has one son by this marriage,—Edward White, born Sept. 20, 1852, now in the drug business at Holyoke, Mass.

Mr. Gridley has been a member of the Congregational Church for more than fifty years, toward the support of which he has largely contributed. He was a “dyed-in-the-wool” Abolitionist in early life, but a Republican since the organization of that party.



Wm. P. Clark



Samuel Smith

Photos. by T. R. Lewis.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The industrial pursuits of the town have never attained any special prominence, and at present are of a minor order. The waters of Batchelor's Brook, have been utilized to a greater or less degree, since the earliest date, for various purposes.

"John Preston's mill" is mentioned on the town records as early as 1771. It stood on Batchelor's Brook, in the north part of the town, about half a mile west of the present residence of Charles S. Ferry. It was possibly both saw- and grist-mill.

There was an iron forge in the east part of the town the early part of the present century, and was run by Elijah Kent. About 1812 there were four distilleries in the town, each consuming, when in operation, from thirty to forty bushels of grain a day. The increasing number of them, and the temperance reformation, made the business unprofitable, and it was abandoned.

In 1836, Samuel Ayres, Jeriel Preston, and Levi Taylor established a woolen-factory on Batchelor's Brook, where a successful business was prosecuted under the superintendence of Levi Taylor. He was a man of great energy, exerted a commanding influence in his native town, was several times elected to the Legislature of the State, and represented the county of Hampshire in the State Senate two years. After his death the manufacturing business was carried on by Samuel Ayres and Christopher C. Aldrich for a time, and finally by the latter alone. It was destroyed by fire in 1870, and has not since been rebuilt. A grist-mill adjoining was destroyed also, which is now (1878) being rebuilt by Mr. Aldrich.

About the time of the establishment of the last-mentioned mill Israel Clark had a fulling- and dyeing-mill on the same brook, and, after changing it to include the manufacture of satinet, continued the business for a number of years. He rebuilt his establishment in 1850. There is at this point at present a saw- and grist-mill operated by Samuel C. Smith, who succeeded Smith & Carver.

In 1837 there were two woolen-mills in the town; 26,200 yards of cloth were manufactured, valued at \$26,200; 10 male and 10 female operatives were employed.

Anson Brown and Frederick Taylor engaged in the manufacture of paper on Batchelor's Brook about 1853. Their mill was situated about forty or fifty rods from the woolen-mill, but was burned several years before the latter, and not rebuilt.

George Carver is engaged in the manufacture of "reed-ribs" in the southeast part of the town, and has pursued that occupation for several years with some profit. He also has a grist-mill in the same locality. D. D. Chapin has a saw-mill in the north part of the town, on Batchelor's Brook. Carriages and wagons have also been manufactured to some extent.

MILITARY.

The military history of Granby is such as to reflect the highest credit upon the town. Its record in the earlier wars is necessarily identical with that of Hadley, of which it formed a part, and will be found treated of under that town.

The citizens of the town who served in the French-and-Indian war were, in 1755, Asaph Stebbins, John Moody, Jr., Francis Green, Gideon Moody, Josiah Montague, and Nehemiah Dickinson; in 1756, Samuel Lane, Benjamin Eastman, William Negus, Stephen Warner, Timothy Smith; in 1758, William Negus, Jr., and Waitstill Dickinson; in 1760, Joseph Dickinson, Ebenezer Taylor, Elisha Barton, Ezekiel Barton, Asahel Smith, Thomas H. Moody, Eleazer Warner, John Negus, and Ithamar Amidown.

The Revolutionary record is particularly interesting. During all the changes of that dark period its inhabitants stood firm and remained faithful to the cause of independence, and contributed practical co-operation and support. Among the inhabitants of the town who served in the Continental army may be mentioned Eleazer Warner, Robert Owens, Nathaniel Butterfield (in Capt. Reuben Dickinson's company and Col. Wood-

bridge's regiment), Levi Woodworth, "Marchant" Scranton, Hezekiah Bush, and John Chapin. The following votes recorded at the time illustrate the patriotic spirit of the people:

Sept. 20, 1774. "Voted to increase the town stock of ammunition, and provide the town with a sufficiency of arms."

"Voted that the Treasurer shall pay the money which was proportioned to this town, to bear the expenses of the committee appointed to go to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia."

"Voted and made choice of Mr. Phineas Smith to appear at the Provincial Congress, to be holden at Concord, on the second Tuesday of October, 1774, to hear, consider, and determine on all such matters and causes as shall then be thought necessary in this critical, dark, and distressing day."

June 20, 1776. "Voted that we of this town will support the independence of the American Colonies with our lives and fortunes, Provided the American Congress shall declare these Colonies independent of the kingdom of Great Britain."

The vigilance and jealous patriotism of the inhabitants is illustrated in the following vote:

Feb. 15, 1775.—"Voted to call Capt. Eastman, Lieut. Eleazer Nash, and Ens. Experience Smith to account to the town for their conduct in holding commissions which they received under Gov. Hutchinson, and which have since been established to them by Gen. Gage, who is now endeavoring to enforce the late acts of Parliament on the Province of Massachusetts Bay."

These men were among the most influential in the town. In response to the expressed desire of their fellow-citizens they came before the town in open meeting, and, although they refused to resign their commissions, they each, in turn, declared it to be their intention to observe the advice, direction, and resolves of the Continental Congress; that they had no desire, intention, or design to act from any authority by virtue of their commissions, and, further, that they never would. The vote, taken by yeas and nays, upon the question whether what they had said was satisfactory to the town, was decided in the negative. What further was done, if anything, is not noted on the records.

The events preceding and attending the rebellion of Daniel Shays are only referred to on the town records in the election and sending of delegates to the several conventions assembled by the sympathizers with that movement. The names of soldiers who participated on either side are not given; neither is any special note made of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war.

In the war of the Rebellion the town took an active part, and by every patriotic effort assisted in its prosecution. As early as 1861 the sum of \$1000 was voted to pay the soldiers while drilling, and for the support for the space of one year thereafter of the families of such as should lose their lives in the contest. Other measures follow closely on the records during the continuance of the war.

The following is a list of soldiers who served during the Rebellion:

George N. Fletcher, 21st Mass.; Samuel A. Chapin, Elliot P. Ferry, Lucien E. Robinson, Wm. W. Lind, Christopher Hudson, Chas. Batchelor, Frederick Batchelor, Edwin Smith, Albert Whiting, James D. Haskins, Morris Starks, John C. Messinger, Henry N. Green, George W. Cone, 27th Mass.; Andrew J. Converse, Danforth L. Converse, Lemuel Warner, Orlando Wilson, 31st Mass.; James McCafferty, Christopher T. Welden, V.-t. Res. Corps.; Cyrus B. Smith (surgeon), 11th Mass.; Wm. Bartlett, Wm. B. Clark, Wm. F. Pease, Robert M. Smith, Chapin Warner, Loren E. Goldthwait, Marvin Onderdonk, 34th Mass.; Alexander P. Cook, Wm. H. Cook, Monroe Snow, Joseph K. Taylor, Michael O'Neil, 37th Mass.; Edward Rose, 59th Mass.; George S. Stebbins, Dwight A. Barrett, Frederick P. Converse, Charles A. Rhodes, 46th Mass.; Hiram Tilley, 8th Mass.; Curtis H. Brown, Chas. W. Fletcher, 2d Mass. H. Art.; Dixon Palmlee, 1st Mass. H. Art.; John Holland, 11th Mass. L. Art.; John C. Doran, Edward D. Welch, Wm. S. Pease, 1st Mass. Cav.; Oscar P. Jordan, Wm. Riley, 2d Mass. Cav.; John Warner, 4th Mass. Cav.; Edward H. Goff, 19th Mass.; James Foley, 20th Mass.; John Johnson, John Kiernan, Chas. Duffie, John Bedard, Henry J. Squires, John Sullivan, 32d Mass.; George Allen, Malcolm Bridgman, Asaph P. Barton, Charles H. Bates, David Casey, Samuel B. Dickinson, Francis H. Gardner, Chas. W. Hunter, Edwin N. Hunt, Dwight C. Morgan, Dwight Preston, Samuel C. Smith, Wm. A. Smith, Chas. Spooner, Sylvester H. Taylor, John Tilley, Frank H. Stearns, Chas. H. Church, 52d Mass.

Acknowledgments are due to Philo Chapin, Charles S. Ferry, S. M. Cook, and other citizens of Granby for valuable assistance rendered the writer of this sketch of the town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DEACON SAMUEL SMITH

is a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Lieut. Samuel Smith, who, with his wife, sailed from England April 30, 1634, and landed at Wethersfield, Conn. He remained there until 1660, when he removed to Hadley, Mass. He died in 1680, aged seventy-eight years. His son Chileab was born at Wethersfield in 1635, and died at Hadley in 1730, aged ninety-five years. Ebenezer, son of Chileab, died some years before his father, aged about sixty years. John, son of Ebenezer, died in 1774 or '75. Nathan, son of John, was born in 1731 and died in 1811. Samuel, son of Nathan, was born in 1775 (married Mehitable Burnett, 1799) and died in 1869, aged ninety-four.

His children were Maria, Mabel, Amanda, Mabel (2d), Martha, Samuel, Cyrus, Eliza, Eliza (2d), Harriet, and Finley.

Samuel was born Dec. 22, 1808, and is now living on the farm in Granby where his great-grandfather settled, and where three generations have lived. Dec. 7, 1835, he married Maryett White, daughter of Luther and Abigail (Preston) White, of Granby. Their children were Eliza Thayer, born Dec. 29, 1836. Robert Morrison, born Sept. 10, 1838, who enlisted in Company K, 34th Massachusetts Volunteers, July 31, 1862. He was slightly wounded at New Market, Va., in May, 1864; and at Piedmont, Va., he received a severe wound, which disabled him for field service, but he was retained in hospital and on light detached duty until the time of his discharge, June 15, 1865. Lucretia Maria, born May 19, 1841; died Aug. 26, 1842. Marietta, born June 1, 1843. Henry Neal, born May 21, 1845; died Dec. 27, 1848. Samuel Finley, born July 17, 1847. The latter received a medical education and diploma at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, 1873, and is now a successful practicing physician at Indian Orchard, Mass. Abby White, born Nov. 2, 1849. Henry Martin, born May 31, 1852; died Oct. 24, 1853. Emma Clarinda, born Sept. 3, 1854.

Deacon Smith has filled various town offices; was a member of the school committee for twenty years, and, in 1863, represented his town in the Legislature of the State. He has been active in church affairs, was a deacon in the Congregational Church of Granby for twenty years, and was superintendent of the Sabbath-school for seven successive years.

He is well and favorably known in the community in which he lives.

CAPT. WILLIAM BARDWELL CLARK,

born in the town of Granby, Mass., Jan. 20, 1838, was the son of Erastus Clark and Lucy Ferry, daughter of Charles Ferry, Esq., of Granby. Capt. Clark prepared for college at Easthampton, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1861. On July 30th of the same year he enlisted, and the next day was mustered into the United States service in Co. K, 34th Massachusetts Volunteers. On the 7th of August he married Eliza, daughter of Deacon Samuel Smith, of Granby, and immediately joined his regiment, which was soon moved to the field. Feb. 1, 1863, he was promoted from corporal to sergeant, at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Va., and was on active duty with his regiment up to Jan. 20, 1864. Soon after, while at Harper's Ferry, Va., he was commissioned a captain in the 22d Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and January 26th he left for the camp in Philadelphia, where he took command of Company K of that regiment.

In the month of February, 1864, the regiment was transferred to the seat of war in Virginia, and was engaged in the series of battles before Petersburg in the following summer. In one of these he was slightly wounded in the breast by a spent ball. He was also struck by a ball in the battle of September 29th, which, passing through his haversack, broke his inkstand, and another struck him on the temple with sufficient force to break the skin. The 27th of October he received a mortal wound, this being the last battle in which the regiment was engaged. His body was not recovered. We take the following notice from the *Springfield Republican* of Dec. 21, 1864, as showing the esteem in which he was held by his comrades in arms, as well as by his friends at home:

"All his friends can testify to the truthfulness of a brother captain's estimate who writes of him thus: 'I have ever found him the same under all circumstances,—a kind, generous, noble-hearted, brave, and Christian man. He combined the two qualities of bravery and prudence in a remarkable degree.' And again: 'His kindness of heart, modesty of manner, his unyielding principle, and Christian spirit ever exerted a constant, though silent, influence over his brother officers.' Of the same tenor is the testimony of his townsman, Surgeon Pease, who writes: 'He was very much liked, both by the officers and men of his regiment, was always perfectly cool and brave, and always led his men into action.' Few have had a better record. None could have had a more honorable death. His end is the crowning of a victor, rather than the loss of a brother, husband, or son."

PELHAM.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Pelham makes one of that range of towns which forms the irregular northern boundary of the county of Hampshire. It is situated in the northeastern section of the county, and is bounded on the north by the town of Shutesbury, in Franklin County; on the south by the towns of Belchertown and Enfield, in Hampshire County; on the east by the town of Prescott and on the west by the town of Amherst, both in the same county. Its northern, eastern, and western lines are comparatively straight, but its southern is broken and irregular. The average length of the town is five and a quarter miles, and average width three and a half miles, comprising an acreage of about 15,207.

It is distant seven miles from Northampton, twenty from

Springfield, ninety-five from Boston, and one hundred and fifty from New York.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Pelham may be fitly characterized as one of the hill towns of the county. In its northwestern corner rises the lofty peak of Mount Orient, attaining an elevation of about one thousand feet above the level of the sea, and affording from its summit a surpassingly grand and unique view,—vying with Mounts Holyoke and Tom on the south, Sugarloaf and Toby on the west,—and exhibiting in the distance no less than seven villages scattered over the beautiful surface of the broad valley of the Connecticut. Mount Lincoln, in the south part of the town, rears its peculiar conical head to a height of about eight hundred feet. Pine Hill, near the original centre of the

town, also reaches a considerable elevation. Other hills and mountains cover the northern, eastern, and western sections of the town, the south part of the town being more level.

Numerous streams traverse the different sections of the town. Fort River rises near the northern boundary, and, flowing in a southwesterly course through what is termed the "valley," enters the town of Amherst, and finally joins the Connecticut at Hadley. The west branch of Swift River furnishes the eastern boundary line between Pelham and Prescott. Its principal affluent from Pelham is Purges Brook, rising north of the centre of the town, and flowing in a southeasterly course to the river. Smaller streams exist in the other parts of the town.

Several valuable springs, containing useful medicinal qualities, exist near Mount Orient, and attract many visitors in the summer-time to the town.

The soil is fertile and productive, though difficult of cultivation in certain portions of the town.

The geologic characteristics are of some interest. Considerable granite, of a peculiar grayish tint and known as "Pelham granite," has been quarried in the eastern and western parts of the town. In the southwestern part large quantities of asbestos have also been mined.

MEN OF DISTINCTION.

Forth from the hills of Pelham have gone many men who have contributed largely by their industry, energy, and strength of character to the moral and material advancement of other communities. Their ancestors were the hardy Scotch-Irish settlers of the town, their birthplace its ranging mountains and sloping hills, their stock in trade robust constitutions, and the high mental and moral characteristics of their fathers. It is safe to say that few towns of its size in the State have produced more men who have risen to posts of honor and distinction.

Among these have been Ithamar Conkey, afterward a resident of Amherst, and for many years judge of Probate for Hampshire County; Dr. Daniel and Dr. James Thompson, brothers and partners in professional business at Northampton; the Messrs. Southworth, the widely-known paper-manufacturers of West Springfield; Dr. Harkness, one of the pioneer railroad men of California, who drove the first spike into the Pacific Railroad, and a world-wide traveler; Nathaniel Gray, of Sacramento, Cal., one of that city's wealthy citizens; and others who have adorned the various walks of life in which they trod.

SETTLEMENT.

The territory of Pelham originally formed a portion of the "Equivalent Lands," an accurate account of which is given in the history of Ware. It was sold by the State of Connecticut to Colonel John Stoddard and others of Northampton, and was at first popularly denominated "Stoddard's Town." The lands, while in a wild condition, were much injured in timber and soil by the burnings to which they were subjected by hunters, and by those on the Connecticut, who by this means secured a favorite pasturage for their cattle.

Sept. 26, 1738, Robert Peibles and James Thornton, of Worcester, conceived the idea of purchasing the territory of the township of John Stoddard and establishing a settlement therein, and entered into a contract of purchase on that date with Stoddard. An agreement entered into between Peibles and Thornton on the 20th of the following October will best show the plan of the purchase and the nature and character of the proposed settlement. It was as follows:

"Articles of Agreement Indented and made this Twentieth day of October. Seventeen hundred thirty-eight, Between Robert Peibles, of Worcester, in the County of Worcester and Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, Blacksmith, on the one part, & James Thornton, of Worcester, aforesaid, yeoman, on the other part, Witnesseth: That whereas, on the 26th day of September last past, the said Robert Peibles and James Thornton have jointly covenanted and contracted with the Honorable John Stoddard, of North Hampton, in ye County

of Hampshire, Esq., for one-fourth part of that Tract of Equivalent land lying Eastward of Hadley (except Eight hundred acres), which he bought of the executors of Dame Mary Saltonstall, Late of Boston, Decd., which land was laid out by Mather Allen, Roger Wolcott, and Ebenezer Pomeroy, Esqrs, for Twenty-nine Thousand eight hundred & Seventy-four acres, and also for one-eighth part of said Tract of Land, which the said John Stoddard purchased of Capt. Roswell Saltonstall, of Brandford, in the County of New Haven, and also for one-eighth part more of said Tract of land which fell (or does belong to) said Stoddard by Division, making the whole ye one-half of said Tract of Land (excepting eight hundred parts of land), fourth part which ye said Stoddard Purchased of the Executors of Dame Mary Saltonstall, as aforesaid.

"And whereas, they have covenanted to pay for the same as follows, viz.: Fifteen hundred pounds within Twelve months from the Twenty-Sixth day of September, as aforesaid, & Three thousand pounds more in Eighteen months from said Date, and both sums to said Stoddard, and also the Sum of Nine hundred pounds to Josiah Willard, of Boston, Esq., and the other Executors of said Dame Mary Saltonstall, aforesaid, Deceased, on or before ye 30th day of June, 1739, and the fourth Sum of Nine hundred pounds more to said Executors on or before the 30th day of June, 1740, Together with Lawfull Interest from the 30th day of June last past, and also the sum of five hundred to ye aforesaid Roswell Saltonstall, at or before the Seventh day of September next ensuing, and the further sum of five hundred pounds, on or before ye Seventh day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord, 1740, Together with lawfull Interest therefrom the Seventh of September last past, all said sums of money amounting unto ye sum of seven thousand and three hundred pounds, and are to be paid in Bills of Credit of ye old Tenor, & for which the said Robert Peibles and James Thornton are, within six months from the said twenty-sixth day of September last past, to procure and deliver him, Said Stoddard, Good and Sufficient Bonds, Executed by Persons of Sufficient Estate, and such persons whose bonds shall be to said Stoddard's Acceptance as per a certain Instrument of That well Executed (and Called an Indenture) under the hands & seals of ye said John Stoddard, Robert Peibles, and James Thornton will fully and at large appear, reference thereto being had.

"And whereas, the said Robert Peibles & James Thornton, being fully determined to bring forward the Settlement of said by Settling forty families Thereon in the Space of Three years from ye Date hereof, viz't: each of them Twenty families. And in order to proceed thereon with the more dispatch, as well as the better to enable them to Raise the money for which they are Joyntly to pay for the Purchase as aforesaid, and for the building and Erecting a House for the Publick Worship of God, and Settling of a minister and Laying out of Sutable and Convenient Highways, and for making all needfull Bridges, Causeways, and Roads in Said Settlement. They do by these presents, each one for himself and for his heirs, executors, and adms^r, absolutely Covenant and Engage to ye other in ye way and manner following, That is to say,—

"Imprimis. The said Robert Peibles, for himself and for his Heirs, Executors, and Adms^r, Engages to procure proper Security in the time, way, and manner as aforesaid to said Stoddard's acceptance for the one-half of all ye aforesaid sums of money. And the said James Thornton, for himself and for his Heirs, Executors, and Adms^r, Engages to procure proper security in ye time, way, and manner as aforesaid to said Stoddard's acceptance for the other half of all the aforesaid sums.

"Secondly. That They will forthwith, or with as much speed as conveniently they can, have said land measured and well bounded, and then proceed to lay out Sixty-one Lots of one hundred acres each, so as best to accomodate them for settlements, in the doing of which they will lay out needfull and convenient Roads & ways, all which Lots shall draw an Equal proportion in all after Divisions, till the whole of said Tract shall be laid out.

"Thirdly. That one of said Lots shall immediately be sequestered and sett apart for ye settled ordained minister in said Plantation with all future drafts, and the same is hereby Ratified to him, his heirs and assigns forever, and to be laid as accomodable as the same may be, and they oblige themselves to Ratify and Confirm ye same to ye person who shall be first settled and ordained as aforesaid for the Incouragement of those persons they shall admit as Partners or Settlers with them.

"Fourthly. That as soon as ye said minister's Lott shall be sett of, That then the said Robert Peibles shall have the Liberty of Choosing Two lots such as he sees cause without draft, and when he has so done, Then the said James Thornton shall have Liberty to Choose Two Lots as he sees cause without draft. That the Remaining Lots shall be numbered and drawn for by said Partys, or those they shall admitt as Partners or Settlers with them, so that each party shall have, with those who shall hold under them, thirty lots.

"Fifthly. That all the charges arising in said Plantation by the Surveying and Bounding out of ye whole of said Tract & laying out the Lots as aforesaid, and all the after Divisions, all needfull ways & Roads, making Bridges and Causeways, Roads & ways, the Settling of a minister, and building and finishing a meeting-House, and all unforeseen Charges for perfecting and Compleating what is afore-mentioned shall be born by the persons owning said sixty Lots, viz't: one lott to pay one-sixtieth part, and so proportionably for what each party shall own.

"Sixthly. The said Robert Peibles engages for himself and for his heirs, Executors and adms^r To Have with himself Twenty families of Good Conversation settled on the premises, who shall be such as were Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Ireland, or their Descendants, being Protestants, and none to be admitted but such as bring good and undeniable Credentials or Certificates of their being persons of Good Conversation and of the Presbyterian Persuasion as used in the Church of Scotland and conform to ye Discipline thereof, unless they shall otherwise agree hereafter; said families to be actually settled on the premises in three years from the date hereof, each to have a House of at least eighteen feet

square and seven feet studd, well Inclosed and made Habitable and upon one of said hundred-acre Lotts, and have three acres, part thereof, improved by plowing and mowing; and the said James Thornton Engages for himself and for his Heirs, Executors and admrs To Have with himself Twenty families settled on the premises in the time, way, and manner in all Regards as are described as aforesaid, nothing Excepted or Reserved, and who shall each one perform as to building and Improving as aforesaid, vizt, as is to be done on the part of the said Robert Peibles.

"Seventhly. That each party have liberty in his own name and Right to dispose of his Share and Interest in the premises as he sees cause, to Inable him fully to comply with what they Respectively have engaged to do, as herein is already expressed.

"Eighthly. That in the first and all future Divisions all persons who shall be admitted as Partners or Settlers shall have a vote in Proportion to his Right in all meetings hereafter to be called, unless debarred by some previous contract.

"Ninthly. They each one engage for themselves and all those who shall hold under them that none of them shall take any cattle to Feed in ye woods in ye bounds and Limits of the designed Settlement in the lands aforesaid but what are Bone Fide their own property, unless ye Settlers hereafter shall agree to the same.

"And, Finally, That they will with Convenient speed procure Legall meeting of ye Proprietors of said lands as soon as they have admitted of all or part of their settlers, and in the Proprietors' Book enter the foregoing articles of agreement as ye foundation of their Lott Count and future proceeding, hereby covenanting for themselves severally, and for their several and Respective Heirs, Executors, and admrs, that they will proceed agreeable to what is aforesaid written, on the Forfeiture of five Thousand pounds by him who shall fail, to be paid to the other, besides Threeble Damages.

"In witness whereof, the parties To these presents have hereunto affixed their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

"It is agreed, notwithstanding what is above written, That Peibles shall choose one of his Two Lotts, then Thornton one, then Peibles his Second, then Thornton his second.

"ROBERT PEIBLES. [SEAL.]

"THOMAS THORNTON. [SEAL.]

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us,

"MATHEW GRAY, JUNR.

"JOHN CHANDLER, JUNR."

"WORCESTER, October 21, 1738.

"WORCESTER, ss.: Robert Peibles & James Thornton, the Subscribers, Personally appearing, and Respectively acknowledged the foregoing Instrument, containing seven pages, to be their act and Deed, before me.

"JOHN CHANDLER, JUNR, Jud. Pacr."

Soon after the making of this contract, measures were taken to organize a body of proprietary settlers, and take possession of the lands. These so far met with success that on the 31st of the following January a deed was given to a company of persons by Col. Stoddard, of which the following is a copy :

"To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: Know yee that John Stoddard, of North Hampton, in ye County of Hampshire, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, for and in Consideration of the sum of seven thousand three hundred pounds, in bills of Public Credit of ye old Tenny in hand already Received of the Persons hereinafter named, the Receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge, and himself thereby fully satisfied and Contented, hath given, granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents doth fully, freely, clearly, and absolutely Give, grant, Bargain, Sell, Release, convey, and confirm unto them, their heirs, and assigns forever, one-half (excepting eight hundred acres) of that Tract of Equivalent Land, lying and being in ye County of Hampshire, bounded Westerly on Hadley, Southwardly on another Tract of Equivalent land, commonly called Cold Spring Township, Eastwardly on land called Quobbin, North on land now called Well's Town, which Tract of land was laid out by Mathew Allin, Roger Woodcott, and Ebenezer Pomroy, Esqr., for Twenty-nine Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four acres, a more particular Description of which land does appear by their Return, entered in ye Secretary's office at Boston, wch half part (excepting Eight hundred acres, as aforesaid), by a Division lately made by the owners or proprietors of said Equivalent land, is laid in severalty, and contained in ye first lott, and does contain ye whole of said Lott (excepting Thirty-eight acres Two Roods and thirty-three perch, which belongs to Mr. Elisha Williams Doct., of Yale Colledge), which Lott Lyeth on the north part of said Equivalent Land, and is bounded north by ye north Line of said Equivalent Land, and from said Line Extends south one Thousand and Eleven Rods and Eleven feet, to monuments Raised at Each end, and does extend from Hadley bounds on the West to the east bounds of said Equivalent land, a more particular description of which lott may be seen in ye Deed of partition, bearing Date ye seventh day of September, 1738, which said half (excepting as aforesaid) The said John Stoddard doth hereby sell and Confirm, as aforesaid, to the following persons, and in ye following proportion (vizt): To Robert Peibles, five-sixtieth parts; To Patrick Peibles, one-sixtieth part; To Andrew McFarland & Mathew Gray, Junr, Three-sixtieth parts; To Robert Lothridge, Two-sixtieth parts; To Robert Barber and William Johnson, Three-sixtieth parts; To William Gray, Junr., one-sixtieth part; To John McConkey, one sixtieth part; To James McConkey, one-sixtieth part; To Alexander McConkey, one-sixtieth part; To Alexander Turner, one-sixtieth part; To John Stinson, one-sixtieth; To James Wood, one-sixtieth part; To Adam Johnson, Two-sixtieth parts; To Ephraim Cowan, one-sixtieth part; To George Cowan, one-sixtieth part; To Samuel Gray,

two-sixtieth parts; To John Gray, Jr., three-sixtieth parts; To Thomas Dick, one-sixtieth part; To John Dick, one-sixtieth part; To John Alexander, one-sixtieth part; To James Alexander, one-sixtieth part; To James McAllach, one-sixtieth part; To Samuel Thomas, one-sixtieth part; To James Taylor, two-sixtieth parts (all the above-named persons are of Worcester, in the County of Worcester, except George Cowan, who is of Concord, in the County of Middlesex); To John Fergusson, of Grafton, one-sixtieth part; To James Gilmore, of Boston, two-sixtieth parts; To Adam Patterson, of Leicester, in ye County of Worcester, one-sixtieth part; To Thomas Lowdon, of Leicester, one-sixtieth part; To John Chandler, of Worcester, Esq., one-sixtieth part; To John Johnson, of Shrewsbury, one-sixtieth part; To Adam Clark, of Worcester, one-sixtieth part; To James Thornton, of Worcester, fourteen-sixtieth parts.

"To have and to hold the aforesaid half part of said Equivalent Land (except the Eight hundred acres, as before excepted), and in that part Thereof above described, with ye appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging to them, the above-named persons, their heirs and assigns, forever, according to their several and Respective proportions as before expressed, To their severall and Respective proper use, benefit, and behoofe for evermore. And the said John Stoddard for himself, his heirs, &c., doth covenant and engage to and with the before-named persons, their Respective heirs and assigns, that before and untill the ensembling hereof he was ye true, sole, and lawfull owner of the premises, and stood seized thereof in his own right, in Fee Simple, and had in himself good right, full power, and lawfull authority to grant, largain, sell, alien, release, convey, and confirm the same, as aforesaid, and that free and clear and clearly executed, acquitted, and discharged of and from all former and other Guifts, grants, Bargains, sales, leases, mortgages, wills, entails, Joyntures, Thirds, Executions, and Incumbrances whatsoever; and the said John Stoddard doth hereby further covenant and engage the before-granted premises with ye appurtenances to them the before-named persons and their Respective heirs and Assigns forever, to warrant same and defend against the Lawfull Claims and demands of any and every person and persons whatsoever.

"In Witness whereof, he hath hereunto set his hand seal this thirty-first day of January, in the twelfth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George of Great Britain, &c., King Anno. Dom. 1738-39.

"JOHN STODDARD. [SEAL.]

"Signed, sealed, & delivered in presence of us, witnesses,

"ELISHA MARSH.

"CORNEA WALDO."

"WORCESTER, ss.:

"WORCESTER, Feby 2, 1738.

"John Stoddard, Esq., ye suscriber to the foregoing Instrument, personally appearing, freely acknowledged The same to be his Act and Deed Before me,

WILLIAM JENISON, Justice of the Peace."

"HAMPSHIRE, ss.:

"SPRINGFIELD, Feby 3, 1738-39.

"Recd and Recorded in ye Records of Deeds for the County of Hampshire, Lib^o L, fol^o 220, &c.

"Pet Wm. PYNCHON, JUN^r, Reg."

The persons named in this deed, together with a few others, became the first settlers and proprietors of the soil. A petition for the issuing of a warrant to call a proprietors' meeting was addressed to John Stoddard, Feb. 1, 1739, by the following persons: Robert Barber, Robert Lothridge, John Dick, Patrick Peibles, John Chandler, James Thornton, Robert Peibles, William Johnson, John Stinson, and Samuel Gray. It was acceded to, and Patrick Peibles was authorized to convene the first meeting, which was held Feb. 26, 1739, at the house of Capt. Daniel Heywood, in Worcester.

John Chandler, Jr., was chosen moderator and clerk; Andrew McFarland, Robert Lothridge, and Samuel Gray were chosen a committee, with a surveyor, to take an exact survey of the whole tract of land, to lay out the same into six equal ranges, the range lines to run east and west, and between each range to leave two perches wide for a highway, except between the central ranges, where they were to leave four perches wide for a highway. In the centre of the tract they were to lay out ten acres for a meeting-house, burying-place, and training-field. From these ten acres was to be laid out a highway four perches wide, to run north and south from the north and south bounds of the whole tract. They were further to lay out 61 home-lots, of 100 acres each, and to proportion the lots "quantity for quality," so as to make them as equal as possible. One of these lots was to be set apart for the first minister, as near the meeting-house as possible, and between every three lots there was to be a highway two perches wide. Such was to be the general arrangement and disposition of the land. The compensation of the committee was to be nine shillings per day, and of the surveyor, Wm. Young, fourteen shillings per day.

The survey was duly returned May 1, 1739, and the first division of lots was made. At this meeting it was also voted that the sum of £15 be allowed and paid toward making a road to the meeting-house (so called), and from thence to East Hadley, viz., a bridle-road. It was also decided to separate the remaining lots into two divisions, each lot to contain 40 acres, and to be 61 lots in each division. The second and third divisions were drawn Nov. 5, 1739.

The following table shows the names of those who drew the original lots, and the numbers of those lots in each division:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Minister's Lot.....	1	56	6	James Layton.....	34	51	29
Robert Peibles.....	2	52	13	Adam Johnson.....	34	51	19
Robert Peibles.....	3	11	23	James Hood.....	35	13	27
James Thornton.....	4	16	1	William Thornton.....	36	55	20
James Thornton.....	5	49	4	Samuel Thomas.....	37	25	16
John Dick.....	6	17	44	James Thornton.....	38	3	14
Patrick Peibles.....	7	45	7	And. McFarland.....	39	39	5
John Gray.....	8	27	34	James Brackenridge.....	40	54	24
John Gray.....	9	8	50	Nathan Thornton.....	41	58	45
John McConkey.....	10	61	35	Ephraim Cowan.....	42	24	52
William Gray.....	11	60	48	Samuel Gray.....	43	9	26
James Thornton.....	12	42	38	Robert Barber.....	44	9	33
James Thornton.....	13	22	55	Robert Barber.....	45	29	22
James Thornton.....	14	12	58	Wm. Johnson.....	46	39	12
Thomas Dick.....	15	18	8	Alexander Turner.....	47	37	11
Robert Peibles.....	16	6	42	John Gray.....	48	21	18
James Gilmore.....	17	41	56	John Ainson.....	49	46	61
Matthew Gray.....	18	26	25	James Alexander.....	50	47	21
James Thornton.....	19	14	9	John Ferguson.....	51	1	30
George Cowan.....	20	10	41	Adam Johnson.....	52	15	32
James Thornton.....	21	34	57	James Thornton.....	53	5	43
Adam Patterson.....	22	23	51	James Thornton.....	54	57	2
James Gilmore.....	23	31	36	Alex. McConkey.....	55	53	3
Adam Clark.....	24	30	53	James Taylor.....	56	20	29
John Chandler.....	25	59	39	Robert Lothridge.....	57	38	16
John Alexander.....	26	49	17	Thomas Lowden.....	58	2	59
John Johnson.....	27	43	54	Samuel Gray.....	59	28	23
James McAllan.....	28	22	15	Alex. McFarland.....	60	44	47
Robert Lothridge.....	29	7	40	Matthew Gray.....	61	48	60
John Chandler.....	30	4	31				
James McConkey.....	31	35	37				
William Johnson.....	32	50	10				

The meetings of the proprietors continued to be held in Worcester until Aug. 6, 1740, when the first meeting was held on the new territory, at the house of John Ferguson. The name of "Lisburne," or "New Lisburne," was conferred upon the tract, and by this name, with its variations, it continued to be known until the incorporation of the town with its present name.

May 16, 1743, the settlers purchased the land owned by Elisha Williams, referred to in the original deed, for £38, old tenor.

The first settlers of Pelham are among those whose names have been set forth in the foregoing draft of lots. Some of them, such as the McConkeys (afterward Conkeys) and the McMullens, and some of the Grays lived in the territory now comprising the south part of Prescott. Just who was the first to locate on the land is not definitely known. It is probable that they removed from Worcester about the same time, erected houses, and took possession of the land. It seems that John Ferguson had a house erected in 1740, and doubtless most of the other settlers were as well provided for. Rev. Robert Abercrombie, the first minister of the town, located in 1742, and it is probable that the house which he occupied, still standing, near the store on Pelham Heights, was erected soon after that date.

It is possible that some of those who drew the original lots never actually settled in Pelham. Among those who are positively known to have taken up their land, and established themselves thereon, may be mentioned Alexander Conkey, Robert Peibles, John Alexander, John Gray, James Taylor, Robert Lothridge, James McCulloch, Thomas Dick, Adam Petteson, Ephraim and George Cowen, James Hood, James Thornton, William Gray, John Ferguson, Adam and John Johnson, Samuel Thomas, Alexander Turner, and others. Other families of influence came in a little later. John Hunter appears to have been there in 1749, and John Clark and John Stinson some time before. The Crossett family, still represented in Prescott, came in about 1750. In 1752 appear John Savage, Patrick Peibles, and John Blair. The Hamilton family, afterward one of the most prominent in the town, ap-

peared in the person of Thomas Hamilton about the same time, and the house that one of them occupied is still standing near Pelham Hollow. A little later came David Thomas and James Harkness. The Berry family put in an appearance about 1755, along with John Crawford, David Houston, and David Cowdan. Then appear in rapid succession the Mecklams (some of whom lived in Prescott), the McMullens, Halberts, Hollands, Thompsons, Livermores, and others. The Kingman family, who were identified with the growth and development of the town for several generations, came in at the opening of the present century, and the Southworths a little later. Samuel Arnold, father of Savannah Arnold, and grandfather of S. F. Arnold, still living in the town, located in the first part of the present century. Nathaniel Gray settled in Pelham at an early day. His son John, father of Horace Gray, living in the west end of the town, was born in 1778. Oliver Smith came from Walpole, and settled eighty-one years ago on the "old Smith place," now occupied by Arba Randall, who married his daughter, Esther N., still living in the town. The Fales family, living in the west part of the town, is also one of the oldest now living in the town, having settled there the first part of the present century, being first represented by Daniel and Sewell Fales,—the latter the father of Abijah. The Newell, Jewett, Stratton, Dodge, Ward, Cook, and Brewer families are also among the oldest and most influential now living in the town. Benjamin Randall was born in Belchertown, and settled in Pelham about fifty years ago. Wyatt Richardson, who married an Abercrombie, settled in 1835, and is still living there. Arba Randall, living in the south part of the town, located on his present farm forty-five years ago.

Alexander Keith came from Easton and settled in Enfield, near the Pettingill bridge, in the last part of last century. He moved to Belchertown and there died. Ariel C. Keith, the present town clerk of Pelham, is descended from Daniel, son of Alexander. He was born June 15, 1816, in Enfield, afterward lived successively in Ludlow, Chicopee Falls, Belchertown, and Palmer, and finally settled in Pelham, in March, 1856, where he has pursued the occupation of a farmer, acquiring wealth and influence.

TAVERNS.

One of the first houses of public entertainment was kept by Thomas Dick, about the year 1760. A man named Bruce kept one somewhat later, which stood about where Adam Cole now lives, on Pelham Heights. A man named Ketch kept one there in 1815. Walter Eaton succeeded soon after, then Eliphaz Packard, and finally William Smith, about 1820. Smith died, and his wife, Rebecca (Abercrombie) Smith, continued the business for a time. Martin Kingman erected the building now occupied by Ariel C. Keith, early in this century, and kept store and tavern there for upward of twenty years. He was succeeded by Calvin Eaton and others.

STORES.

Of early stores mention may be made of one kept by a man named Armiston, in the last part of the last century, on the "heights." Marston Eaton kept a store in an old building that stood about where A. C. Keith now lives, early in the present century. He was succeeded by Martin Kingman, who erected the present building. Calvin Eaton succeeded Kingman about 1820. Job Miller had a store about the same time where M. E. Boynton now lives, following Chancellor Wheeler, and being succeeded by William Conkey and E. S. Richardson. M. E. Boynton has had a store at the same place for a few years past.

At Packardsville a man named Ramsdell had a store where the Widow Stevens now resides, about forty-five years ago. After several years he was succeeded by James Hanks, who kept the store for ten or twelve years, and was followed for

short periods by a man named Whitney and Abraham Stevens. Mr. Stevens died, and no store has been there since.

At the west end of the town, Lewis L. Draper had a store which stood opposite the Methodist meeting-house about fifty years ago. He was followed in turn by a Mr. Hemingway and a Mr. Hill. Barrows & Gaskell last traded there, about twenty years ago.

PHYSICIANS.

The town of Pelham has had a full supply of physicians. One of the earliest was Dr. Nehemiah Hinds, who lived within the present territory of Prescott, and practiced as early as 1785. Dr. Abiah Southworth was a contemporary of Dr. Hinds, but did not commence practice until about 1819. Dr. King engaged in practice soon after. With him studied Dr. Daniel Thompson, who subsequently engaged in practice. Dr. Olney Potter lived in the west part of the town, and practiced in the first part of the present century. He subsequently removed to Amherst. Dr. Eaton practiced about thirty-five years ago, and was succeeded by Dr. Adam G. Craig, who was succeeded by Dr. Code. Dr. George W. Rhodes, Dr. Beers, and Dr. M. Heed have been physicians in charge of the Orient Springs House, in the west part of the town, the latter of whom is still there.

ORGANIZATION.

The town of Pelham was incorporated by act of the General Court, passed Jan. 15, 1743, with the following bounds :

" Bounding easterly on a tract of Land Commonly Called Quabbin, Granted to a Number of Canada and Narragansett soldiers, southerly on a lot of Equivalent Land, so called, belonging to the Rev^d Mr. Edwards and Mrs. Rebecca Hanley, Westerly on ye east bounds of the town of Haddley, and Northerly partly on the New Township commonly called Readtown, and partly on a New Township commonly called New Salem."

April 5, 1743, Robert Peibles, one of the "principal inhabitants," was empowered to convene the people of the town for the first meeting. This was held on the 19th of the same month. John Stoddard acted as moderator of the meeting, and among the officers chosen were Alexander Conkey, Robert Peibles, John Alexander, John Gray, and Robert Lothridge, Selectmen; William Gray, Clerk; John Stinson, Treasurer; James Taylor, John Conkey, John Johnson, Ephraim Cowan, Surveyors. Tythingmen, constables, fence-viewers, hog-reeves, assessors, and deer-reeves were also chosen.

The following votes were passed by the town at the same meeting :

" Voted that there be a committee chosen to Invite three ordained neighboring ministers to keep a day of fasting and prayer with us, and to consult with ye same Whome we shall Call to be our Minister.

" Voted that there be a Committee Chosen to Provide Glass, and to Glass the meeting, and to Build a Pulpit, and to finish ye under Pining of ye meeting-house at ye charge of ye town, and said Work to be Done Before Winter.

" Voted that ye aforesaid Committee for Building a Pulpit is to Build a Pulpit for Dignitie Like unto haddley third Precinct Pulpit.

" Voted yt ye Selectmen are Directed to Provide Sutable Cloath and have it made up to Covire Coffens with in Buring of our Dead at the Charge of ye town."

The various measures taken by the town toward the work of organization are elsewhere detailed.

The following persons have filled the principal town offices, and served as its representatives to the General Court :

SELECTMEN.

1743.—Alexander Conkey, Robert Peibles, John Alexander, John Gray, Robert Lothridge.

1744.—Conkey, Peibles, Gray, James McCulloch, Thomas Dick.

1746.—Alexander Conkey, James McCulloch, Adam Petteson, John Clark, Robt. Mecklem.

1747.—George Cowan, Wm. Gray (3d), James Thornton, James McConel, Ephraim Cowan.

1748.—James Thornton, George Cowan, Ephraim Cowan, James McConel, John Clark.

1749.—Thomas Dick, John Ferguson, John Johnson, John Hunter, John Dick.

1750.—Ephraim Cowan, James McCulloch, James Conkey, William Crosset, John Conkey.

1751.—Ephraim Cowan, James McCulloch, John Conkey, James Conkey, William Crosset.

1752.—John Savage, Patrick Peibles, John Johnson, John Blair, Thos. Johnson.

1753.—Patrick Peibles, Thos. Johnson, John Savage, John Blair, George Cowan.

1754.—Thomas Hamilton, Alexander Turner, John Ferguson, William Conkey, David Thomas.

1755.—Thomas Hamilton, Alexander Turner, Wm. Conkey, John Ferguson, David Thomas.

1756.—John Ferguson, David Thomas, Thomas Johnson, John Blair, James Harkness.

1757.—Archibald Crosset, Wm. Crosset, Patrick McMullen, Thomas Hamilton, James McConel.

1758.—William Harkness, Alexander McCulloch, John Hunter, John Crawford, William Conkey.

1759.—William Crosset, James Berry, William Clark, David Cowdan, Robert McCulloch.

1760.—James Harkness, Thomas Johnson, William Ferguson, Thomas Dick, Robert Lothridge.

1761.—Thomas Dick, David Houston, David Cowdan, Robert McCulloch, John Dick.

1762.—Hugh Johnson, James Cowan, Robert Mecklem, George Petteson, Isaac Gray.

1763.—Robert Mecklem, Hugh Johnson, George Petteson, Isaac Gray, James Cowan.

1764.—Isaac Gray, William Crosset, Alexander Conkey, Thomas Johnson, John Crawford.

1765.—Wm. Crosset, Daniel Gray, Patrick McMullen, Thomas Cochran, James Hullbert.

1766.—John Crawford, Thomas Johnson, George Petteson, Thomas Dick, James Cowan.

1767.—James Halbert, Archibald Crosset, Robert Mecklem, Wm. Conkey, James Harkness.

1768.—William Conkey, Robert Hamilton, Archibald Crosset, John Dick, David Cowden.

1769.—James Halbert, David Cowden, John Crawford, Robert Hamilton, George Petteson.

1770.—Robert Hamilton, David Cowden, George Petteson, James Berry, Archibald Crosset.

1771.—James Berry, Robert Hamilton, George Petteson, John Dick, James Halbert.

1772.—John Hamilton, John Dick, Hugh Holland, Robert Hamilton, William Crosset.

1773.—William Harkness, Daniel Gray, John Crawford, John Thompson, Robert Hamilton.

1774.—Thomas Cochran, David Cowden, Daniel Gray, Hugh Johnston, John Crawford.

1775.—Daniel Gray, Hugh Johnston, Robert Hamilton, George Petteson, John Crawford.

1776.—William Harkness, James Dunlap, Jonathan Gray, Hugh Johnston, John Thompson.

1777.—Isaac Gray, George Petteson, James Cowan, Matthew Clark, Ebenezer Gray.

1778.—Josiah Packard, Daniel Gray, James Taylor, Jonathan Hood, Abraham Livermore.

1779.—Hugh Johnston, George Petteson, William Dunlap, Jonathan Hood, Daniel Packard.

1780.—Samuel Hyde, Hugh Johnston, Jacob Edson, John Rinken, Thomas Johnson.

1781.—Joseph Packard, Daniel Gray, Nehemiah Hinds, David Cowden, Caleb Keith.

1782.—Aaron Gray, Joseph Hambleton, Jonathan Hood, William Dunlap, Thos. McMullen.

1783.—Aaron Gray, Jonathan Hood, William Dunlap, Joseph Hamilton, Thomas McMullen.

1784.—Joseph Hamilton, Nathaniel Sampson, Timothy Packard, John Peibles, James King.*

1816.—John Rankin, Jr., Henry Kingman, John Taylor, David Miller, James Crosset.

1817.—John Rankin, Jr., Jesse F. Peck, Luther Chapin, Moses Gray (2d), Constant Ruggles, Esq.

1818.—John Rankin, Jr., Luther Chapin, Jesse F. Peck, Moses Gray (2d), Barna Brigham.

1819.—Henry Kingman, Dr. Abiah Southworth, John Gray, David Mellen, Joseph Pierce.

1820.—Samuel Clark, Oliver Smith, David Conkey, Jr., Moses Gray, Barna Brigham.

1821.—Oliver Smith, Jr., David Conkey, Jr., Daniel Fales, Barna Brigham, Josiah Pierce.

1822.—Oliver Smith, David Conkey, Jr., Daniel Fales.

1823.—Henry Kingman, Samuel Hall, Luther Chapin.

1824-25.—Oliver Smith, Ezra Brown, Reuben Westcott.

1826-27.—Oliver Smith, Jr., Ezra Brown, Reuben Westcott.

1828.—Ezra Brown, Cyrus Kingman, Pliny Hannum.

1829.—Cyrus Kingman, Ziba Cook, Rufus Grant.

1830.—Rufus Grant, Samuel Clark, Jr., Benjamin Randall.

1831.—Oliver Smith, Reuben Westcott, David Conkey.

1832.—Reuben Westcott, Martin Kingman, Ezra Brown.

1833.—Oliver Smith, Martin Kingman, Ezra Brown.

* For some reason, there seems to be an hiatus in the records from 1784 to 1816.

1834.—Ezra Brown, Asahel Aldrich, Whipple Cook.
 1835.—Ezra Brown, Rufus Grout, Luther Chapin.
 1836.—Luther Chapin, John Harkness, James Thurston.
 1837.—Luther Chapin, Cyrus Kingman, Joseph Barrows.
 1838.—Luther Chapin, Levi B. Hall, Jared T. Westcott.
 1839.—Jared T. Westcott, Cheney Abbott, Levi Gates.
 1840-41.—George B. Pitman, Nehemiah W. Aldrich, James Thurston.
 1842.—Cyrus Kingman, Asahel Aldrich, James Thurston.
 1843.—Cyrus Kingman, Asahel Aldrich, Benjamin Randall.
 1844.—Cyrus Kingman, Asahel Aldrich, Wyatt Richerson.
 1845.—Cyrus Kingman, Ziba Cook, John T. Thurston.
 1846.—Cyrus Kingman, Levi B. Hall, Joel Packard.
 1847.—Levi B. Hall, Cheney Abbott, George B. Pitman.
 1848.—Calvin D. Eaton, Thomas Thurston, Austin W. Conkey.
 1849.—A. W. Conkey, Thomas Thurston, N. W. Aldrich.
 1850.—Austin W. Conkey, Nehemiah W. Aldrich, Horace Grey.
 1851.—Calvin D. Eaton, Nehemiah W. Aldrich, David Abercrombie.
 1852.—Nehemiah W. Aldrich, Monroe Eaton, Lemuel H. Newell.
 1853.—Ansel A. Rankin, Moses L. Ward, Philo D. Winter.
 1854.—Ansel A. Rankin, P. D. Winter, Emery Ballou.
 1855.—Thomas Thurston, N. W. Aldrich, Philander Bartlett.
 1856.—Thomas Thurston, Philo D. Winter, David Abercrombie.
 1857.—Thomas Thurston, Isaac B. Barrows, Marcus Grout.
 1858.—C. D. Eaton, M. C. Grout, H. Gray.
 1859.—Calvin D. Eaton, James M. Cowan, Lemuel H. Newell.
 1860.—Lemuel H. Newell, James M. Cowan, John Jones.
 1861.—James M. Cowan, Warren Randall, Asahel Gates.
 1862.—James M. Cowan, Lemuel H. Newell, Philander Bartlett.
 1863-64.—John Jones, Dexter Thompson, Alfred Taylor.
 1865.—John Jones, Alfred Taylor, Aretus J. Cadwell.
 1866.—John Jones, Alfred Taylor, Philander Bartlett.
 1867-68.—Marcus C. Grant, Albert Finman, Ansel A. Rankin.
 1869.—Marcus C. Grant, Sanford Byden, Ansel A. Rankin.
 1870.—M. L. Ward, Lewis Dodge, Samuel R. Davis.
 1871.—Moses L. Ward, Thomas W. Stratton, Samuel B. Davis.
 1872-74.—Sylvester Jewett, T. W. Stratton, Alonzo C. Randall.
 1875.—Sylvester Jewett, James Hanks, Israel Taylor.
 1876.—Sylvester Jewett, James Hanks, Thomas W. Stratton.
 1877.—Sylvester Jewett, T. W. Stratton, A. C. Randall.
 1878.—Sylvester Jewett, T. W. Stratton, John Jones.

TOWN CLERKS.

1743, William Gray; 1746, John Dick; May 18, 1781, Ebenezer Gray; 1782, William Conkey, Jr.; * 1816, Ithamar Conkey; 1819, Dr. Abia Southworth; 1820, David Abercrombie; 1827, Samuel Clark, Jr.; 1830, Martin Kingman; 1831, Daniel Thompson; 1833, Cyrus Kingman; 1836, Lemuel C. Wedge; 1837, Rufus Grout; 1839, Asa Tomson; 1840, Calvin D. Eaton; 1845, Lyman Jenks; 1849, Francis Kingman; 1850, Lyman Jenks; 1852, William Conkey; 1853, Erastus P. Boyden; 1854, E. P. Boyden; 1854 (April 9), A. G. Craig; 1855, Lyman Jenks; 1858, David Abercrombie; 1861, Calvin D. Eaton; 1867, Lyman Jenks; 1868, Calvin D. Eaton; 1871, G. W. Shepard; 1872, A. C. Keith.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1780, Capt. John Thompson; 1783-84, Thomas Johnston; * 1816, Capt. Henry Kingman; 1819, Isaac Abercrombie; 1824, Oliver Smith; 1827, Ezra Brown; 1828, Cyrus Kingman; 1829-32, Ziba Cook; 1832-33, Lewis Draper; 1834, Whipple Cook; 1835-36, Luther Chapin; 1838, Joseph Barrows; 1839, David Abercrombie; 1840, John Palmoter; 1841, George B. Pitman; 1842, James Thurston; 1843-47, Calvin D. Eaton; 1850, Nehemiah W. Aldrich; 1851, David Abercrombie; 1853, Thomas Buffum; 1854, Rufus Grout; 1865, John Jones; 1869, Sylvester Jewett; 1873, Asahel Gates.

In this connection it will prove of interest to consider a few

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS.

as illustrative of the manners and customs of the people and their methods of conducting town affairs.

On April 16, 1754, the town voted to petition the General Court for permission to levy a tax of a half-penny per acre on the lands of the non-resident owners.

Feb. 11, 1765, "Voted that the whole body of the meeting-house is to be made in Plain Puews."

Feb. 26, 1766, "Voted that Thomas Dick is allowed one shilling and two pence for one Quart of Rum."

As the use of strong drink was common in those early days, especially upon all public occasions, such as the raising of a meeting-house, the building of a bridge, and the "perambulating" of the town-lines, this appropriation was probably for some such service.

May 13, 1819, "Voted not to set off the East Parish as a separate town." This opposition was of no avail, as Prescott was duly incorporated Jan. 28, 1822.

Jan. 31, 1854, "Voted to surrender this town's Charter according to the Warrant calling this Meeting;" 73 in favor, 36 against. "Voted to choose three Committee to Carry the same into effect." Chose Minor Gold, Isaac B. Barrows, and Grove W. Hannum. "Voted to choose a special Committee of Four to visit adjoining towns to circulate Petitions."

This attempt to divest themselves of town privileges is believed to be without precedent in the State. It failed of success, and on March 15, 1870, it was again voted to surrender the charter of the town, and, dividing the town into two divisions, merge one-half in Belchertown or Enfield, and the other half in Amherst. This movement likewise failed.

VILLAGES.

There are no regular villages in the town. The two largest settlements are on "Pelham Heights" and at the "west end" of the town. The former was the original "centre" of the town, where was erected the first meeting-house, and where the "minister's lot" was laid. The ancient frame of the first meeting-house still stands there, performing duty as a "town-house," and is a unique and formidable structure yet, and excites much interest. Here also stands its successor. Besides these, there are a store, a post-office on the "heights," and 12 or 15 dwelling-houses.

The post-office has been in existence many years, the exact date of its establishment not being known. It was probably near 1810. One of the first postmasters was Martin Kingman. He was followed by Calvin Eaton, and he by Enos S. Richardson. M. E. Boynton, the present postmaster, has filled the position for several years. The west end of the town is the most thickly settled, although the houses are somewhat widely scattered, and are ranged along the road leading to Amherst. Here is the Methodist Church, a manufactory of fishing-rods, a saw- and planing-mill, and the Orient Springs House (a noted health institution), besides a large number of dwellings. The inhabitants of this part, being distant from the village of Amherst only two miles, transact the most of their business at that place.

PACKARDSVILLE is a small hamlet in the southeast corner of the town, adjoining the towns of Enfield and Belchertown. It sprang up about fifty years ago in connection with the Baptist Church which formerly existed at that point. It now comprises a Congregational Church and a few dwelling-houses. A store formerly existed there.

SCHOOLS.

The first formal vote passed by the town in behalf of education was on April 26, 1744, when it was "voted that their be a Schole Kept in town For ye space of two Months, one moneth at ye Dwelling-house of Ephraim Cowans; one month at ye Dwelling-house of William Grays." From that time on the subject received yearly attention from the town. May 14, 1745, it was "voted that their be a Schoole Kept in town this Present year; ye time for Keeping said Schole is in ye months of august and Sept., and ye Place is at ye meeting-house of said Pelham." April 15, 1746, it was also "voted yt there be a Schol Kept in ye town ye six months Insuing, or as soon as Conveny Will allow. Voted that ye Schole be Kept two months at ye meeting-house, two months at Ephraim Cowans and two months at Alexander Conkeys." Thirty-six pounds were appropriated at the meeting to "Pay a Schole master for keeping Schole." On March 19, 1747, it was voted to have school for six months of that year, commencing with June 1st, "to go no Further East than ye Nole Betwixt James Taylors and Alexander Conkeys, and two months att ye meeting-house, and to go No further West than ye Bridge at Ephraim Cowans."

On April 16, 1754, the town was divided into three parts for schooling purposes, and the sum of £8 was appropriated for a school. The following year £6 was appropriated for schools,

* For some reason, there seems to be an hiatus in the records from 1784 to 1816.

and they were kept at the meeting-house, at the "east hill" and the "west end." The same year it was also "voted that there be a Scoble House Built at the meeting-house, at the West End and at the East Hill." On March 24, 1756, £40 was appropriated for schools, and the town was divided into five parts for schooling purposes. In the year 1760 a committee to select a location for the erection of new school-houses was chosen, and in the following year £40 was granted for erecting the same. In the year 1816, \$500 was appropriated for schools; in 1818, \$600. The town was redistricted in 1823, 1846, and 1861, there being at the latter date eight school districts. In 1870 the appropriation was \$1000.

At the present time there are four public schools in the town, having in attendance about 100 pupils. They are under control of a board, one member of which is elected each year for three years.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN—CONGREGATIONAL.

As we have seen in the paragraph on the settlement of the town, the first settlers were of Irish descent, and in religious matters, of the Presbyterian persuasion, according to the Church of Scotland.

No sooner were the people located on the lands than measures were immediately taken to provide public worship according to that faith. At a proprietors' meeting held Aug. 6, 1740, it was voted to build a meeting-house, to raise £100 toward building it, and choose a committee to agree with a workman to raise the house, and provide for the settling of a minister. The meeting-house was to be 46 feet in length, 36 feet wide, and 25 feet high between the joints. The committee appointed in accordance with the vote were James McCullough, James Thornton, and Samuel Gray. Subsequent to the first vote £220 were raised in two instalments, for the erection and completion of the structure. As in most of the new towns, it was several years before the edifice was finished. In 1818 it was removed a few feet from its original location, and thoroughly repaired. It was again repaired in later years, and removed a few feet farther back. It is now used as a town-house, and bears evidence to its antiquity in its unique architecture and ancient form. The records of the church are extremely meagre.

In the year 1740 the sum of £30 was appropriated for preaching. A Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Londonderry, was first called to settle as pastor, but the call was not accepted. On March 5, 1744, a call was extended to Robert Abercrombie to become the pastor. He was certified to by Rev. Messrs. Jonathan Edwards, David White, David McGregore, and David Persons, Jr., and had acted as supply to the church since the summer of 1742. The call was accepted by Abercrombie, he to receive the minister's lot and an annual salary of £50, new tenor, for eight years, and he was ordained on the 30th of August following. On the following day a protest against the proceedings of the meeting that called him was entered by James Gilmore, William Ferguson, Samuel Ferguson, Adam Petteson, John Gilmore, Thomas Dick, James Thornton, James McCulloch, Alexander McCulloch, Hugh Gray, Robert King, William Thornton, John Sterling, James Gilmore, Robert Ferguson, John Ferguson, Robert McCulloch, James Ferguson, James Dunlap, Thomas Petteson, George Petteson, and John Dick.

Rev. Mr. Abercrombie was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was there educated. He was a profound scholar, and possessed a library surpassed by few in its time, which is now in the possession of one of his descendants. The exact date of his dismissal is not recorded, but it was probably in the year 1754. In the year 1755, Rev. Messrs. Dickeson, Clintock, and John Houston preached. Rev. Richard Crouch Graham was installed as the second pastor of the church, July 8, 1763, on a settlement of £100. He was a young man of ability, and died in the pastoral relation, Feb. 25, 1771, in his

thirty-second year. His remains were interred in the old burying-ground adjoining the meeting-house. After the death of Mr. Graham, the pulpit was filled by different persons, including Rev. Mr. Mordak and Rev. Andrew Bay.

On Nov. 23, 1774, a call was voted to Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, on £70 settlement and £80 salary, and, it being accepted, he was installed soon after. He remained in that relation until about 1783, when, certain difficulties arising in the church, he withdrew from the town. In the interval succeeding his departure, the notorious Stephen Burroughs appeared, under the name of Davis, and supplied the pulpit for nineteen Sabbaths.*

The next regular pastor of the church was Rev. Andrew Oliver, who was called Dec. 10, 1792, and installed soon after. Rev. Solomon Spalding had been previously called. Mr. Oliver sustained the pastoral relation until the year 1804, when he ceased to officiate,—for what reason the meagre records of the town and church fail to indicate.

The next pastor, Rev. Elijah Brainard, was installed in the spring of 1805, and was dismissed Oct. 17, 1811. On Jan. 2, 1815, Rev. Winthrop Bailey was called as the next pastor, and installed soon after. He was dismissed by council in the fall of 1825.

The church now seems to have undergone a decline, interest in religious matters ceased, and the ordinances of the gospel were almost entirely suspended.

A reawakening does not seem to have occurred until the year 1837. On October 25th of that year a council was convened by letters missive, at the house of Nathaniel Pratt, in Pelham, and measures were taken for the reorganization of the society. Unfortunately, the records of the revived church are in worse condition than those of the first. It is difficult to trace the history of the church at this point.

The first minister of the new church seems to have been Rev. Frederick Janes, but when he was installed, and when dismissed, is uncertain. His apparent successor, Rev. A. C. Page, was installed in January, 1848, but when he ceased his labors is not stated. The church had no settled pastor in the year 1855.

In the year 1861, Rev. W. H. Dowden was pastor, but when he became so, or when he was dismissed, we are not informed.

In the year 1866, Rev. Matthew Kingman, of Amherst, was stated supply. He was succeeded for a time by Rev. William K. Vaill; and in September, 1874, Mr. Vaill, pastor of the Union Congregational Society of Packardville, became the acting pastor of the church, and still sustains that relation.

It will thus be seen that this church has passed through various transmutations, beginning as a Presbyterian Church and becoming—for what purposes, at what time, or by what means we are not informed—a Congregational Church. It is probable that the Rev. Elijah Brainard was the last Presbyterian pastor, and that Rev. Winthrop Bailey opened the era of Congregationalism; but this is mere conjecture. A second meeting-house was erected about the year 1838, and, standing near its ancient predecessor at the "old centre," is still in use. The present membership of the church is 29, and a Sabbath-school is connected therewith. A Sabbath-school library is also owned by the society.

BAPTIST.

In the year 1831 a petition was addressed to the First Baptist Church of Belchertown, by a number of persons residing in the north part of that town, and in the adjoining towns of Enfield and Pelham, asking leave to organize a distinct society at Packardville. Previous to that time meetings had been held for a great many years in private residences in Belchertown, under the oversight of the First Baptist Church.

* See Notes and Incidents.

The application was favorably received, the society was formed, and a church edifice was soon after erected at Packardsville. The movement flourished more or less for a period of some thirty years, under the pastorate of Rev. Messrs. Bigelow, Burt, Vaughan, Smelledge, Snell, Emerson Hill, and others, but finally experienced a decline.

THE FIRST UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized at Packardsville, July 24, 1859, being composed of those who had been connected with the Baptist Society and other evangelical Christians in that locality. The new society occupied the Baptist meeting-house, and were ministered to frequently by students from Amherst College. The meeting-house was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1869. In the mean time the

UNION CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY,

of Packardsville, was organized, Dec. 4, 1868, by the following persons: Albert Firmin, Oren Sikes, Philander S. Knight, Ziza A. Hanks, Lorenzo W. Miller, Asahel B. Shaw, David Randall, Ansel C. Shaw, George S. Calkins, Horton B. Ward, Ebenezer Ward, George W. Knight, and A. A. Howard. The church formed by this society was duly recognized Jan. 5, 1869. The meeting-house used by the society, and now standing at Packardsville, was erected in the summer of 1869, at a cost of about \$6500, upon the original site of the Baptist meeting-house, and was dedicated June 28, 1871. The church-bell was presented by one of the classes of Amherst College. On the same day the first regular, and the present, pastor of the church, Rev. Wm. K. Vaill, was installed. Mr. Vaill is a son of Rev. Joseph Vaill, D.D., for many years pastor of the churches at Brimfield and Palmer, in Hampden County. He was born at Brimfield, was subsequently in attendance at Amherst College, and when called to his present pastorate was sustaining the relation of pastor to the church at Shutesbury, in Franklin County. Under his care the new society has prospered, and now comprehends a membership of 30 persons. A flourishing Sabbath-school is connected with the church, of which Darius Chickering is superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The beginning of permanent Methodist worship in Pelham was in the spring of 1831, when Rev. Isaac Stoddard was invited to preach. Previous to that, meetings of a general character had been held in the town. Mr. Stoddard was formally settled as pastor by the Conference of 1831.

In 1832 the society had grown to a membership of 125. In 1834, Pelham and Greenwich were connected together under the same pastoral charge. In 1836 the society occupied the old meeting-house on Pelham Heights, near the town-house. Between 1838 and 1843 the present Methodist meeting-house in the west end of the town was erected. The deed of the land was given to "the Proprietors of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pelham," by Augustus Webster. The deed for the original parsonage at the west end was made by Emory Ballou, July 5, 1847, "for the benefit of such men as shall be employed by the Methodist Episcopal Church to preach in the west part of Pelham," to the following trustees: Rufus Grout, David Newell, Lemuel C. Wedge, Horace Gray, Zadoc Preston, Ansel A. Rankin, and John Sisson. This parsonage was used by the various ministers who have been in charge, until Aug. 11, 1875, when it was sold, and a new one erected, at a cost of \$1050, on land given for that purpose by Russell Whipple.

The following ministers have served as pastors of the society: Isaac Stoddard, 1831-32; John W. Case, 1833; Erastus Otis, Wm. Gordon, 1834; Onesiphorus Robbins, 1835-36; James Dean, 1837; Joseph W. Lewis, 1839; John Cadwell, 1840; Wm. P. White, 1841-42; Windsor Ward, 1845-46; J. B. Bigelow, 1847; Judah Crosby, 1850-51; B. W. Wright,

1852-53; Franklin Fisk, 1854; John Jones, located 1855-57; John W. Lee, 1858-59; J. L. Esty, 1860; L. A. Bardwell, 1861; Gilbert R. Bent, 1862; John H. Gaylord, 1863; John Cadwell, 1864-65; O. W. Adams, 1866-67; John Noon, 1868-69; George Hews, 1870-71; N. H. Martin, 1872-73; W. H. Adams, 1874; Nathan A. Soule, 1875; Jonathan Neal, 1876-77; Geo. E. Chapman, 1878-79.

The society is in a prosperous condition, having a pleasant Sabbath-school in successful operation, with a membership of 60 and a library containing 300 volumes. The superintendent is S. F. Arnold.

Rev. George E. Chapman, the present pastor, was placed in charge of the church in 1878, and is now in his second year.

The stewards for the present year are L. H. Newell, B. Allen, Amasa Allen, J. R. Powell, Hugh Anderson, J. G. Ward, Russell Whipple, D. Presho, Hollis Dodge, H. B. Brewer, Timothy Sabin.

A SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

formerly existed in the town at the west end, and was supported by the Kelly, Cook, Buffum, and other families. It was never strong, and has not been in active existence for more than forty years. The meeting-house used by the society is now the barn of J. Willis.

THE UNITARIANS

also flourished for a time, worshiping in the present town-house, and the movement manifested considerable strength, but no regular society is now in existence.

THE BURIAL-PLACES

of Pelham are quite numerous, most of them, however, being small and devoted to private uses.

The first ground laid out in the town for that purpose was what is known as the "Centre Burying-Ground," situated at the present town-house.

In 1739 ten acres of land situated in the centre of the town were set apart for a meeting-house, burying-ground, and training-field, and during that year this yard was laid out and used for burial purposes for many years.

It has not been in use for a period of sixty years. Many of its oldest graves have sunken and disappeared from sight, leaving but a crumbled stone, on which the inscription is illegible, to mark the spot where they existed. Some of the oldest settlers of the town repose beneath its sod. The most ancient stones now standing are those of David Houston, who died Oct. 29, 1765, in his forty-fifth year, and his wife, Mary, who died March 18, 1766; Rev. Richard Crouch Graham, who died Feb. 25, 1771, in his thirty-second year; and John Peibles, who died Jan. 1, 1780, in his seventy-sixth year.

The next oldest burying-ground laid out within the present limits of the town was what is now known as the "West Burying-Ground," situated in the western part of the town, near the "Valley School-house." The exact date of the appropriation of that spot to burial purposes is not indicated on the town records. In the year 1819 the fencing around the "East, West, and Centre Burying-Grounds" was sold at auction, and \$65 granted to repair the yards, and it is probable that the west yard was laid out as early as 1760. The yard contains the graves of some of the first settlers of the town, and many old tombstones, the inscriptions upon which cannot be deciphered.

The "Valley Cemetery," situated on the "Valley road," in the west end of the town, near the Gates place, was laid out about the year 1848. It is still in use, and is an attractive and beautiful spot.

The cemetery at the west end, near the Orient Springs, was laid out about 1830, William Harkness being the first person interred there. It is small, and contains but few graves.

The "Quaker Cemetery" was laid out in the first part of

the present century, at the west end, near J. R. Sibley's. No stones were ever erected there, and it is seldom used.

The cemetery in the south part of the town, near the farm of Arba Randall, was laid out about 1843, and is owned by James Smith, Daniel Holbrook, and Arba Randall. It contains but few graves.

There is another small private burying-ground near the residence of Philander Knight, in the south part of the town.

At Packardsville there are two burying-grounds, the larger one being just over the line, and within the town of Enfield. The smaller one adjoins the Congregational Church at that place, and was probably established and first used by the Baptists about fifty years ago.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

From the records of the town we learn that the earliest marriages which took place in Pelham were as follows:

"August ye 25, 1746.—Then joyned in marriage Robert McKee & Mary Gray, both of Pelham."

"Sept. ye 25, 1746.—Then joyned in marriage John Dick & Jean Mc'ulloch, both of Pelham."

"Nov. ye 10, 1746.—Then joyned in marriage Ephraim Whiler & Hannah Marks, both of Quaben, so Called."

The name of "Pelham" was conferred upon the town in honor of Lord Pelham, of England, who passed through the State about the time of the incorporation of the town. In recognition of the compliment, Lord Pelham presented the church with a bell, which was made in England and shipped to Boston for the town. The charges for freight and storage being so heavy, and the difficulty of getting the bell to Pelham being great, the bell was sold to the Old South Church, in Boston, and never reached Pelham.

That the custom of using intoxicating beverages was universal in early times cannot be denied, and many are the stories that are narrated in regard to that indulgence. Ministry and laity alike practiced and encouraged their use. One of these stories is laid in Pelham, and, whether true or not, seems to illustrate the prevailing tendencies of the times. The records of the town indicate that difficulties arose between the town and their first minister, Rev. Robert Abercrombie, and that he was dismissed and compelled to sue the town for a portion of his salary. The foundation of all this trouble is confidently asserted to have been the too frequent use of the cup by the minister, and the story is told that upon one occasion a committee, of which Deacon McMullen was one, was appointed to confer with the pastor upon his shortcomings. The committee repaired to the house of the reverend gentleman, and were received with great hospitality, some excellent West India rum being immediately set before them. The result was the committee lingered through the night without disclosing the purport of the visit, and concluded the next morning to make a report to the church that Mr. Abercrombie *had given them Christian satisfaction*. They are said to have made such a report, and the matter was thus amicably adjusted.

Pelham was the scene of the pastoral labors of the far-famed Stephen Burroughs. He made his advent in the town about the year 1784, after the withdrawal of Rev. Mr. Merrill, having previously preached one Sabbath in the town of Ludlow, Hampden Co. Burroughs was the son of Rev. Eden Burroughs, of Hanover, N. H., and came armed with a few old sermons of his father's, and bringing a letter from the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Palmer, to Deacon Gray, of Pelham. Burroughs arrived in Pelham under the assumed name of Davis, and was favorably received by the people. He was first engaged to preach four Sabbaths, and after them sixteen more. During this time he was suspected of preaching sermons not his own. To test the matter, the people determined to select a text from which he was to preach, giving him notice of the request just before the time that church was to assemble. The text selected was the first clause of the fifth verse of the ninth chapter of Joshua, the words being, "And old shoes and

clouded upon their feet." Burroughs acquiesced in the request, and succeeded in delivering such an excellent discourse from so poor a text that he silenced all carplings upon that point. Things went along swimmingly until the time for which he was hired had nearly expired, but one Sabbath remaining. But his career in Pelham was now ended. The news of his character and duplicity reached the town, and he was obliged to flee in the night. He was discovered in his flight through Greenwich by a young man named Powers, of that town, and was followed by the enraged inhabitants of Pelham, and overtaken in the town of Rutland. Here, after laying Dr. Nehemiah Hinds senseless with a stone, he took refuge in a hay-mow, from whence, after a long parley with the people, they all adjourned to a tavern kept by one Wood, and enjoyed "Christian satisfaction" at Burroughs' expense. Trouble again arising, the latter fled to a swamp, pursued by the people, but was not again overtaken.

THE INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS OF PELHAM,

aside from agriculture, have never assumed any great importance. The cultivation of the soil and the cutting and selling of lumber have occupied the principal attention of the town.

Some manufacturing, however, has been done in the west end of the town, along the Fort River, and on the Swift River, at the eastern border.

At the west end saw- and grist-mills existed at an early day. Nathan Jillson, father of Amasa and Riley, moved into Pelham in the year 1806, and purchased both the water-privileges at the west end. At that time a saw- and grist-mill was in operation at that point. For a time also John Parmenter had a fulling-mill at the lower site, and George Macomber engaged in the manufacture of clothing.

The Jillsons utilized these privileges for some time. A grist-mill was erected at one privilege about the year 1826, and it was used for that purpose until 1845, when it was purchased by Robert Cutler. Part of it was then converted into a saw-mill. Buffum & Ward succeeded Cutler. In 1863 the site was bought by Horace Gray, who, in company with his son, engaged in the manufacture of jointed fish-poles, made of ash and maple wood, until the year 1874, when the business was sold to J. Ward & Co., who are still engaged in that manufacture.

The other site was used as a saw-mill for many years, and in the year 1828 the mill was used in turning bobbins. In that year a heavy flood swept down the river, carrying the improvements at both places with it. Horace Gray purchased this privilege also in the year 1835, and engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads and other general wood manufacture. In the year 1860 it was used in the manufacture of fishing-poles. Andrew Mitchell afterward ran it as a saw-mill. In the year 1867 it came into the hands of Darius Eaton, who now runs it as a saw- and planing-mill.

The east privilege was also in use at an early day, being first utilized for the use of a saw-mill. About the year 1850, Dwight and Henry Hill engaged in the manufacture of spools. That business was carried on until the burning of the mill, a few years ago.

Among the early blacksmiths of the town, mention may be made of Thomas Harlow, who had a shop near the Methodist meeting-house, in the west part of the town; David Hannum, who had one near the residence of Horace Gray, also in the west end; and Nathaniel Dodge, who had one the last part of last century, near the residence of his son, Ellison Dodge, in the south part of the town. He was succeeded by his son, Ellison Dodge, who, though at an advanced age, still prosecutes the business to some extent.

The quarrying of "Pelham granite" has also been engaged in by the inhabitants. The first stone taken out was by John Gray, over fifty years ago, in the west part of the town. Levi B. Hall next engaged in business there, who finally sold out

to J. G. Ward, who still owns and conducts the business. The stone is of a peculiar grayish tint, and has been much used in the surrounding towns. The Amherst College chapel is built of it. Stone has also been quarried in the east part of the town.

Considerable quantities of asbestos have also been mined in the southwest part of the town. This work was first undertaken by Lemuel H. Newell about eight years ago, the deposit being on his farm. Mr. Newell subsequently disposed of the business to a Hartford man. About 1871, Rev. John Jones engaged in the enterprise, and took out considerable material. Two years later it was opened by James H. Murray on a royalty. It is now owned by A. F. & J. Jones, and is not much worked at present. The quality of the asbestos is said to be good, and it meets a ready sale in the Boston and New York markets.

At Packardsville, Joel Packard and John Thurston engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages about 1830. The business was afterward removed to Belchertown.

The business of braiding palm-leaf hats has constituted an extensive branch of industry for over fifty years, especially on the part of the females of the town. Other small industrial and manufacturing enterprises have existed elsewhere in the town.

MILITARY.

The town has taken an active part in the various wars that have agitated the country since its incorporation. There is every reason to believe that numbers of its citizens took part in the earlier Indian wars, though the only name mentioned in the records of the town in that connection is that of James Ferguson in 1747, who was released from taxation because he was "in the war."

THE REVOLUTIONARY RECORD

of the town is eminently characteristic. On Nov. 9, 1773, in response to the circular letter that had been issued by the Committee of Correspondence at Boston, the town voted a long and philosophical reply, breathing the spirit of patriotism, and nearly covering three closely-written pages of the records. Something of its spirit may be judged from the following extract:

"And if things should ere long Proceed to an Unhappy Rupture Betwixt the mother Country and these Plantations, Which Heaven forbid, we are not at present much intimidated with that pompous boasting on the other side of the waters, viz., that Great Britain could blow America into atoms, as we consider the sighs of the oppressed and Good Wishes of millions in the mother Country to the Liberty and Weal Both of themselves and their own flesh, their Beloved Americans."

Committee, Robert Hamilton, John Hamilton, Thomas Cochran, David Cowden, and George Petteson.

Throughout the war the town contributed its full share of men and supplies to the Continental army, and on June 20, 1776, thirteen days before the declaration of independence, passed the following:

"Voted by unanimous vote that We are willing to Come under Independency from under the yoke of the King of Great Britain, Provided the Continental Congress see fite, in their Wisdom, to Establish Independence in the Colonies for their Safety."

It is said that nearly all the male residents of the town served in the cause of independence. Among these may be mentioned Oliver Smith, whose principal service, however, was performed upon the water, privateering. He assisted in the capture of two ships. Nathan Jillson, a resident of the town in later years, also served in the army. Daniel Shays, afterward the leader of the rebellion which bore his name, served in the Revolutionary war from Pelham. At the battle of Bunker Hill, at the storming of Stony Point and the capture of Burgoyne, he did gallant service, attaining the rank of captain, and carried to his grave an honorable scar received in fighting the battles of his country.

SHAYS' REBELLION.

In this rebellion the people of Pelham took an earnest and active part. In the first place, the leader of the insurrection lived in their midst, and aroused the inhabitants by personal exhortation to that point of indiscretion where they were willing to take up arms in the endeavor to obtain that relief from the manifest burdens of the times that should properly have been sought by constitutional methods. In the next, they had just passed through a struggle involving, to some extent, the same principles, and had imbibed a warlike spirit and been blinded by success. So it was that almost the entire town actively co-operated with Shays in his movements, and its hills at one time sheltered the entire insurgent force. The records of the town from 1787 to 1816 having been lost, it is impossible to give the names of those who served in the rebellion.

To the war of 1812 the town contributed, among others, the following persons: Capt. John Taylor, John T. Conkey, Grove Hannum, Luther Thompson, Sydney Hannum, Henry Hannum, Luther Lincoln, James Smith, Amasa Jillson, and Leonard Blue.

To the late war the town contributed liberally in money and means in support of the preservation of the Union. The following persons served in the army:

Henry E. Wheeler, Otis Griffin, George A. Griffin, Erastus S. Southwick, Stephen Rhoads, Charles R. Cleaveland, Sanford M. Lovett, Joseph F. Bartlett, Salmon Rhoads, Manly Jinson, Harrison Z. Horr, Chas. H. Horr, John Shaw, Otis B. Hill, Patrick Bailey, Henry Barrows, Otis Kimball, Franklin Bramble, John T. Nichols, Joseph E. Boynton, Joseph D. Whitney, Frederick Dane, Stillman Abercrombie, Joseph D. Allen, Dexter R. Barnes, Daniel Cook, Edmund S. Elsbree, Amos D. Leonard, William P. Montgomery, Amaziah Robinson, Nelson Watt, Charles S. Sawyer, Thomas Linds, James D. Moore, Joel Cutting, Francis A. Blodgett, John O. Rhoads, George A. Gardner, George W. Allen, Truman Squires, Thomas Ferisson, Garrett O'Neal, Philander Pike, Charles Griffin, Salmon Rhoads, Franklin Bramble, John T. Nichols, Joseph F. Bartlett, Charles Griffin, William O. Kimball, George Wethell, Henry Wood, Madison L. Fales, Norman Fales, James Heal, George M. Gungle, Charles Steward, George A. Gardner, Simeon Gilbert, Charles A. Abbott, Henry Wood, Madison L. Fales, Frederick Grover.

For assistance rendered in compiling the foregoing history the writer is indebted to A. C. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Arba Randall, Horace Gray, Ellison Dodge, Rev. John Jones, Rev. W. K. Vaill, Albert Firmin, and other citizens of the town.

P R E S C O T T.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

THE town of Prescott is in the northeast corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by the town of Salem, Franklin Co.; on the south by the towns of Enfield and Greenwich, Hampshire Co.; on the east by the towns of Dana, in Worcester County, and Greenwich, in Hampshire County; and on the west by the towns of Pelham, Hampshire Co., and Shutesbury, Franklin Co. The town is shaped in the form of an inverted L, and is about six miles long, four and a half miles wide in the widest part, and two and a half in the narrowest, and contains 12,706 acres of land, 187 acres occupied by roads and 322 covered by water.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The town is somewhat rugged in aspect, especially in the southern and western parts. In the centre is a pleasant valley, which contains many good farms nestled among the hills. The scene from Prescott Hill, in the west part of the town, is grand, a fine view being afforded of the surrounding towns, and the range of vision is only limited by lofty mountains in the distance. Mount Ell, in the northeast part of the town, is the marked feature in that section, and attains a considerable elevation. Rattlesnake Mountain, in the west part, rises abruptly to an altitude of about three hundred feet, and almost perpendicular for half that distance. At the base of this rocky bastion a den or cave has been formed by the *débris* from above, in which ice is present the year round. This den was once the favorite hiding-place of large numbers of rattlesnakes, and is known as "Rattlesnake Den," whence also the name of the mountain. Other hills exist in different parts of the town.

STREAMS.

The west branch of Swift River forms the western boundary of the town, and derives several small affluents from its territory. The middle branch of the same river passes through the extreme eastern part of the town for a short distance. Russ' Pond, in the northeastern section, is the only natural body of water of any consequence in the town. Several smaller ponds and streams exist in different parts.

The soil of Prescott is good and capable of easy cultivation, producing the cereals, with the exception of wheat, in fair abundance, and varying from a gravelly to a clayey loam. The geology of the town is not of a character to require special notice here. Stone of a granitic character has been quarried in the eastern part of the town. The Springfield, Athol, and Northeastern Railroad, crosses a corner in the eastern part of the town.

SETTLEMENT.

Much of interest relating to the first settlement of the town of Prescott will be found in the histories of the towns of Pelham and New Salem (in this volume), from which the present town was formed.

It is altogether probable that the south part of Prescott, which was taken from Pelham, was first settled, as the latter town contained forty families in the year 1742, a date when the town of New Salem had but just commenced to receive settlers.

Among the first to settle in the present town of Prescott were the McConkeys (now Conkeys), McMullens (now Mel-

lens), Grays, Berrys, Crossetts, and Peirces. Of the Conkeys there were brothers,—John, William, Alexander, and Thomas. The last three settled along the banks of the river, near "Bobbinville." John lived on Prescott Hill, near the present location of the Congregational parsonage. The old house used by William Conkey is still standing near the old "east cemetery," and bears upon the heavy stone which overhangs its ancient fire-place the inscription, neatly chiseled, "*William Conkey, June ye 21st, 1776.*"

The McMullen family settled in the southeast part of the town, in what is now known as "Mellen Hollow." John Mellen lived there in the first part of the present century. These two families were probably the first to settle in the territory of Prescott, and are still represented in the town. The date of their settlement was about 1740.

The Berry family settled in the town about 1755. Their first settlement was made at Deerfield, in Franklin County, but they were compelled to leave there on account of the Indian troubles which attended the first settlement of that town. They then removed to Rutland, Mass., and finally settled on the old farm occupied by Betsey Berry, a descendant. The great-grandfather of the present John Berry was a cloth-weaver as well as a farmer, and had four sons,—James, Alexander, and two others, who went West. Alexander located on the old farm, and James on the Gilbert place. Alexander had four sons,—John, James, Locker, and Alexander. John settled on the old Berry place, and died there in January, 1873, at the age of eighty-four. John and Betsey, his children, still live in town, and are the only representatives of the Berry family left in the place.

William and two other members of the Crossett family came from the North of Ireland and settled in Pelham about the year 1750. One of them settled in the north part of the town, and William in the valley in the south part, now in Prescott. James Crossett, father of Liberty, now living in the town, passed his life on the original Crossett place, and was a man of influence and worth.

Daniel Gray was an early settler, and lived where Alden Reed now resides. He was a descendant of John Gray, who at an early date located in the west part of Pelham, and was one of the original proprietors of that town. Moses and Aaron Gray lived at an early day where George H. Allen now resides.

The Peirce family, now more numerous represented in the town than any other, is also one of the oldest. David Peirce came from England at an early day, and became one of the first settlers of the north part of the town. He served in the Revolutionary war from New Salem, which then included the north part of Prescott, and died in 1779, on his return from the army, before he reached his home. He was carried four days on a bier by his companions before he expired. He left four boys,—Alden, John, Caleb, and Alexander. John and Alexander removed to Maine; both afterward returned, Alexander dying soon after, and John going to Ohio. Alden removed to Leverett, but subsequently settled in Ohio.

Caleb was born about the year 1775, and lived in the old Peirce house. He was a farmer by occupation, and had a family of sixteen children,—four girls and twelve boys,—becoming the progenitor of a large number of the Peirce family of

the present day. He was one of the agents appointed to secure the incorporation of the town of Prescott. Of his children, Appleton (2d), Madison, Clesson, David F., Pomeroy, and Caleb settled in the town, the first four of whom are still living there, and the other two being represented by their descendants.

John Pierce, of another family from Middlebury, settled in the closing years of the last century, and lived where H. N. Grover now lives. He was the father of Appleton Peirce (1st), now living at an advanced age.

Peleg Peirce, a half-brother of John, located in Prescott about 1812-15, and resided where John Vaughan now lives.

Simeon Pierce (still another family) was also one of the first settlers, and lived where Park Hannum now resides. A number of his descendants still live in the town.

A few of the other early settlers of the town deserve special mention:

Obadiah Cooley lived where F. B. Paige now resides, the first part of the present century, and John Mecklem, a descendant of one of the original proprietors of Pelham, lived, at the same time, where West C. Paige now resides.

Seth Peibles settled at an early day where Henry Grover now lives. His widow married a Mr. Savage, who lived near the original No. 4 school-house, that stood twenty rods east of the present main road, on the Jarva Shaw road.

Peleg Aldrich was born in New Salem, and settled in Prescott in the early part of the present century, where Wales Aldrich now lives. His sons, B. Whitman Aldrich and Wales Aldrich, still reside in town.

Jotham, Levi, and Amasa Leach also settled early, and lived on the Daniel K. Vaughan farm.

Buenos Ayres came to Prescott at an early date, and lived on the C. H. Gray farm. A Mr. Wright, father of Gad and Gaius Wright, also settled early, and lived where Madison Peirce now resides.

James Hathaway lived where Nelson Whittaker now resides, in the early part of the present century, and was a farmer. Roswell Jennings, from Middlebury, lived on the present David F. Peirce farm, about the same period; also John Atchinson, in "Atchinson Hollow," who also had one of the first four-wheeled wagons in town.

Jacob Sampson lived where J. N. Shaw's barn now stands, in the last part of the last century, and removed, in 1826, to Stamford, Vt. About the same period Timothy Upton, father of Samuel, Timothy, and Isaac, lived where David B. Lawless now lives.

Paul Haskins was one of the first settlers, and lived where L. H. Gaylord now resides. A number of his descendants still live in the town. Shadrack Haskins, also one of the first settlers, lived where G. L. Johnson now resides. Luke Haskins was here early, and settled where Uzziel Haskins now resides. His father, Joseph, lived where Elder Jones now resides.

Sylvester Titus came from Middlebury, and settled early where Algernon Peirce now lives. His son, Lucian, is still living in the town, at an advanced age.

Nathaniel Fish, also from Middlebury, settled at an early date where John Abbott now resides, and is also said to have had one of the first four-wheeled wagons ever used in the town. His descendants are still residents.

Amos Thomas was one of the first settlers, and lived where Eli W. Chapin now resides. John Lawless settled in the last part of the last century, and lived where Ira Alden now resides. Andrew Newhall settled in the north part of the town early, and lived where Ellis White now resides.

Barna Brigham was also an early and prominent settler, and lived on Prescott Hill, where Edwin Paige now resides. He was a justice of the peace, and in that capacity married a great many people; was also one of the agents appointed to procure the incorporation of the town.

Nymphas Stacy lived a little south of where John Woods now lives, in the last part of the last century, and was one of the first settlers. Jacob Gibbs also lived where Leonard Lincoln now lives, at an early day.

Moses Gray lived where George Allen now lives, as early as 1800. Simon Stockwell lived about the same time where W. C. Aldrich now resides.

The Eddy family settled at a very early day on the present Berry farm. The old house which they occupied was afterward moved to Prescott Hill, and occupied by John Atchinson. An old cellar marks its site.

Eden Briggs settled very early on the present farm of J. H. King, and Stephen Powers, at an early day, where Jason Powers now lives.

Nathan Vaughan came from Middlebury in the latter years of the last century, and settled near B. Franklin Vaughan's. His son Josiah was born about 1794, and lived on the place now owned by John Wood. He died at an advanced age. His descendants still reside in the town.

James and Shipman Shaw came from Middlebury, and settled, Shipman where Varnum E. Vaughan now lives, and James where Addison D. Thayer now lives.

Thomas Vaughan came early, and settled where Samuel Thrasher now lives. David Sloan located where Dr. George H. Lee afterward lived.

Amos Blackmer settled in Prescott about 1810, and located on the Daniel Gray farm. He died in 1820. His sons, Daniel and Peter, are still residents.

David Hunt was born in Worcester, and went from Heath to New Salem about 1808, and settled near the present Prescott line. He had three sons and a daughter, who reached maturity,—Samuel, Luther, Lorena, and Horace. Samuel lived in Prescott, where the "poor-farm" now is, at an early date, and now resides in Athol, at the advanced age of ninety years. Luther and Lorena remained in New Salem, and the latter now lives at Holly, N. Y. Horace was born Jan. 15, 1801, in New Salem, and resided there for thirty-six years. He lived in Prescott for nine years, engaging in store-keeping, and finally removed to New Salem, but retained his store in Prescott, and carried on business there for many years. He now resides in Enfield, and has attained a ripe old age.

Abel Gilbert came from Brookfield, and settled where Henry Grover now lives, about 1818-20.

TAVERNS.

Of the early taverns that have been kept in the town, mention may be made of a few. Probably the first was kept by William Conkey, in the old "Milo Abbott house," which is still standing near "Bobbinville." It was during the Revolutionary war and the Shays insurrection, and the latter commander, then a resident of that part of Pelham (now in the town of Prescott), is said to have mustered his first recruits at this ancient inn. The house was conveniently fitted for the purposes for which it was used, being two stories high, with capacious apartments, and has doubtless been the scene of many convivial gatherings.

Tradition says that another early inn was kept where the Congregational parsonage now stands, but by whom or at what date we are not informed. One of the first that existed in the north part of the town was kept by Capt. Jacob Sampson, where J. N. Shaw's barn now stands. Nathan Felton kept one for a good many years, in the first part of the present century, where L. S. Johnson now lives, on Prescott Hill. He was succeeded by a Mr. Hinds and Charles Scott.

About the same time Joseph Warren Hamilton kept a tavern on the hill, where Edwin Page now lives, and was succeeded for a short time by Noble Weeks.

The tavern kept longest in the town was one by John Atchinson, at "Atchinson Hollow," where Cheney Abbott afterward lived. He commenced soon after the incorporation of the

town, and continued for many years. There is none now in town.

STORES.

The first stores were probably little better than trading-posts, no regular stocks being kept constantly. As the population and the necessities of the people increased, the more dignified "country store" sprang into existence. One of the first of these was by Peleg Canada, in the last part of the last century, near the present residence of Edwin Paige. Isaac Conkey kept one there some time after, then Joseph Warren Hamilton, and Hamilton & Brigham.

Robert and Samuel Crossett had a store in the "old Henry place," in the first part of the present century, and were succeeded by Samuel Henry, who kept it many years.

Stacy Lindsey had a store on Prescott Hill prior to the year 1820, and was succeeded by the firm of Brigham & Lindsey, who traded many years. Joseph Hodgkins came next, trading several years, and was succeeded by Charles Hodgkins, he by W. E. Johnson (now of Enfield), and he by Liberty Crossett, the present proprietor, in 1868.

John Atchinson had a store in the Cheney Abbott house, at the "Hollow," about 1823-24, and kept it a number of years. Allen Beaman also had one in Aldrich Hall, at the "Hollow," about 1852, and was succeeded by Eliakim Hill, Enos S. Richardson, and J. W. Adams.

At North Prescott, Elbridge Shaw had a store about 1830, and was succeeded by Alpheus Thomas, he by Thomas & Partridge, they by Thomas alone, and he by Frank Sampson until 1877, when L. K. Baker, the present proprietor, came in.

Horace Hunt erected and opened a store in 1837, about a mile west of North Prescott, and kept it until 1869.

PHYSICIANS.

Of the physicians who have practiced, the first was Dr. Nehemiah Hinds, as early as 1786, and into the present century. He erected, and for a long time occupied, the red house that stands opposite the store of Liberty Crossett, on Prescott Hill. His son Leonard practiced with him for a while, and continued after his death. A contemporary of Dr. Hinds was Dr. Isaac Powers, who lived in "Mellen Hollow."

Dr. Hubbard Vaughan was next in practice, and lived about the year 1819 where Joseph Stone now lives.

Dr. George H. Lee practiced about 1826, for a period of ten years, and lived south of the centre. He was a man of influence, and filled various positions of trust. Dr. David Hale practiced about 1855 for a short time, and was the last regular physician who resided in the town. Physicians from New Salem and other towns have often supplied the town.

MEN OF DISTINCTION.

Among the men of distinction which Prescott has produced are Judge Peleg Aldrich, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, who was born here, and Hon. E. A. Thomas, also a native, who served in both branches of the Legislature with distinction. His brother, Rev. Chauncey Boardman Thomas, another native, is a church pastor in Vermont.

THE CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

dates from Jan. 28, 1822, when a tract of land about three miles long was taken off the south part of New Salem and added to the east parish of Pelham, and incorporated as the town of Prescott. The boundaries were described as follows:

"Beginning on the west line of New Salem, at the southwest corner of the lot No. 23, in the third division, now owned by Samuel Wood; from thence running east by the south line of that lot and the south line of Ebenezer and David C. Vaughan's farm to the southwest corner of David and Luther Hunt's farm; thence eastwardly on the line between said farm and Samuel H. Hunt's land, and on the south line of William Walker's land and the south line of the farm now occupied by Winslow Packard to the west line of Nathaniel Bangs' farm; thence southwardly and eastwardly by his line to Amos Martin's west line; thence south and east by the west and south line of his farm to the west line of the farm lately owned by Ebenezer Lincoln (now owned by Nymphas Stacy);

thence southwardly by the west line thereof to the southwest corner; thence eastwardly on the south line until it comes to the highway that runs eastwardly on the south side of said farm; thence along the middle of said highway eastwardly and southwardly to the southwest corner of land owned by Varney Pearce; thence east on the south line to the southeast corner; thence north to the southwest corner of the lot on which Samuel Linzie now lives; thence east on the south line of that lot and on the south line of the lot on which Rufus Stacy lives to the east line of New Salem; then south and west, following the line of New Salem to the northeast corner of Pelham until it comes to the stream called the west branch of Swift River, being the line between the two parishes in Pelham; thence northwardly along the middle of said stream to the first-mentioned boundary on the west line of New Salem."

The name Prescott was conferred in honor of Col. William Prescott, of Peperell, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The warrant for the first town-meeting was issued by Barna Brigham, a justice of the peace, Feb. 13, 1822, in compliance with the written request of Samuel Henry, Caleb Peirce, Nathan Felton, Abel Gilbert, Josiah Heminway, Proctor Peirce, Charles Staples, Stacy Lindsey, Chester Gray, Brigham Mills, and Joseph Hodgkins.

The meeting duly convened at the meeting-house March 4, 1822. Josiah Peirce was chosen moderator, and Chester Gray clerk. Barna Brigham, Caleb Peirce, and Nymphas Stacy were chosen selectmen, and Moses Gray, Henry Haskins, and Josiah Peirce assessors. At an adjourned meeting, held April 1st, minor officers were chosen.

The following persons have filled the principal town offices, and served as representatives in the General Court:

SELECTMEN.

- 1822-23.—Barna Brigham, Caleb Peirce, Nymphas Stacy.
- 1824.—Caleb Peirce, Josiah Peirce, Jacob Gibbs.
- 1825.—Caleb Peirce, Moses Gray, Henry Haskins.
- 1826-28.—Nathan Felton, Samuel Henry, Josiah Miller.
- 1829.—Stephen Snow, Henry Haskins, Jacob Gibbs.
- 1830.—James Crossett, Jacob Gibbs, Henry Haskins.
- 1831.—James Crossett, Danforth Abbott, Thomas Conkey.
- 1832-34.—Danforth Abbott, Jacob Gibbs, Nathan Felton.
- 1835-37.—Roswell Allen, Joel Fish, Thomas Conkey.
- 1838.—Jacob Gibbs, Andrew Newhall, Elisha Haskins.
- 1839.—Joel Fish, David Mellen, Nathan Vaughan.
- 1840.—Joel Fish, John Gilbert, Josiah Miller.
- 1841.—Joel Fish, John Gilbert, Alpheus Thomas.
- 1842.—John Gilbert, Nathan Vaughan, Thomas Conkey.
- 1843-44.—Roswell Allen, Christopher Paige, Ansel Oaks.
- 1845.—Andrew Hyde, Alfred W. Gray, Ellis Thayer.
- 1846.—Andrew Hyde, Eli W. Chapin, Josiah Heminway.
- 1847.—Eli W. Chapin, Ansel Oaks, Solomon Sibley.
- 1848.—Josiah Miller, Alonzo W. Freeman, David Lincoln.
- 1849.—David Lincoln, Josiah Heminway, Jr., Jason M. Hanson.
- 1850-51.—Andrew Hyde, James W. Hunt, Ansel Oaks.
- 1852.—Andrew Hyde, James W. Hunt, Joseph P. Vaughan.
- 1853.—James W. Hunt, Alonzo W. Hunt, Ellis Thayer.
- 1854.—Ellis Thayer, James W. Hunt, Alonzo W. Freeman.
- 1855.—Alonzo W. Freeman, Ellis Thayer, Edward S. Estey.
- 1856.—J. W. Hunt, Cheney Abbott, Liberty Crossett.
- 1857.—Joel Fish, Christopher Paige, E. A. Thomas.
- 1858-59.—Joel Fish, E. A. Thomas, A. W. Freeman.
- 1860.—Eli W. Chapin, Roswell H. Allen, Joseph P. Vaughan.
- 1861.—Eli W. Chapin, R. H. Allen, E. A. Thomas.
- 1862.—William H. Winter, J. M. Piper, C. H. Gray.
- 1863-66.—William H. Winter, F. B. Paige, C. H. Gray.
- 1867.—C. H. Gray, F. B. Paige, O. J. Powers.
- 1868.—Eli W. Chapin, Lucian Titus, Leonard Lincoln.
- 1869-70.—Eli W. Chapin, Lucian Titus, J. D. Barnes.
- 1871.—C. H. Gray, V. V. Vaughan, L. S. Johnson.
- 1872.—V. V. Vaughan, J. M. Harrington, Nelson Whitaker.
- 1873-74.—C. H. Gray, M. W. Abbott, George L. Johnson.
- 1875.—J. M. Harrington, G. M. Webber, E. Goodman.
- 1876.—C. H. Gray, G. L. Johnson, L. S. Johnson.
- 1877.—Warren M. Aldrich, H. N. Grover, L. H. Gaylord.
- 1878.—L. H. Gray, L. S. Johnson, V. V. Vaughan.

TOWN-CLERKS.

1822, Chester Gray; 1824, Josiah Peirce; 1827, Chester Gray; 1828, George H. Lee; 1829, David Mellen; 1833, Simon Stockwell; 1833, Samuel Henry; 1841, Alfred W. Gray; 1846, David Mellen; 1849, Alpheus Thomas; 1850, Samuel Henry; 1855, E. S. Haskins; 1868, H. B. Hodgkins; 1869, Fred. N. Peirce.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1824, Josiah Peirce; 1829-30, Samuel Henry; 1831, Simon Stockwell; 1832, James Crossett; 1833-34, Danforth Abbott; 1835-36, David Mellen; 1837, Samuel

Henry; 1838-39, Roswell Allen; 1840, Joseph Hodgkins; 1842-43, B. W. Aldrich; 1847-48, Andrew Hyde; 1850, Rev. Nelson B. Jones; 1851, Liberty Crossett; 1852, Lucian Titus; 1854, Wm. H. Winter; 1858, L. Crossett; 1872, Wales Aldrich.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

PRESCOTT POST-OFFICE

is situated on what was known as the "East Hill" of Pelham. Here was the centre of the east parish of Pelham, where was located the first meeting-house within the present limits of Prescott. The village consists of a few dwellings, the Congregational Church and parsonage, and a store and post-office. The latter was established about 1822 or 1823, and the first postmaster was Barna Brigham. He was followed in turn by Stacy Lindsey, Dexter N. Richards, Chas. Hodgkins, W. E. Johnson, and Liberty Crossett, the present incumbent, who was appointed in 1868.

NORTH PRESCOTT POST-OFFICE

is situated in the north part of the town, and lies partly within the limits of Prescott and partly in New Salem. It consists of a Methodist Church and parsonage (which are in New Salem), a Baptist Church, which has been recently devoted to trading purposes, a store and post-office, and several dwellings. The post-office was established in 1844 or 1845, and Horace Hunt was the first postmaster, and kept the office for a number of years in his store, which stood about a mile west of North Prescott. He was succeeded for a short time by S. L. Haskins, and subsequently held the office again. It was finally removed to North Prescott, and E. A. Thomas became postmaster, and was followed by Frank Sampson and L. K. Baker, the present appointee.

ATCHINSON HOLLOW is a hamlet in the northwest part of the town, of some importance. It consists now of a few dwellings only, but in times past has been the seat of a tavern and several stores.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

of the town were for a time identified with those of the mother-towns, and reference is made to those towns for much of interest relating to the early schools of Prescott. The first school-house built in the town was probably in 1754, in accordance with a vote passed at that date. Its location was on "East Hill," now Prescott Hill. School had been kept as early as the year 1746, at the dwelling of Alexander Conkey, near "Bobbinsville."

Another early school-house stood about where School No. 1 now stands, early in the present century. It was destroyed by fire sixty years ago. Some of the early teachers were Caleb Peirce, Tristram Aldrich, James Kellogg, Josiah Peirce, James Ballard, Polly Smith, and Polly Hathaway, the latter of whom is said to have taught ex-President Franklin Pierce his A, B, C's.

At the present time there are five school districts, and the old "district system" is yet in vogue. The whole is under the control of a committee of three, one of whom is elected annually for three years. The number of scholars in attendance is about 100, and the amount of the last annual appropriation was \$500.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The inhabitants of the south part of the town were connected with the Established Church at Pelham Heights for a long time after the first settlement, and those in the north part worshiped with the New Salem church. But the great distance which the people were compelled to go to attend divine worship induced a division, and on June 28, 1786, the eastern part of Pelham, with a portion of New Salem, was incorporated as the east parish of Pelham.

A church was organized soon after and a meeting-house erected, but the records are meagre. The articles of faith of

the new church were first signed by Moses Gray, John Lindsey, Aaron Gray, Patrick McMillen, Daniel Gray, John Hamilton, Alexander Berry, William Berry, James C. McMillen, John McMillen, and Thomas McMillen. Other members of the church, a little later, were Isaac Baker, Jeremiah Gray, James Lindsey, William Lindsey, Joel Gray, Israel Crossett, and their respective families.

The first regular minister was Rev. Matthias Cazier, a graduate of Princeton College in 1785. He was installed March 23, 1794. Prior to that time the church had been ministered to by supplies, and by the pastors of the west parish of Pelham. On the date of the installation of Mr. Cazier, a protest against the same was presented to the council by William Conkey, Minonder Conkey, William Cowan, Thomas Conkey, Joseph Aiken, Daniel C. Gray, Joel Conkey, and Samuel Sloan, the reasons assigned being "want of acquaintance, difference of religious sentiment, and lordly ways." Mr. Cazier seems to have had a stormy time, for on June 22, 1795, charges were preferred against him by Dr. Nehemiah Hinds for untruthfulness and profanity, the latter consisting in his saying that, under certain circumstances, he would say, as another man did, "O Lord! damn such damnable doctrines." After some years of controversy, Mr. Cazier was dismissed by council on March 14, 1798.

The second pastor of the church is said to have been Rev. Sebastian C. Cabot, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1797, but the records do not indicate either the date of his installation or dismissal.

About this period for some years the society remained inactive. It was not revived until after the incorporation of the town, when a new church was formed at the house of Christopher Paige on Jan. 15, 1823, the first deacon being John Sears.

No minister was settled for several years after the reorganization. Rev. Ebenezer Brown, of Brimfield, Mass., was the first pastor of the revived church. He was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1813, was installed Oct. 17, 1827, and dismissed by council March 25, 1835. During his ministry an extensive revival occurred, and the church was greatly enlarged. His successor was Rev. Job Cushman, who was installed Oct. 28, 1835, and dismissed Oct. 1, 1839. At the same time his successor, Rev. Francis Wood, was installed, and was dismissed by council March 8, 1848. The church then remained several years without a pastor.

Rev. Solomon B. Gilbert was next installed, Feb. 23, 1853, and dismissed by council Jan. 25, 1854. The next pastor was Rev. David Bancroft, who commenced his labors Jan. 1, 1858, and, after a long, faithful, and popular ministry, died "in harness," March 11, 1875. The present pastor is Rev. T. S. Norton, who commenced preaching regularly July 1, 1875, and has been employed for stated periods since. The present membership is 49; of the Sabbath-school, about 50; number of volumes in library, several hundred; superintendent of Sabbath-school, L. S. Johnson.

The original meeting-house was used on its first site for many years, and was afterward moved to the location of the present one. It was taken down and the present edifice erected in the spring of 1848, and dedicated in June following.

BAPTIST.

This denomination was first established Jan. 24, 1772, when a society was formed about the same time. They erected a church edifice opposite the "cemetery on the hill," in the north part of the town. This building was taken down early in the present century and removed to New Salem, near the town-line, and about sixty rods north of the late location of the Baptist Church. It was taken down about 1834-35, and another one erected on the border between the two towns, and called the "New Baptist Church." The building is now devoted to mercantile uses.

The society disappeared as an organization in 1876. The first pastor was Ebenezer Smith. Others have been Rev. Samuel Bigelow, Josiah Orcutt, Joel Butler, Paul Davis, Calvin Orcutt, Asa Niles, Stephen S. Nelson, Thomas Rand, — Dwyer, George Daland, John Shepardson, Alden B. Eggleston, Elijah Fish, — Baker, and the regular pastor, Wm. A. Worthington, who officiated about 1863.

THE METHODISTS

worship with those of New Salem. The meeting-house is within the borders of the latter town. The church was formed in the year 1829.

UNITED BRETHREN.

This denomination was established in the east part of the town about 1855-56, and held meetings in the meeting-house that had been erected there about 1838 by Jason Powers, and in which occasional Methodist services had been held.

A church was organized, and flourished until 1865 or '66. Of the pastors and preachers there have been D. S. Caldwell, who officiated for about two years, and a Mr. Briggs.

BURIAL-PLACES

The oldest burial-place is situated in the west part of the town, near "Bobbinvile," is still in a good state of preservation, and contains the remains of many of the earliest settlers. It was laid out in 1744, in conformity to a vote passed on April 26th of that year, to the following effect:

"Voted that there be one acre of land Fenced With a Good Stone Wall, and also that Robert Pebels, Samuel Gray, and Robert Lothridge over see ye Building of ye sd Wall att their own Charge."

That vote was rescinded, and in its place it was

"Voted yt ye Buring Place be fenced With Good five Rail fence, ye Reals ten feet Longe, and twelve Lengths to Each Quarter."

This was probably the first fence put around the yard, and was built by John Conkey for £5 10s.

Among the tombstones are those of John McCrelis, died 1767; William Conkey, Nov. 5, 1788, aged seventy years; Margaret Taylor, 1781; John Conkey, April 15, 1784, in his seventy-sixth year; James Berry, 1782, in his sixty-seventh year, a "ruling elder;" Joshua Conkey, son of Capt. John Conkey, April 12, 1790; Robert Maklem, Oct. 5, 1780, in his sixty-seventh year; Andrew Maklem, Sept. 25, 1783, in his eightieth year; James Peebles, March 6, 1787; and Capt. Isaac Gray, Sept. 9, 1786.

To the left of the principal entrance is interred the Rev. David Bancroft, one of the pastors of the Congregational Church. His monument bears the following inscription:

"REV. DAVID BANCROFT, for twenty years pastor of Cong'l church in Willington, Conn., and of the Cong'l church in Prescott for sixteen years.

"Born Feb'y 10, 1809. Died Mar. 11, 1875.

"A workman that needeth not to be ashamed."—II Tim. ii. 15."

The next ground in point of age lies on the hill above the mill of Eli W. Chapin, in the north part of the town. It was probably first used by the Baptists when they established themselves near that point, in 1772. It now comprises about an acre and a half of land, and contains but few stones, of which the oldest are those of Silas Haskins, died 1788; Jacob Trask, 1794; and Joseph Packard, Oct. 25, 1800, in his seventy-third year.

The burying-ground in the rear of the town-house, comprising about one and a quarter acres, was laid out about 1838 or 1839, and is still in use. The first person buried there was Eliza Ann Titus, who died March 4, 1840.

The ground near the brick meeting-house contains about an acre, and was accepted by the town, April 5, 1847.

NOTES.

After the incorporation of the town, a long contest ensued between the north and the south parts in relation to the proper place for holding town-meetings. In 1826 it was voted to hold one-half of the town-meetings at "the hall of John

Atchinson, innholder, in Prescott." In 1833 a committee of non-residents was chosen to find the town centre, and to locate the place for the erection of a town-house. The committee found the centre "to be Rounceville Peirce's land, about twenty rods east of the town road that leads by Moses Gray's, and about twenty rods north of the line formerly between New Salem and Pelham," and as the proper place for the location of a town-house, "at the guide-post at the corner of the road north of John Berry's, on the north side of the road leading to New Salem." The report of the committee was not adopted, but after a few years of controversy the present neat town-house was erected in the fall of 1838. In 1846, John Atchinson presented the hearse-house to the town.

"The "poor-farm" was purchased about 1863 of Euclid Owen for \$1800. It is situated in the north part of the town.

The oldest houses now standing in the town are those of Jason Powers, the Milo Abbott house (old Conkey place), Nathan Vaughan house, and the poor-farm house (early occupied by Gilbert Dean). The oldest persons living are Betsey Vaughan, aged ninety-five; Widow John Thrasher, aged ninety; John P. Peirce, over eighty-two years of age; Appleton Peirce (No. 1), aged eighty-two; B. Whitman Aldrich, aged eighty-one; and Appleton Peirce (2d), aged seventy-six.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the town has been agriculture. Various pursuits of a mechanical and manufacturing nature have, however, been followed from time to time.

John Hoar had one of the first saw-mills on the Swift River, two miles north of "Bobbinvile," and a grist-mill stood where Joseph N. Shaw's blacksmith shop now stands, run by Amos Thomas, at a very early day. Josiah Heminway also had one of the first mills, south of where Uzziel Haskins now lives. A man named Cannon also had a grist-mill in the east part of the town, the last part of last century, and Asa Moore manufactured batting in the grist-mill. Dexter and David Hathaway manufactured carriages early in the present century, near where Nelson Whittaker now lives. Gregory Ellis and Samuel White also engaged in cloth-dressing about the same time where Joseph N. Shaw's blacksmith shop now is.

About 1826, Heminway & White erected a grist-mill in the north part of the town, and operated it many years. Eli W. Chapin succeeded to the business for several years, then Asa Moore, James Fitz, Alonzo Percival, and finally Moore again.

Pomeroy Peirce built the saw-mill now owned and run by Eli W. Chapin, in the north part of the town, about 1828, and ran it until his death, in 1855. The proprietors since have been Alden Peirce, his son, the widow Pomeroy Peirce (run by Wm. H. Winter), and Mr. Chapin, who has run it for upward of ten years.

In 1836, Appleton Peirce (2d) and Madison Peirce established a saw-mill opposite the present residence of the former, and ran it together until 1848, since which time it has been operated by Peirce & Son, Fred. N. Peirce, the present town clerk, having joined his father, Appleton (2d), in the enterprise. In 1864 a circular saw was placed in the mill, and it now turns out 100,000 feet of lumber annually.

A number of other enterprises also exist. Theodore F. Cook has a saw-mill at "Pelham Hollow," which was erected in 1878 to supply the place of one destroyed by fire in the same year. F. B. Paige is successfully engaged in making vinegar on an extensive scale in the south part of the town. A cheese-factory also exists in that section which has been in operation for ten years. In the east part of the town are Barrow's Mills, owned by Mr. Osgood, who has a grist-mill and soap-stone factory. A new mill was erected in 1878. In the same part of the town Foster Brown has a saw- and planing-mill, and is engaged in making boxes of various kinds. Bailey & Goodman are engaged in quarrying granite.

THE MILITARY RECORD

of Prescott, as a distinct town, comprehends but few of the early wars. Of those who went to the Revolutionary war may be mentioned Alexander Conkey, Capt. Isaac Gray, Joel Gray, David Peirce, John Atchinson, Stephen Powers, and Jesse Aldrich (who served at Ticonderoga).

With the Shays rebellion the people of the town are said to have been in sympathy, and many of them participated in the insurrection. Jacob Sampson was one of the principal of these. At the time of the uprising Daniel Shays, the recognized leader of the movement, lived within the present limits of the town, occupying the house where Ansel Johnson now lives. Here the first councils were held, and the first troops were mustered at the inn of William Conkey, near "Bobbinville," now best known as the "Milo Abbott house."

To the war of 1812 there went from the present territory of Prescott, Jno. T. Conkey, Samuel Sampson, Caleb Peirce, Isaac Upton, Andrew Newhall, Chester Gregg, Levi Davis;

and Samuel and Luther Hunt from New Salem, near the Prescott line.

In the late Rebellion the town made a distinct and creditable record, promptly furnishing men and means. The following persons served in the army:

Lucian M. Titus, Dexter M. Vaughan, Daniel Lombard, John Abbott, F. William Fawcett, Henry S. Upton, John W. Upton, William A. Stockwell, Collis W. Vaughan, Fannum Lindsey, James P. Little, William E. Caswell, Dexter Oaks, Isaac Powers, William H. Oaks, Alphonso Oaks, Whitman A. Aldrich, Horace Lindsey, Henry A. Peirce, Simon M. Stockwell, David J. Oaks, Marcus E. Vaughan, Jason B. Cowan, James J. Woodard, William Akers, Henry O. Oaks, Martin S. Vaughan, Lyman Gibbs, Augustus Upton, Levi G. Osborn, Darbey Fakey, Lawrence McCarthy, Frederick Clapp, Charles Saunz, Merrick C. Bliss, Simon Gilbert, Orin S. Oaks, William T. Upton, J. E. Smitherly, Charles F. Warner, William M. Tourtelott, George H. Upton, Almon A. Powers, Forest E. Hanson, Oscar A. Titus, James P. Little.

For assistance rendered, the writer desires to return thanks to Appleton Pierce, first and second, B. Whitman Aldrich, Horace Hunt, John Berry, D. G. Blackmer, F. N. Peirce, Liberty Crossett, John W. Vaughan, and other citizens.

THE
CONNECTICUT VALLEY
MASSACHUSETTS
WINTER ILLUSTRATIONS